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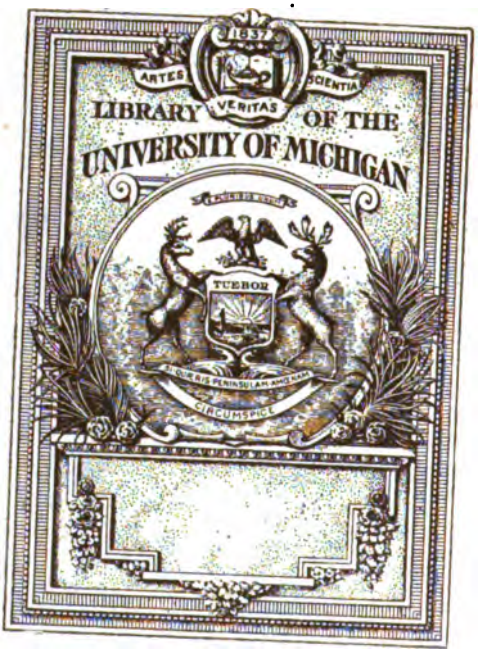

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ASIATIC

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1807.

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THE

ASIATIC

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR,

A VIEW OF THE HISTORY

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AND OF THE

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The History of Lieutenant-Governor the Honourable HENRY WELLESLEY'S *Administration of the* CEDED PROVINCES *in* OUDE.

THE historical chapter of our last volume brought down the history of Oude to the treaty concluded at Lucknow, November 10th, 1801. We now lay before our readers the principal occurrences that took place in the provinces, ceded to the honourable the East India company by that treaty, with the measures adopted for the settlement of the country, under British authority, during the administration of lieutenant-governor the honourable Henry Wellesley.

The peculiar character of the people of the ceded provinces, and the obstruction that might be naturally expected to the final settlement of the country, under the British government, from the vizier and his dependents, required the constant presence of an active and vigilant authority, until the foundation of the new arrangements should be firmly established.

The discretion, firmness, and judgment, evinced by the honourable Henry Wellesley, in conducting, to a happy termination, the treaty for ceding those provinces to the British government, and the experience which he had acquired, as a commissioner, in the settlement of Mysore, of which the court of Directors of the honourable the East India company had expressed their public approbation,—combined with the authority which he derived from his near connection, and confidential intercourse, with the governor-general, Marquis Wellesley, rendered him the fittest person for the temporary, but arduous and responsible charge, of presiding over the provisional government of the ceded districts, and of planning, and carrying into effect, an efficient system of administration, in all its details, with the aid of such of the company's civil servants as were best qualified, by talent and experience, to co-operate with him, in the quality of commissioners.

On the day that the governor-general ratified the treaty of Lucknow, (November 14th, 1801) he notified to Mr. Wellesley his intention of appointing him lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces of Oude; on the 21st, the nawaub vizier issued the necessary letters to the

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sumils,* to consider themselves accountable to the British government, for the future jummat of the ceded districts; and, on the 23d, Mr. Wellesley quitted Lucknow, to make preparations for undertaking his charge.

A sense of public duty alone could induce Mr. Wellesley to exchange the confidential intercourse, and comparative ease of his official situation of private *secretary* to the *governor-general*, for the arduous and perplexing one of chief magistrate, in an unsettled and discontented province; to combat the prejudice of established customs; the artifice and treachery of the vizier and his dependants; and the responsibility attached to so important a trust, as well in INDIA as in EUROPE.‡

Mr. J. Leslie, A. Seton, and J. Fombelle, three of the company's civil servants, were the commissioners appointed to assist the governor-general in council, and the lieutenant-governor, in the formation of laws and regulations, adapted to the state and condition of the ceded provinces, and to superintend the administration of those laws over a great extent of country, and over a race of people unaccustomed to regular order or law, and habituated to suffer and to commit the utmost excesses of violence and oppression. To six collectors, and their registers, was committed the charge of ascertaining the resources of the country, and of settling a system of land revenue, in all its details, and collecting that revenue, with the arduous office of judge and magistrate over this turbulent people.

The state of the currency of a recently-acquired territory is an object of the first consequence to the administration, whether considered as one of the mediums of commercial intercourse, or the means of defraying the current expenses of the state. The oppressive and ruinous course pursued, under *Assoph ul Dowla*, and the present *nawaub vizier*, drained the country of specie; the efforts of the industrious were paralized; commerce, though not entirely ruined, was nearly at a stand; the revenues of the state, arising as well from land, as the taxes, were collected with the utmost difficulty, and the soul of commercial speculation, mutual confidence, was unknown. Mints had long been established in several cities of the ceded provinces, from

* Collectors of the revenue. † Land Rent. ‡ At the express desire of Mr. Wellesley, his salary, as lieutenant-governor, was fixed precisely on the same scale with that established by the court of directors, for the office of private secretary to the governor-general.

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from whence coin of various degrees of purity were issued, to the great injury of those unacquainted with the intrinsic value of each, by affording the Shrofs* the means of imposing on the ignorant in the course of exchange, and circulating the same coins again

The lieutenant-governor restricted the establishment of mints, to the cities of *Allahabad* and *Bareilly*, and fixed the standard value of the currency; bankers and merchants brought in large quantities of bullion for coinage; commercial speculations were set on foot, and mutual confidence revived. There is no country in which the business of money exchanging is better understood than in *India*: the trade of a *shrof*, or *banker*, is reduced to a science, the knowledge and practice of which affords employment to thousands.

The city of Bareilly was fixed on for the residence of the lieutenant-governor and commissioners; but as it did not contain any buildings convertible into dwelling houses for their accommodation, they were under the necessity of residing in tents, in the vicinity of the city, during a considerable part of the most inclement season of the year; and were subjected to considerable expense, on account of the public service, for tents, carriages, and cattle; for the removal of their family establishments, from former places of residence to Bareilly; extra servants, for public and domestic purposes; erecting habitations, the principal article of which were only to be had from the presidency, or the company's intermediate stations; and the common necessaries of life being dearer at *Bareilly* than in the lower provinces.

The lieutenant-governor, at the desire of the governor-general in council, reported on the extraordinary allowances, independent of their salary, which was fixed on the same scale of proportion as officers of similar rank in the lower provinces, to which the commissioners, and other officers, appointed to the ceded provinces, were justly entitled, on account of these extra expenses. To commissioners 1200, collectors 600, assistants 200, registers 200, sicca rupees per month, from the date of their respective appointments to the end of the current year.

During the Moghul government, when trade and manufactures were entirely neglected, the revenue of the ceded provinces, arising almost entirely from land, amounted to two *crores*,† *and fifty lacs of rupees*; and this country, when ceded to the British government, produced only

* Bankers. † Upwards of three millions sterling.

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only one crore, *thirty-five lacs, twenty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-four rupees*, including the land revenue and taxes.

The cause of this defalcation in the revenue was to be found in the vicious administration of the late governments; it was, therefore, reasonable to expect that a contrary course of proceeding would produce a progressive increase of revenue. In the first settlement of the jumma, on an equitable scale, between the company and the farmers, it was necessary to pay scrupulous attention to the assets of the country, so as not to continue the oppressive and ruinous system of the late administrations, by extending the period to a distant time in the exhausted districts; or, by settling at the present value, to relinquish the just claims of the company to a proportional share in the increased assets to be reasonably expected in the ensuing years.

A discretionary power was vested in the collectors, for forming settlements upon a progressively increasing jumma, in all cases where the actual state of the cultivation, and the means possessed by the cultivators of increasing their assets, might appear to render it desirable: and, in all cases, where it could be done, the village settlements were made under their immediate inspection, after obtaining the best information upon the *dorols*, or estimates received from the *tehsuldars*.* In other cases, much of the year having elapsed, the settlements were concluded on the same terms as those of the last year. But a triennial settlement was fixed on by the lieutenant-governor, as the most equitable jumma for the districts to which these considerations did not apply.

The collection of sayr† was found to be expensive to government, and highly vexatious and oppresive to the merchants and traders; while the receipt, on account of government, bore a very inconsiderable proportion to the amount levied by the duty: the *sayr* was therefore abolished, and a regular custom-house duty established in the ceded provinces, by which there was a vast saving to the state, in the reduction of *sayr* establishments; and it also produced an immediate increase of commerce.

The line of frontier of the West quarter was intersected by the TALOOKS OF POWIA, and other pergunnah's of the vizier's reserved territory, containing upwards of twenty villages; which formed a Peninsula in the ceded province of *Etawah*, surrounded by the company's pergunnahs,

* Head men of villages. † Transit duties.

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pergunnahs, Meer Yahoo, Ghyswa, and Ghurwarra, in two of which (Bussura and Burkut) was an organized banditti, of upwards of 400 men, who had regular agents constituted for the receipt and disposal of their plunder, and for other purposes connected with their lawless profession. Their vicinity enabled them to commit depredations on the company's subjects, and escape into the nawaub vizier's reserved territory, where the company's officers had not authority to pursue them; which gave the police officers a fair pretext for conniving at their practices, by which they shared in the booty.

There was no way to put an effectual stop to these malpractices, but by subjecting this lawless district to the British government: application was made to the *nawaub vizier* to exchange it for lands situated in such place as should mutually accommodate both states; to which his excellency immediately consented, and this hitherto incorrigible district was soon reduced to obedience.

The trade of the river Jumna was formerly very extensive, but the insecurity of the navigation, from the hordes of banditti that infested its banks, in the ceded provinces, and the oppressive and arbitrary exactions during the late administrations, reduced it so much, that the present duties scarcely paid the expense of collection.

To restore and secure this source of revenue, guard boats were established at different places, and a considerable addition made to the Sebundy corps, in the Doab, for enabling the collectors of Etawah and Allahabad to furnish guards. Encouragement was held forth to the importers of cotton, and other merchandize, from the *Mahratta* country, to convey their property through the company's possessions, by this river; and the resident at *Etawah* was directed, by the lieutenant-governor, to transport the investment, he was charged to provide for the company, by the same conveyance.

When the project for opening the navigation of the Jumna became generally known, the city of Allahabad, which is situated on the confluence of that river with the Ganges, is the natural emporium of the western and northern trade, and is also the resort of pilgrims from all parts of *Hindustan*, as well for trade as devotion, assumed the appearance of a flourishing commercial capital. In a short time upwards of 600 warehouses were erected by merchants from Benares, and the reserved dominions of the vizier; a wide field for commercial speculation opened, for furnishing the company's investments of piece goods, sugar,

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sugar, and opium, from Bareilly, Mow, and Azeeumghur, and cotton from *Etawah*, and other places for the China market, at prices considerably under what that article was usually furnished at Bombay.

The country between *Nujebabad* and *Hurdwar*, to the extent of upwards of 200 square miles, was a depopulated desert, overrun by woods and marshes, which rendered the climate unhealthy: this extensive tract of land could only be reclaimed by individual exertion, and the lieutenant-governor took advantage of a local circumstance to encourage settlers for the cultivation of the country, and the purposes of commerce. In Hurdwar one of the greatest fairs in India is held; within three miles of which he erected a Gunge Ghaut and Seray; with buildings for the accommodation of merchants and traders, resorting to the fair: this measure succeeded beyond expectation; an extensive town is rising in this hitherto barren waste; the whole of which will soon be brought into a productive state of cultivation and prosperity.

Salt, in all ages, and in all countries, has been considered a proper subject of taxation; in the ceded provinces foreign salt formed the general consumption, the trade in which was confined to a few principal merchants, whose capital enable them to support a partial monopoly, regulate the prices and supplies agreeable to their own views and interests, and elude the tax, by the facility afforded to the clandestine introduction of that article, through the province of Benares, from Boghilcund and Bundilcund. The transfer of this monopoly to the British government would secure a regular and plentiful supply for consumption, and produce a considerable revenue, without materially enhancing the price to the consumers.

A proclamation was issued, on the 6th November, 1802, prohibiting the further introduction of salt into the ceded provinces, by individuals, after a given day; and permitting the sale and export of salt imported for four months previous to that period.

The superintendence of the supplies and sales of salt was placed under the commercial residents, and an agent appointed for purchasing, in the Mahratta country, supplies for the general consumption of Oude; reports were regularly furnished to government of the supplies of salt stored; as well as the effect of the monopoly upon the current prices of that article throughout the country; from which it appeared, as well as from the best information, that by extending the monopoly to

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to the province of Benares, foreign salt, purchased either upon the borders of that province, or the ceded countries, and sold on account of government, in its transit from, and to any of those countries, or to the *nawaub vizier's* reserved dominions, free of all other duty, would have the effect of keeping the price of salt, in those countries, nearly upon a level; and, from the extent of the demand, combination on the sales would be effectually prevented.

The confidence inspired, and protection afforded to trade and manufactures, since the ceded provinces came under the immediate superintendence of the British government, induced a number of merchants, residing at Hatrass, Kutchura, and other places to the westward, to propose to the resident at Etawah, removing with their families from the opposite side of the Jumna, into the ceded provinces, and establishing the general market for cotton at Etawah: the lieutenant-governor, aware of the important advantages to the country from this arrangement, directed the resident at Etawah to afford them every possible encouragement and protection.

The commercial resident at Bareilly was directed to superintend the purchase of an investment of piece goods, amounting to four lacs of rupees; and the resident at Benares an investment in piece goods, *cotton, wool, sugar, and opium, of six lacs of rupees*, and to furnish an assortment of samples to be forwarded to the court of directors of the East India company, along with the report of the reporter-general on external commerce, to enable the court to judge of the advantages expectant from an augmentation of their investments in piece goods, *sugar, opium*, and *cotton wool*, from the ceded provinces.

The evils prevailing in *Furruckabad* pressed closely on the attention of the lieutenant-governor; the mal-administration of the late nawaubs was greatly increased by the disputes and want of confidence subsisting between the present nawaub, Imdaud Hoossein Khan, (a minor, now nearly of age) and his uncle, the manager during his minority of Khirrud Mund Khan.

They waited on the governor-general, at Benares, in the latter end of 1801, with mutual complaints. The nawaub charged the manager with various acts of mal-administration, and claimed the right of being seated on the musnud, and of appointing a minister of his own choice for conducting the affairs of his government. Khirrud Mund Khan, on the other hand, complained of the obstacles opposed to the due administra-

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tration of affairs, by the counteraction of the *nawaub*, and his profligate associates, with his own inability to discharge the duties of his station, if his authority was not supported by the active interference of British power: the governor-general referred them to the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, to inquire into, and decide upon their mutual grievances. In March, 1802, the lieutenant-governor received instructions from the supreme government, to confer with the nawaub, *Imdaud Hoossein Khan* (whose minority had now expired), and the manager, *Khirrud Mund Khan*, on the affairs of the province, to direct their attention to the evils arising from the vicious and inefficient system of administration prevailing in the country, the insubordination of the people, the impossibility of preventing the state from ruin, and the consequent destruction of themselves and families, if the present course was pursued; with the little chance of effecting an alteration for the better, by any measure but that of placing the civil and military administration of the country in the hands of the British government; which measure was absolutely necessary to preserve the tranquillity, and secure the prosperity of their own territories.

For, to abandon the administration of a province, situated like *Furruckabad*, (surrounded by the ceded provinces, and within seventy miles of the frontier, inhabited by *Patans*, the bravest and most unruly description of Moslems) to the young nawaub, whose disposition, naturally depraved, was rendered still more dissolute, by long association with men of the most abandoned principles, who had gained an entire ascendancy over his mind, would hazard the welfare of the inhabitants, and the contagion would spread over, and disturb the tranquillity of the British possessions.

In the beginning of May, 1802, several conferences were held in Bareilly, between the nawaub, the manager, and the lieutenant-governor, and continued to the 4th June, when the following treaty was signed, by the honourable the lieutenant-governor, and the nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan Behauder Naser Jung.

Article 1st. It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the province of *Furruckabad*, and its dependencies, shall be ceded, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honourable the East India company, from the commencement of the fusleo year, one thousand two hundred and ten, the *Nawaub* transferring to the company his right and property in the same.

2nd. With a view of providing for the maintenance and dignity of the Nawaub,

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Nawaub, Imdaud Hoossein Khan Behauder, it is agreed he shall receive a monthly allowance of nine thousand rupees, (or one lack, and eight thousand rupees annually,) which allowance shall be continued to his heirs and successors, and shall not be subjected to any diminution from any cause whatsoever. And it is further agreed, that the said Nawaub shall be treated, on all occasions, with the attention, respect, and honour due to his rank and situation, and as a friend of the British government.

3d. The honourable lieutenant engages, that two thousand rupees yearly shall be allowed for the expenses of Emaun Barrah, and that the amount of three thousand six hundred rupees yearly, for the payment of the allowances to the separate mehauls of the late Nawaub Mozuffur Jung, hitherto paid by Omroa Begum, shall be distributed hereafter by the Nawaub, who shall deliver the receipts for the same to the company's office, provided it should be found that these allowances have not been regularly paid by Omrao Begum.

4th. In compliance with the Nawaub's desire, the gardens, formerly the property of his father, the village Sereyah Neamutpoor, the forfeited houses in Furruckabad, and the property of Rannee Sauheb, shall be considered as his exclusive property, if there should appear to be no other persons legally entitled to such property.

5th. As the detailed list given in by the Nawaub, of family connections and attendants, under the head of pensioners, and the list delivered in by Khirrud Mund Khan, are in many respects different; and as it is the intention of the British government, that provision should be made for persons whose claims to pensions shall appear to be well founded; it is hereby agreed, that the rights of the different claimants shall be enquired into by the civil officer appointed by the British government, in conjunction with the nawaub, and that sunnuds shall be granted under their joint seals and signatures; agreeably to which sunnuds the pensioners shall be paid by the nawaub, who will deliver their receipts to the company's civil officer.

6th. The authority of the court of Adawlut shall not extend to the person of the nawaub; but as his connections and dependants are undefined, and as it is the object of the British government to introduce a fair and impartial administration of justice throughout the province of Furruckabad, it is agreed, that whatever complaints may be preferred against any of the nawaub's dependants, shall, in the first instance, be referred to the nawaub, and in the event of the complainant not receiving

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ing speedy justice, or being dissatisfied with the nawaub's decision, the complaint shall be decided in the court of Adawlut.

7th. In compliance with the nawaub's request, allowances shall be granted to the undermentioned persons, to be continued so long as their conduct shall be satisfactory to the government and the nawaub.

Emaum Khan.....	5000 annually.
Purmool Khan.....	5000 Ditto.
Khodaw Buksh, the vakeel on the part of the nawaub to attend the civil officer appointed to Furruckabad.....	4000 Ditto.
Ahmed Buksh, and Muhummud Sellah...	2000 Ditto.

8th. The rent-free lands, the daily and yearly pensions, and the jagheers, shall be continued, if, upon a fair investigation, they shall appear to have been established previously to the death of Mozuffur Jung.

9th. This treaty, consisting of nine articles, having been settled and concluded at the city of Bareilly, on the 4th day of June, 1802, corresponding with the 3d day of suffer, 1217, Hejree, the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces in Oude, has delivered to the nawaub, Imdaud Hoossein Khan Naser Jung Behauder, a copy of the same in English and Persian, under his seal and signature; and the said nawaub has delivered to the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, another copy of the same, under his seal and signature; the honourable Henry Wellesley engages to procure, within the space of thirty days, a ratification of the treaty, under the seal and signature of his excellency the most noble the governor-general.

No immediate pecuniary gain arose to the company by this treaty; the full amount of the balance of revenue of the state of Furruckabad, after paying the necessary expenses of collection, subsidy, and pensions, being settled in perpetuity on the nawaub; therefore any contingent benefit could only arise from an improved administration of the affairs of the country. But the political advantages obtained were of vast importance, in the accomplishment of those salutary views, adopted for the preservation of tranquillity in the ceded provinces; the comfort and happiness of the people of Furruckabad, and the resources of that country, being placed at the disposal of the company, by possessing the entire sovereignty, in case of invasion by a foreign enemy.

The nawaub departed from Bareilly, perfectly satisfied with having exchanged

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exchanged a precarious and unsettled revenue, for a fixed income, not subject to diminution from any eventual failure in the resources of the state or seasons: the *jaghirdars* and *pensioners* were well pleased at receiving their allowances, free from the peculation, extortion, and usury practised by officers of native governments on the dependants of the court; universal satisfaction prevailed in the country at the changes effected; except with those unprincipled persons, who had wormed themselves into the favour of the young nawaub, by an obsequious condescension in administering to all his excesses; and whose hopes of future greatness rested on the plunder of their country, when employed under his administration.

The lieutenant-governor recommended to the supreme government the appointment of a person to reside at Furruckabad, as their agent for superintending the payment of pensions, collecting the revenue, and investigating, in conjunction with the nawaub, (as per article 5 of the treaty) the titles of several jaghirdars and pensioners. Mr. Groome Mercer was appointed to that important situation; but the authority of judge and magistrate still vested in the collector of Etawah.

The confidence of the *zemindars*, *farmers*, and *ryots* of this province, in the protection and encouragement of the British government, produced an immediate rise of nearly one-fourth in their proposals for the jummas, of the first year, which was collected without the slightest appearance of disturbance, while for several prior years, at the season of collecting the revenue, there were constant revolts; and the collections could only be made at the point of the bayonet;—a convincing proof of what may be effected by a mild and efficient system of government, on a ferocious and hitherto untractable people, who constantly resisted every effort of their former rulers, for introducing reformation in the police of the country.

The nawaub, at an interview with the honourable the lieutenant-governor, shortly previous to the time his excellency resigned the government of the ceded provinces, expressed himself highly gratified by the arrangements which had taken place; and his respectable appearance, surrounded by his family and dependants, formed a true criterion to judge of the truth of his declaration.

For promoting a free intercourse among the people of the mountainous country about *Gorruckpoor* and *Rohilcund*, which is thinly inhabited, the lieutenant-governor established periodical fairs, to which he sent

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sent part of the company's investment in woollens and metals, under the superintendence of proper officers: the fairs are numerously attended by traders from the surrounding country, and a new mart is opened for circulating the company's commodities in their newly-acquired territories, and introducing them into the adjacent states; a spirit of commercial enterprize is awakened in the people; and the best information will soon be obtained of the resources of the country.

Several zemindars in the ceded provinces, with whom the lieutenant-governor made no settlement the first year those provinces were transferred to the British government, but whose jumma and sayr duties were continued, as returned by the nawaub vizier's aumils, manifested a disinclination to come to an equitable settlement for the jumma and sayr duties of their respective zemindaries, at the time of settling for the second year. Bugwunt Sing, rajah of Sassnee and Bidjeghur, in the Doab, whose power and influence placed him at the head of this description of landholders, gradually raised himself to power and consideration, through the weakness of the governments of the late nawaub viziers, by whom he was allowed to retain two strong mud forts, and twenty thousand followers, which enabled him to enforce arbitrary exactions from travellers and traders, passing through his talook, and successfully resist the orders of the former government of Oude. Emboldened by successful resistance to the orders of the former supreme government, he refused to separate the sayr duties of his zemindary from the jumma, and proposed for both a rent less than half the value. The collector of Etawah (in whose district this talook is situated) offered him the jumma and sayr duties considerably under the actual value, but refused to treat for them separately; and, as Bugwunt Sing would not depart from his proffered terms, the collector did not feel himself justified in sacrificing the just demands of the company without the consent of the honourable the lieutenant-governor, to whom he communicated the particulars of the case, with his opinion on it, and the data on which this opinion was founded.

The lieutenant-governor informed Bugwunt Sing, that he was aware of the advantageous offers already made to him by the collector of Etawah, from which the British government would not depart; and, in case he did not think proper to accede to those terms, to resign possession of the forts of Sassnee and Bidjeghur, to a party of British troops which would be detached for the purpose of occupying those places; and that

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that a refusal, or delay in putting the British troops into possession of the forts must be considered and treated as an unequivocal act of rebellion against the just authority of the British government.

Bugwunt Sing peremptorily refused taking the sayr duties but on his own terms, and signified his willingness to resign the forts. A party of British troops, under the command of a British officer, arrived at Sassnee; the rajah suffered the officer, and part of the troops, to enter the outward gate, and used various artifices to induce him to enter the inner fort without the troops, which he peremptorily refused, as contrary to practice on such occasions. An hour was spent in messages between the officer and the rajah, when a shot was suddenly fired from the fort, and the officer desired to retire, which he did under a discharge of artillery and small arms from the fort. The question now at issue was not the common case of landlord and tenant, but whether an overgrown chieftain, who had in the most treacherous manner commenced rebellion, should escape with impunity, and retain in his hands the certain means of future resistance, and dictate, at the point of the sword, his own terms of obedience; or, the supreme government, by chastising his audacity, prevent a recurrence of similar resistance in other vassals. The latter was considered the most proper course of proceeding by the lieutenant-governor, the commander-in-chief, Lord Lake, and, finally, by the supreme government. Therefore, on the 12th December, 1802, a large force, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Blair, was ordered to besiege the fort of Sassnee, and commence active operations. The garrison defended the place bravely, and made several sorties, but were always repulsed with great slaughter. On the 15th January, 1803, the breach was considered practicable, an assault made and supported with great gallantry, and the Sepoys sustained a galling fire on the ladders with the utmost steadiness; but, owing to the sinking of the ladders in the mud, the attacking party was forced to retire, with the loss of some valuable officers. General St. John arrived at the siege with a considerable reinforcement, and assumed the command. Several outposts were successfully stormed, but the garrison continued an obstinate defence.

The commander-in-chief, aware of the importance of reducing this fortress, repaired to the siege; and, observing that the batteries were placed too distant from the fort to produce all the desired effect, ordered the approaches to be continued, and batteries erected two hundred yards nearer

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nearer the fort, which was now invested as close as possible. Preparation was made for storming the place, when the garrison, taking advantage of the darkness of the night of the 11th Feb. evacuated the fort, and escaped without loss or discovery.

The commander-in-chief garrisoned Sasanee, and proceeded to the fort of *Bidjeghur*, then commanded by the *Killehdar Rajah Ram Chubbie*, a servant of *Rajah Bugwunt Sing*; when summoned to surrender, he refused, except by the order of Bugwunt Sing, and desired time sufficient to have his master's directions for the guidance of his own conduct: this was treated as it should be; operations commenced, and the fort was gallantly defended. On the night of the fifth day, the garrison was very early discovered evacuating the fort; the pursuit was continued for several miles, great numbers were killed and taken prisoners; but the principal leaders effected their escape into the Mahratta country. In taking possession of the fort, a magazine of powder exploded, by which a very meritorious officer, *lieutenant-colonel Gordon*, of the artillery, several Sepoys, and others were killed.

A proclamation was issued offering a reward for the apprehension of Bagwunt Sing; and his estate confiscated to the use of the British government, a settlement for which was made for three years, at upwards of one lac of rupees per year.

By the reduction and final expulsion of this refractory chieftain, the quiet of the surrounding country was preserved; and other zemindars, who had already evinced unequivocal symptoms of disaffection, prevented from breaking out into open rebellion; and the settlement of the ensuing jumma throughout the ceded provinces effected, and the collections made without disturbance. The affair of Sasanee was the last occurrence of note in the ceded provinces, in the administration of Mr. Wellesley, who, having secured the gradual improvement of the country, by a mild and equitable system for the administration of justice, the collection of the revenues, the management of commercial affairs, and the happiness and prosperity of the people, consulting in all his measures the high character and integrity of the British government, resigned the situation of lieutenant-governor of those provinces, and quitted India, on his return to Europe, in March, 1808. His conduct, in this important situation, received the unqualified approbation of the court of directors, and of the king's government; and, on his resignation of his charge, addresses of the most cordial and respectful description were presented to him by all the respectable natives, and European gentlemen, who had been subject to his authority.

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The interest which was excited in the public mind, by the inquiry that disclosed the circumstances of the negotiation between the Supreme Government in India, and the Nawaub Vizier of Oude, induced the late Mr. Campbell to defer the subject, of which he gave notice in vol. 7 of this work, relative to "the circumstances which led to the war with Holkar, and the detail of its military operations." The History of Oude being now concluded, as far as it is connected with the papers presented to the honourable the House of Commons, in the course of that inquiry, we intend, in the next volume, to fulfil the engagement of the late Editor to the Public.

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CHRONICLE.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for* MAY, 1806.

[*The principles of the Marquis Wellesley's policy have had a powerful influence in meliorating the condition of our Indian empire; and the practical benefit, which the operation of that policy is gradually producing, will be clearly observed, even in those common occurrences and domestic details, which it is the purpose of this department of our work to record.*]

Calcutta.—In our last volume (p. 19) was noticed the intention of the Rev. C. Buchanan, Vice President of the college of Fort William, to proceed to Cochin and Travancore, for the purpose of investigating the ancient writings, and history of the Jews and Syrian christians, in these places. He is now far advanced on the journey, accompanied by J. C. Leyden, M. D. a gentleman lately employed by the government of Fort St. George to make literary researches in Mysore: much may be expected from the united talents of these gentlemen.

The want of rain since the end of March, in the Southern districts of Bengal, will enhance the price of Indigo this season.

A royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in commemoration of the fall of Seringapatam.

The governor-general, attended by his personal staff, and the principal gentlemen of the settlement, returned the visit of the Persian ambassador, and on the following day gave a grand entertainment to his excellency, at which were present the judges of the supreme court of judicature, the members of the supreme council, and all the principal civil and military officers of the presidency.

The following address, from the officers of a detachment in camp at Panniput, to their commanding officer, col. Burn, with his answer, does credit to those gentlemen; and is worthy of record as being the mode of merit.

To Colonel William Burn, commanding the troops at Panniput.

Sir,—The return of peace, and consequent arrangement of the troops, occasioning the separation of your detachment, we beg leave most respectively to express the high satisfaction we have enjoyed in serving under you, and the sincere regret we feel at parting with a commander, most eminently distinguished, by his heroic fortitude and gallantry, evinced at the siege of Delhi, at Shamlie, and upon all other occasions; and whose courage is not more conspicuous than the mode of conducting the duties of his station has been in endearing him to all under his command. Please, then, sir,

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sir, to accept our unfeigned wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity, wherever you may be; at the same time, we sincerely pray, that the supreme disposer of all events may continue to you an increased length of years to enjoy that *fame* you have so justly merited.

We have the honour to be, &c.

To Major Tetley, and the officers of my detachment at Panniput.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive your address. Believe me, such a proof of attachment and regard from you, who, as officers, I have had reason to admire, and, as gentlemen, to esteem, shall ever be to me a source of the highest satisfaction. If, at any time, it has been in my power to contribute to your happiness, I have only succeeded in fulfilling a small portion of the duty which your own behaviour, at all times worthy of applause, imposed upon me; and whatever share of approbation our noble and illustrious leader, under whose personal command, we have all lately had the honour of serving, may have bestowed upon me, I am indebted for to the brave officers and men, at the head of whom I had the good fortune to be placed; whose arduous services, be assured, I shall remember with the warmest gratitude, till the latest hour of my existence. Orders having arrived for our separation, I have to beg of you, to carry with you my sincerest wishes for your prosperity; and may you long live in happiness, to enjoy the rewards of your exemplary conduct.

Believe me, Gentlemen, &c.

WM. BURN,
Col. commanding a detachment at Panniput.

Camp, near Panniput,
10th April, 1806.

Address of the meeting at Fort Marlborough.

The chairman of the general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, held on the 26th Oct. 1805, has the honour of publishing, for their information, a letter received by him from the resident at Fort Marlborough, with the resolution which accompanied it.

P. SPEKE,
Chairman at a General Meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 26th Oct. 1805, inclosing a copy of the proceedings of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, on the melancholy occasion of the death of the late lamented governor-general, Marquis Cornwallis. 2. Conformably to the desire expressed in that letter, I have communicated to the British inhabitants of this residency, the resolutions voted at the general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta; and I have now the honour to transmit a copy of the resolution agreed to at a general meeting of the British inhabitants of this residency, on the 6th ultimo. 3. In transmitting to you this resolution, the British inhabitants of Fort Marlborough have requested me to assure you, that they are impressed by every sentiment of respect and veneration for the character and memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis, which can be inspired by a deep and unfeigned sense of his great and valuable services, of his eminent public and private views, and of a zeal uniformly, successfully, and steadfastly exerted to promote the true honour,

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interests, and glory of his country.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
T. PARR, Resident.

Fort Marlborough,
Feb. 12, 1806.

Fort Marlborough, Jan. 6, 1806.

At a meeting of the British inhabitants, holden this day at Fort Marlborough, for the purpose of considering the most eligible mode of testifying their respect for the memory of the most noble Marquis Cornwallis, a subscription paper is open for the purpose of contributing to defray the expences of a Mausoleum, intended to be erected at Ghazeepore.

	Dollars.
Thomas Parr, ...	250
W. B. Martin, ...	100
R. S. Perreau, ...	50
H. Heath, ...	50
John Prince, ...	50
James Brown, ...	50
D. Delamotte, ...	30
Charles Day, ...	50
Fras. Salmond, ...	50
Edward Atkins, ...	50
W. B. Cox, ...	50
James Lumsdain, ...	25
Charles Campbell, ...	50
J. B. Sloan, ...	15
James Archer, ...	10
J. S. Powell, ...	20
Dollars.	900

The French national frigate Voluntaire, of 44 guns, entered the bay of the Cape of Good Hope, not knowing of the capture of the settlement. Sir Home Popham took possession of her without resistance; there was on board, part of the Queen's, and 54th regiments, taken in two transports in the Bay of Biscay. The Voluntaire is commissioned, and the command given to the hon. captain Percy. Sir George Keith, commander of H. M. gun brig, Protector, captured a Dutch East Indiaman (formerly the James Sibbald) off the Cape; the cargo consisting of cochineal, ivory, indigo, &c. is valued at 300,000*l.* sterling. Sir George took the command of his prize, and proceeded to England in her. A fine ship, named the Fort William, of 1200 tons, intended for the China trade, was launched from the yard of Messrs. John Gilmore, and Co.

MADRAS.—*Occurrences for May.*

Fifty ships arrived in China, in the course of last year, from America, and were loaded with from 8 to 10 thousand tons of tea, at an average of 100 dollars per ton, a great part of which will find its way into Europe. There are great numbers of American adventurers in Canton, many of whom have realized large fortunes.

In commemoration of the fall of Seringapatam, his excellency the governor gave a grand dinner to upwards of 200 gentlemen of the settlement. Major Harris, of H. M. 73d regiment (son of the gallant general) who carried home the colours of Seringapatam, was of the party, he was seated on the right hand of the chairman.

The following addresses, with the answers, are highly creditable to the parties, and will tend to promote harmony, enforce discipline, and create in others a generous emulation to deserve a similar record of universal approbation.

To George Byng, Esq. commander of H. M. ship Belliqueux, Madras Roads.

Sir,—We feel it our indispensable duty, at as early a period as possible, to offer you our sincere congratulations upon the safe arrival of the

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whole of the ships under convoy of H. M.'s ship Belliqueux, at this port. Permit us to return you our sincere thanks for the constant and unremitting attention we have ever experienced from you, since we had the honour to be placed under your command. As a testimony of the respect we entertain, we beg leave to solicit your acceptance of a piece of plate, value 100l. the contemplation of which may hereafter renew the pleasing reflection of your eminent services in the late successful expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, and remind you of the sincere regard of those who have the honor to subscribe themselves, &c.

Fort St. George, April 23, 1806.

H. M. ship Belliqueux, Madras Roads, 25th April, 1806.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, and to express the great pleasure on finding that the conduct observed by me, during the period you have been placed under my orders, has afforded you that satisfaction, it has, and ever will be my study to experience on similar occasions. I accept with pleasure the piece of plate offered in your letter; and be assured when it reminds me of the events, mentioned by you in so flattering a manner, it will call to my remembrance the services of those amongst you, who were placed under my command on that occasion, and the general attention evinced by the whole, during the period your several ships were under the convoy of H. M. ship Belliqueux.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. Byng.

To the commanders of the hon. company's ships, Wm. Pitt, &c.

To captain William Edmeads, of the Hon. C. ship, William Pitt.

Dear Sir,—In reverting to the circumstances of a voyage protracted to an unusual length, we are gratified in the remembrance of the uninterrupted harmony and general good will which prevailed in the ship under your command, during the whole of its continuance. Sensible how much has been owing to the steady uprightness, and open liberality of your conduct, we offer you our sincerest acknowledgments. We at the same time request your acceptance of a piece of plate, of the value of one hundred guineas, bearing the annexed inscription, indicative of that esteem and regard with which we have the satisfaction of subscribing ourselves,

Dear Sir, &c.

Poonamallee, April 26, 1806.

To Lieutenant-colonel Gibbs, and the officers of H. M. 59th regiment, who came passengers on the H. C. ship William Pitt, to Madras.

Gentlemen,—The distinguished mark of approbation you have been pleased to confer on me, calls forth my warmest sentiments of gratitude, and esteem; and afford me an opportunity of publicly acknowledging, what I have ever been proud to express in private. The harmony that existed in the ship during the passage, may be attributed to the extreme correct conduct of those I have now the honour of addressing. The constant support I have ever received from you as officers, in the execution of my duty, and the pleasure I have derived from your society when off, were alone circumstances sufficient to perpetuate in my memory the advantages I have obtained from such honourable intercourse. Your offer of a piece of

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plate, I accept with every feeling the proposed inscription is capable of exciting: and beg to assure you, I shall ever contemplate it with the same admiration and respect which now fills the mind of,

Gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) W. EDMEADS.

Madras Roads, April 28th, 1806.

Honourable company's ship, William Pitt.

BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for May.*

Medina has been delivered up to the Wahabees, on the express condition that the tomb of the prophet should not be violated: the inhabitants declared their resolution to be all cut in pieces rather than surrender on any other terms.

We have much pleasure in recording the following address, as a tribute of respect to a meritorious officer.

To captain Campbell, late adjutant of the Bombay Fencible regiment.

Dear Sir,—On leaving us to take the field, in Dec. 1803, it was our wish to have offered you a mark of our approbation and esteem; but we thought it better to wait, until the public service might permit of your return to the presidency, to resume the adjutancy of the Fencible regiment; which, at the particular request of the officers, was kept open for you by government. We now embrace the opportunity of your approaching departure for Europe, to request your acceptance of a sword of the value of fifty guineas, which will be presented to you in our names, by major Fawcett, in England, as a testimony of our high sense of the manner in which you conducted the duties of your station, whilst attached to the Fencible regiment, and which was equally creditable to yourself, advantageous to the public, and satisfactory to the officers of the corps. Renewing the expressions of our esteem and regard, and sincerely wishing you a pleasant voyage to your native country, and speedy re-establishment of health,

We remain, dear Sir, &c.

Captain Campbell's reply.

To Lieutenant-colonel Fell, &c. &c. Officers of the Fencible regiment.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th current, announcing your intention of presenting me, through major Fawcett, in England, with a sword, value fifty guineas, as a token of your approbation of my exertions while formerly adjutant of the Fencible regiment. I accept, with feelings of the warmest gratitude, this highly honourable testimony of your esteem. I intreat you to believe, gentlemen, that the recollection of that period of my life, which passed in the society of so respectable a body, can never cease to be most gratifying to me, while the valuable pledge of your friendship, designed for my acceptance, will prove a constant stimulus to future exertions, and an adherence to such conduct as may secure to me a continuance of your regard. Wishing you, gentlemen, every happiness and prosperity, I remain, your obliged and faithful servant,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

The ship Marquis Wellesley was totally destroyed by fire while lying

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lying at anchor off Callicut, on the 2d April, the crew saved.—— Lieutenant Ramsay, of the hon. company's cruizer, the Queen, joined by the Lively schooner, and Barbara pattamar, chased a pirate, off Puttum fort, Isle of Bate; it falling a calm the pirate, by using his oars, gained on the Queen; Lieutenants Hall and Maxfield gallantly volunteered to continue the chase in the Barbara, and came up with him at midnight. A most sanguinary engagement commenced, which lasted two hours and a half within small pistol shot; the pirate refused quarter to the last, and sunk along side of the Barbara. The pirate was a gallivatt of 140 tons, mounted three twelve pounders, and other guns, and was manned with thirty-five men, twelve of whom, including the Serang, were killed. There was on board the plunder of several vessels, consisting of 20,000 rupees in specie, several bales of silk, &c. &c. the whole of which went down with her.—Fifteen of the crew were saved.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.—*Occurrences for May.*

Penang, March 31st, 1806.—The honourable the governor, accompanied by the principal gentlemen of the settlement, attended his excellency, sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. to the wharf, where he embarked on board the Blenheim. The following orders were issued: The whole of the troops at the presidency to parade at one o'clock precisely, with their left to the custom house, and to form a street, extending their right as far as possible towards the Admiralty House. —Whenever his excellency Sir Thomas Troubridge approaches the right of the street, arms to be presented, officers to salute the admiral as he passes, drums and fifes playing a march; and the usual salute fired from the fort, on his excellency embarking at the wharf.

MADRAS.—*Law Reports.*

Supreme Court.

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, or general gaol delivery, before the Hon. Sir Henry Gwillim, Knt.

Peter Macdonald was tried for the wilful murder of Anka, a native of Mysore. The circumstances disclosed on the trial were briefly these. The prisoner, who belongs to H. M. 12th. Regt. of foot, which were then marching through Mysore, was one of three stragglers who remained behind in the village after the regiment had marched. It appeared that he had maliciously and wantonly fired away twenty-one rounds of ball cartridge, one of which was discharged at a number of natives sitting in a choultry, but fortunately without doing them any injury; he afterwards went up to a man who was at work, picking paddy, in the front of his house, and demanded some toddy. The man told him he had none, upon which he put his musquet to his shoulder, and shot the unhappy native through the neck, of which he died. On this evidence he was found

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found *guilty of murder*, and was immediately condemned to suffer death, which sentence was carried into execution on Tuesday morning last. An immense concourse of people attended to witness this awful scene.

James Stevens, matross of artillery, was indicted for the wilful murder of Lutchoomy, a native woman, his servant, at Futtypore, near Hydrabad, by giving her several blows with his fist, and afterwards kicking her; by which she languished and died. It was proved on the trial that the prisoner, who was intoxicated, had used the deceased in the brutal manner set forth in the indictment; but as the surgeon who examined the body after death could not *positively* swear that the blows were the cause of her death, (although he admitted that they *might*, from the effect of concussion) the learned judge informed the jury, that they could not legally find a verdict against the prisoner for *murder*. He was accordingly acquitted. But before he was taken from the bar, the judge addressed him to this effect:—Although you are dismissed from the bar, yet your case is one of the many I have known, where the verdict of *acquittal* is no *discharge* of the crime. You are, I fear, answerable to God for the life of a fellow creature; you, contrary to the discipline of military service, got into a beastly state of intoxication, and did then wantonly and maliciously beat and kick a defenceless woman, your servant, and consequently under your protection, by which brutal conduct I more than suspect she lost her life.—May the escape you have had operate suitably on your mind, and lead you to seek forgiveness for your great offence from that God, before whom you must one day answer for the life you have destroyed. A man in your situation, as a soldier, is doubly culpable in the commission of such a crime. It is contrary to military discipline, and such conduct tends, as far as was in your power, to subvert the authory of the company's government in India, by alienating the affection of the natives from the British nation. You, and such as you, are sent into this country to *preserve order*, and to afford protection to those very persons, whom too many of you insult, injure, oppress, and destroy. It would well become you to return to the prison, and there join in prayer with the clergyman, who is at this moment in attendance on the unhappy culprit who soon must suffer. Endeavor to assist him in the repentance of his crimes, afford him all the consolation in your power, and by acts of kindness and attention towards him, may you render yourself acceptable in the sight of God, and thereby expiate some of the load of guilt that now attaches to you. Take warning, and be ever ready to prevent mischief amongst your comrades, and remember, if ever you appear again at this bar, what has been disclosed here against you this day will not be forgotten.

James Moran, a private soldier in H. M. 80th regiment was tried for manslaughter. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased, William M'Kenzie, had, in presence of five soldiers, struck the prisoner, who was at the time asleep in his cot, three or four hard blows with a stick, upon which Moran, who is a cripple, rose from his bed, and told M'Kenzie he did not wish to have any thing to say to him. M'Kenzie struck him again; upon which

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which the prisoner gave him one blow with his crutch upon the belly, by which such internal injury was done, as to occasion his death. The jury by direction of the learned judge, thinking the prisoner's assault to have been *rather* in the nature of self-defence acquitted him. The Judge, however, severely reproved the soldiers, who had quietly stood by, and had allowed a man to receive three or four blows while in a defenceless state, fast asleep on his couch, and said he considered them as more answerable for the life of the deceased than the prisoner who had been tried, and he was sorry to find their conduct had undergone no investigation in the regiment.

Shaik Erim, who had been charged, on the Coroner's inquest, with the wilful murder of Hemsing, late a sepoy in the 1st bat. 22d regt. native infantry, was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. The blow which killed the deceased was supposed to have been inflicted by order of the prisoner, yet it could not be brought home to him, as the man who actually struck it had absconded; and, although a reward was offered, had hitherto eluded all pursuit.

Moonepan, a servant in the employ of Benjamin Roebuck, Esq. was found guilty of stealing two silver forks, the property of R. A. Maitland, Esq. whilst in attendance on his master at dinner, at the house of the latter.

Betty and Jose, were both found guilty, the first of feloniously stealing two strings of pearls, and several other articles of wearing apparel, the property of her mistress, Comal Trepooty, and the latter for receiving the same articles knowing them to have been stolen.

Purchay, was convicted of stealing two wooden folding doors, the property of major-gen. Collins.

Areapootran, a lascar in the company's service, was found guilty of stealing, from the gun carriage yard in the black town, several pieces of iron, the property of the honourable East India company.

Raman, late a servant in the employ of major-general Pater, was convicted of stealing a chair, the property of his master. The above six natives were ordered to be transported to Prince of Wales's Island, five for seven, and one for fourteen, years.

BOMBAY.—*Law Reports.*

At the quarterly sessions of Oyer and Terminer before Sir James M'Intosh, Knight, Recorder of Bombay, and his associates, James Law, P. Hadow, and James Kinloch, Esquires, the following gentlemen were sworn in on the grand jury.

Charles Forbes, Esq. Foreman,
Commodore Walter Berlase,
John Fell,
James Hallett,
Luke Ashburner,
William Maughan,
John Leckie,
John Williams,
James Drummond,
J. G. Remington,
Jonathan Mitchi,
James Borthevick,
John Harford,
C. P. M'Farlane,
William Mainwaring,
T. H. Spence,
William Henderson,
John Pavin,

Wil-

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William Dawson,
John Hunter,
Charles Learmoth,
Adam Gibson,—and
Colin Gibb, Esqs.

The recorder addressed the jury in a short but appropriate speech, with a few observations on the nature of the crimes that were to come under their consideration;—the first was, that of child murder, a crime which his Lordship observed was of a very peculiar heinous nature, and being so easily perpetrated without detection, in a very extensive population, it required every exertion to put a stop to it; the second crime was for firing loaded fire arms into a gentleman's tent, on the Esplanade; and the last was for an intention of waylaying two foreign gentlemen, who were suitors in the court of the recorder.—On both these subjects his Lordship made several very pointed observations; after which, the grand jury proceeded to examine the evidence against a Kalkee woman, charged with the wilful murder of a Suckoo, female infant, and after having retired for some time, returned "A True Bill."

The grand jury also found a bill against Lieutenants Macquire and Canty, for a conspiracy, to waylay, assault, and otherwise ill treat two Dutch gentlemen, of the name of Vandersloot, on the night of the 21st February last. When they were put to the bar, and a jury chosen, the hon. company's council addressed the jury at some length, observing that it could not fail to be extremely painful to him in the discharge of his public duty to be obliged to call their attention to the conduct of persons whose profession placed them in the rank of gentlemen, while their actions degraded that character, and were a disgrace to the cloth which they had the honour to wear. That the jury would be of his opinion, with respect to the conduct about to be detailed he could not have a doubt; indeed, it resembled more the deportment, of desperate, unprincipled, and lawless ruffians, ready to perpetrate any enormity, than that of British officers, whose praise it is to excel as much in dignified propriety of conduct towards each other and their fellow citizens, as in those qualities of military skill and courage which exalt their country's reputation, and their own, in the eyes of their enemies. The persons mentioned in the indictment as the objects of brutal attack and violence, were also gentlemen of Cochin, who formerly held the rank of surgeon and major in the Dutch service. Their object in coming to Bombay, was to obtain redress, by legal means, for wrongs which they and their family conceived themselves to have sustained, when the regiment to which Lieutenant Cauty belongs, was quartered at Cochin—wrongs of a most outrageous nature, and in which they accounted that gentleman a principal actor.—They had accordingly commenced a suit against him, which was still pending; and it greatly aggravated the guilt of the conduct charged in the indictment that the defendants made no secret of its being in revenge of those proceedings, that they had formed the resolution of assaulting the Messrs. Vandersloots in the dead of night, on the King's highway, and for that purpose to watch their return to their own house, which is in the woods, about a mile from the Fort. Having laid this atrocious plan for the gratification of their private malice, they lamentably forgot the epithet

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epithet which is said to be assumed by one of them, by thinking a considerable reinforcement necessary before they ventured on the grand attack of two unprotected and defenceless strangers. To obtain an additional body, they repaired to a tent where some brother officers were at dinner, and having dismissed the native attendants, proceeded to unfold their base and nefarious design, and to solicit aid in carrying it into execution. The eloquence of their valour was so captivating, that they at first obtained an assent to their proposal, but on second thought the gentlemen who they had waited upon, conceived it quite as proper and becoming to remain at home. Whether they were informed of this defection from their number or not, did not appear; certain it was, that they themselves (accompanied by one whose youth, and inexperience, seemed to have placed him under the complete controul of persons anxious to reduce him to the degraded level of their own depravity,) proceeded most gallantly to the woods, not only armed with sticks, and bludgeons, but with fire arms likewise; and that the King's and hon. company's uniform might not, for the first time, be worn by midnight assassins, they had the grace, or, more properly speaking, the precaution, to sally forth disguised in colored clothes. To the last hour of their lives they probably would have reason to be thankful to providence that by some means or other the Dutchmen passed to their own home without being perceived; for, if a rencontre had taken place, nothing seemed more probable than that blood would have been spilt, and he could tell Mr. Macguire and Mr. Cauty this, that if a life had been lost in the affray, however little it might have been their intention to carry things to that extremity, it would have been murder in the eye of the law, and as sure as God created them and him, they should have both stood at the bar where they were now placed to take their trial, and answer for their conduct with their lives. But though such a fate had been averted, it would be the duty of the Jury, and their satisfaction also, to shew their sense of what had actually happened, by finding a verdict for the conspiracy to assault, if the case on that head was made out against them. It would then be for the court to assert its insulted dignity by its sentence on such offenders; persons who appear to have set all law, all order, all decency at defiance, and who had been too long suffered to infest society, and to insult, and outrage the virtuous and peaceable part of the community. Their career he hoped was drawing towards its close, and it would always afford him the highest gratification to reflect that he had contributed in some degree to accelerate its termination. The evidence that was now adduced fully confirmed every part of Mr. Thriepland's statement. It particularly appeared that the prisoners carried loaded fire arms to the woods along with them, and an expression of Mr. Macguire's was positively sworn to, that "If the Dutchmen proved *Obstropulous* he had a pair of Peppers at their service." In the defence it was attempted to be shewn that, though a purpose of the kind mentioned in the indictment had been entertained at an early part of the evening, it had been abandoned before the party set out for the woods, where their only

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only attraction was a Punch house, at which uncommon good ham could be procured for supper, while the expected attack of Pariar Dogs, in their progress thither, afforded an excuse for proceeding armed. This defence, however, having altogether failed, the Jury, after a most eloquent, and impressive charge from the Hon the Recorder, returned a Verdict of guilty against both defendants. Mr. Thriepland then moved that they might stand committed, which was ordered accordingly; and that they be brought up to receive sentence on the 30th instant. On which day the court being moved for judgment on the part of the crown, and nothing having been alleged to arrest the same, or in mitigation of punishment, except the sentence of a Court Martial, published the day before by which it appeared that both defendants were dismissed the service for a different offence, the Hon. the Recorder addressed them to the following effect:

BRYAN MACGUIRE AND GEORGE CAUTY.

You have been convicted of the offence of conspiring to waylay, and assault, by night, two unarmed foreigners, John and Jacob Vandersloot, and it appears that you lay in wait for them to execute your design with the assistance of two other persons, all of you armed with bludgeons, pistols, or muskets. Your avowed motive for this barbarous project of revenge was, that one of these foreign gentlemen had brought an action against one of you in this Court. —The observations which you have now made on the evidence in support of this charge would have been too late even if they had been new or important. I am not the judge of evidence— That is the province of the Jury, and after their verdict I can see only with their eyes, and hear only with their ears. But in fact you have now only repeated the observations which you made on your trial, which I then stated to the jury, and which they did well to disregard. It is now therefore my duty to pronounce the judgment of this court upon you, and I should content myself with the above statement of the nature and circumstances of your offence, if I were not induced to make a few observations by some faint hope of being useful to you, and by a strong sense of the duty which any man of experience owes to the numerous inexperienced young men, who are deprived so early of parental guidance, and who may see in your deplorable, but most instructive example, how easily conviviality may degenerate into excess, and how infallibly habitual excess, with its constant attendant, bad society, leads to such unhappy situations as those in which you now stand. I know that the brutish vice of drunkenness, with all the noisy and turbulent vices which follow in her train, has a false exterior of spirit and manliness, which sometimes seduces weak and ignorant boys, not that this can be said in this case. A plan for overpowering two defenceless men under cover of darkness, with more than double their number, armed with deadly weapons, can have nothing attractive to any but such as are "the stain of manhood and of arms." But I know that the mischievous character from which such acts spring sometimes dazzles and allures inexperienced eyes. Let me rub off a little of the varnish which hides from them its deformity. A disposition to engage in quarrels

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quarrels, and broils, is not, as they may suppose, a mere excess of the martial spirit which is to actuate them on greater occasions. It is the very reverse of it. It is as unmilitary as it is unsocial and immortal. It is an offence against the first principle which holds armies together. It is a violation of that prompt, eager, active obedience to authority, far more necessary in armies than in any other bodies of men, and without which they must speedily degenerate into a ferocious rabble. One of the greatest and wisest men has, in one comprehensive sentence, concentrated every thing that can be said on the relation of an army, to the internal order of the state. "An armed, undisciplined body is dangerous to liberty. An armed, undisciplined body is dangerous to society itself." Much more is this turbulent disposition inconsistent with the peculiar character of a British Soldier That which distinguishes him not only from a mere ruffian, but a mercenary slave, is, that he has taken up arms to protect the rights of his fellow citizens, and to preserve the public quiet. He is an armed minister of the laws, and we expect from him a peculiar affection and veneration for those unarmed laws and magistrates whom he has girt on his sword to guard. Every true soldier must have too great a reverence for the noble virtue of courage to sully and degrade it by the wretched frays of sottish ruffians It is reserved for nobler objects; he will not prostitute it on such ignoble and vile occasions. True fortitude is too serious, too grave, too proud a quality to endure such degradation. Such vices are most unofficer-like because they are most ungentlemanlike. As long as courage continues to be one of the distinctive qualities of a gentleman, so long must the profession of arms be degarded as the depositary, and guardian of all the feelings and principles which constitute the character. A gentleman is a man of more refined feelings, and manners, than his fellow men. An officer is, or ought to be, peculiarly and eminently a gentleman. But there is nothing so low or vulgar as the fame of a Bully, and the renown of midnight brawls. They imply every quality of a highwayman but his courage; and they very often lead to his fate. In considering the punishment to be inflicted on you, I observe that you build some hopes of mercy on your dismissal from the service by a court martial for other offences. As these offences have proceeded from the same wretched vice of disposition which has placed you at this bar, I am not unwilling to consider them as part of the visitation which your mischievous turbulence has already brought upon you, and therefore as some justification of mild punishment to a court, which eagerly looks out for such justifications. It has been my fate, in this place, to be obliged to justify the lenity, rather than the severity of the penalties inflicted here. I think it is likely to continue so. I have more confidence in the certainty than in the severity of punishment. I conceive it to be the first duty of a criminal judge to exert and to strain every faculty of his mind to discover, in every case, the smallest possible quantity of punishment that may be effectual for the ends of amendment and example; I consider every pang of the criminal not necessary for these objects, as a crime in the judge. And in conformity with these

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these principles, I was employed in considering the mildest judgment which public duty would allow me to pronounce on you, when I learned, from undoubted authority, that your thoughts towards me were not quite of the same nature. I was credibly, or rather certainly informed, that you had admitted into your minds, the desperate project of destroying your own lives at the bar where you stand, and of signalizing your suicide by the previous destruction of at least one of your judges.* If that murderous project had been executed, I should have been the first British magistrate, who ever stained with his blood the bench on which he sat to administer justice. But I can never die better than in the discharge of my duty.—When I accepted the office of a minister of justice, I knew that I ought to despise unpopularity and slander, and even death itself. Thank God I do despise them, and I solemnly assure you, that I feel more compassion for the gloomy and desperate state of minds, which could harbour such projects, than resentment for that part of them, which was directed against myself.

It is my duty to remind you that your despair is premature and groundless.—At your age, in a new society where you may not be followed by the remembrance of your faults, you may yet atone for them, and again regain that station in society to which the fond hopes of your unfortunate relations had probably at parting destined you. The road which leads back to character and honor is, and ought to be steep, but ought not to be, and is not inaccessible. On the other hand, if any of the comrades of your excesses be present, any of those who have been arrested on the brink of destruction by their penitence or by their timely fears, or by fortunate accidents, or by the mercy of others, I most earnestly conjure them never to forget the situation in which they this day see you.—Lest those who stand take heed lest they fall. The declivity is slippery from the place where they stand to that where you lie prostrate. I should consider myself as indelibly disgraced if a thought of your projects against me were to influence my judgment. That, however, I believe you will scarcely suppose. The judgment of this court is, that you, the said Bryan Macguire, and George Cauty, be, for this your offence, imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for twelve calendar months.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for June.*

The governor-general commemorated his majesty's birth-day by a grand dinner, to which were invited his excellency the Persian ambassador, the principal civil and military officers at the precidency, and inhabitants of this city.

To

* The Recorder's private information of this atrocious and almost incredible project must, of course, have been confidential, and therefore can never be disclosed. Many Gentlemen saw, in the hands of the Sheriff, the arms which had been seized on one of the Prisoners; (B. Macguire) they consisted of four pistols of various dimensions, three of them double-barrelled, in a case made to resemble a *writing desk*, which he had with him in Court on the day of this trial, under pretence of carrying his papers. The pistols were loaded *with slugs*, in a manner for which in this Island, it is not easy to assign an innocent motive.

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To Dr. Edward Jenner, Berkeley, Glocestershire.

Sir,—The principal inhabitants of Calcutta and its dependencies, having sometime ago resolved to present you with a testimonial of their gratitude for the benefit which this settlement, in common with the rest of mankind, has derived from your inestimable discovery of a preventive of the small pox, and having appointed us a committee for carrying their resolution into effect, it is with the highest satisfaction that we now discharge the duty committed to us, by transmitting to you herewith bills drawn on the honourable Court of Directors to the amount of three thousand pounds sterling. Duplicates and triplicates of these bills, together with the remainder of the subscription, (about one thousand pounds) will be hereafter forwarded to you by the first favourable opportunities.

We have the honour to be, &c.

R. P. SMITH,
H. T. COLEBROOKE,
J. FLEMING,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
Per Charger.

Calcutta, May 17th, 1806.

Subscription to the remuneration to Doctor Jenner.

	Sa. Rs.
Sir George Barlow,	1000
Sir John Anstruther,	400
Sir H. Russel,	300
Sir John Royds,	300
Mr. P. Speke,	500
— Thomas Graham,	400
— R. P. Smith,	400
— R. Abbott,	100
— Colin Robertson,	200
— John Fleming,	500
— F. Balfour,	300
— W. R. Munro,	500
— George Boyd,	500
— Alex. Russel,	1000
— Thomas Brown,	250
— H. St. G. Tucker,	200
— H. Colebrooke,	400
— J. H. Harington,	400
— Buller,	200
— J. Melvill,	250
— R. C. Birch,	500
— J. Wilton,	400
— G. Dowdeswell,	400
— J. N. Sealy,	100
Rev. C. Buchanan,	500
Rev. P. Limrick,	200
Mr. J. Alexander,	300
— J. P. Larkins,	100
— R. Farquhar,	200
Mr. A. Gilmore,	200
— William Fairlie,	400
— J. H. Fergusson,	200
— John Farquhar,	200
— William Logan,	500
— F. H.	1000
— D. Macnabb,	250
— Alex. Colvin,	250
— D. Colvin,	200
— James Colvin,	200
— R. Downie,	250
— George Abbott,	200
— J. D. Alexander,	100
— J. Abbott,	100
Lady Barlow,	500
Mrs. Udny,	500
Mrs. Lumsden,	300
Mrs. Mason,	500
Mrs. Dashwood,	300
Mrs. Edmonstone,	200
Mrs. Ricketts,	200
Mrs. Davis,	100
Mr. John Shoolbred,	500
— James Hare,	500
— Walter Ogilvy,	300
— James Campbell,	200
— Cudb Thornhill,	200
— John Shore,	200
— M. G. Prendergast,	100
— John Kelso,	200
— Jos. Barretto,	200
— L. Barretto,	150
— Golam Houssein,	100
— Wm. Jackson,	400
Major H. V. White,	300
Mr. John Thornhill,	200
— John Taylor,	200
— J. Walker,	100
— A. D. Stewart,	100
— Sarkies Johannes,	200
— Johannes Sarkies,	100
— J. Fulton,	100
— James Scott,	200
— Benjamin Turner,	100
— George Chisholm,	100
— Williams and Hohler,	250
— A. R. P. Almeida,	100
Mr. Carapit	

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	Sa.	Rs.
Mr. Carapit Chatoor,		100
Lieut.-col. Calcraft,		200
Mr. R. W. Cox,		250
Mrs. Greme,		200
Mrs. Farquharson,		200
Mrs. Wilson,		200
Mrs. Spottiswood,		100
Mrs. Garstin,		50
Mrs. Strettell,		50
Mrs. Bagram,		100
Mrs. Taylor,		100
Mrs. S. Greene,		100
MOORSHEDABAD,		
Mr. J. Robertson,		100
— H. W. Droz,		100
DACCA.		
— Shearman Bird,		250
— B. Crisp,		200
— J. D. Paterson,		100
— W. Tutin,		200
— J. Adam,		100
— W. Money,		100
— F. Fortescue,		100
— Fendall,		100
Mrs. Roberts,		100
Mr. John Elliott,		100
— F. Balfour, jun.		100
— Thomas Abraham,		200
— J. Beanland,		50
— H. Harris,		200
— J. Rattray,		100
— Robert Keith Dick,		200
Mrs. Irwin,		100
Mrs. Rees,		100
PATNA.		
Mr. C. Keating,		300
— James Macnabb,		200
— J. P. Ricketts,		100
— C. Patton,		200
— Mr. John Rawlins,		300
— H. Douglas,		200
Capt. D. V. Kerin,		100
Mr. F. Gladwin,		100
Lady Seton,		200
Mr. Robert Graham,		100
— P. Kearnan,		100
— C. Boddam,		200
— J. R. Elphinstone,		200
Mrs. Cowell,		200
BENARES.		
Mr. W. A. Brooke,		300
— Jacob Rider,		100
— J. Mac Dolland,		300
— T. Yeld,		200
— W. T. Smith,		100
— A. Gibb,		100
— R. Humphreys,		100
— John Ahmuty,		200
— Wm. Innes,		100
— T. W. Howard,		50
Mr. J. Taylor, Artil.		100
— H. Lennon,		50
— E. Cuthbert,		100
— C. R. Crommelin,		200
— J. Wall,		100
Mrs. T. Brooke,		200
BAREILLY.		
Mr. Arch. Seton,		250
— J. Routledge,		150
— T. Thornhill,		100
— J. C. Mitchell,		100
— C. Lloyd,		100
— Berd. Reilly,		100
— Robert Blake,		100
— Rd. Ahmuty,		150

SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER, BART.—A fine portrait of Sir John Anstruther, Bart. has been placed in the Court House in this town, agreeably to a resolution and request of the grand jury in December last. The likeness of that excellent and upright magistrate is remarkably striking, and when we say that the picture is one of the best efforts of the pencil of Home, we render more copious display of the merits of this noble painting unnecessary. The principal figure is represented in his robes, sitting in his chair as chief justice, his right hand resting on a book, to which he seems to have been recently referring. The regalia of office, books, papers, &c. are disposed with much judgment, and though numerous, do not confuse or fatigue the eye. A few natives are introduced, one of whom is particularly well drawn. He appears fixed in profound attention, and his countenance is strongly expressive of the admiration with which he is inspired by the wisdom and dignity of the Chief Justice. This magnificent picture is equally honourable to the settlement by whom it was decreed, and to the magistrate to whom it is consecrated:—It is a tribute of GRATITUDE and ESTEEM, to PUBLIC VIRTUE and EXALTED TALENTS.

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A few days ago, while a Lascar, belonging to the ship Shaw Pharie, in Saugor roads, was thoughtlessly sitting in the boat towing astern, with one leg dangling over the gunwale, a shark came up and seized him by the limb. The people of the ship rouzed by his screams, came to his assistance in time to prevent him from being dragged overboard. The shark carried off the whole of the flesh below the calf of the leg, and the foot from the ancle joint.

MADRAS.—*Occurrences for June.*

Madras.—The American brig Ann, capt. Robertson, belonging to Charleston, South Carolina, was wrecked on the night of Tuesday, 18th inst. on the Palicat reef. The captain, finding himself to leeward of this port, attempted to beat to windward, and supposing the vessel to be far to the northward of the reef, he stood into seven fathoms water and then tacked; but before the sails were trimmed, the vessel struck. An anchor was then carried out astern, and in about two hours the vessel was hove off, but so much damaged as to go to the bottom immediately. The boats were hoisted out in time to save the crew; the captain, chief officer, and five seamen, got into the long-boat, and the second officer and three seamen, into the pinnace, with a small quantity of water and provisions. The two boats continued together, rowing and towing to windward until the night of Thursday, when they parted company in a squall of rain; nor has the long-boat since been heard of. On Saturday evening the pinnace came in sight of the shipping in the roads, and about ten o'clock, perceiving, as they thought, a place on which little surf obtained, they fatally attempted to land, when the boat broaching to, filled with water. One man, a sailor, James Ward, was saved; he remained the whole of the night on two of the pinnace's oars, and was taken up in the morning by the catamarans. The brig was laden with Madeira wine, bound to Madras, and sailed from Madeira in February last.

Few years elapse in which Trichinopoly is not severely visited by the elementary powers, when in a state of commotion; but the storm of last May exceeded by far any of the preceding in continuance and violence. Hail stones fell as large as pigeons' eggs, the wind was irresistible, the largest trees were torn up by the roots, and such a number of houses are unroofed, that the place appears to be one heap of rubbish.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for July.*

[*This month is unusually barren in domestic occurrences; but those of the navy are numerous and interesting.*]

Calcutta.—H. M. ship *Powerful*, captain Plamplin, fell in with and captured the French privateer, Henrietta, of twenty guns, and one hundred and twenty men; two months from the isle France: she captured two ships, one of which was destroyed, and the other sent to

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to the isle of France. Captain Plamplin learned, by the papers found on board, the stations of some of the enemy's privateers from the Mauritius; and fitted up his prize to accompany him in search of them.

Lord George Stuart, in the Duncan, captured a French privateer of fourteen guns, the day she left the isle of France, which was retaken and destroyed by the Semilante French frigate, close in with Bombay. Lord G. sent in a flag of truce to general de Caen, governor of the isle of France, proposing an exchange of prisoners, taken by his lordship, which was positively refused.—Captain Flinders is permitted to reside with a private family, but all the other English prisoners are treated very illiberally.

The Semilante, French frigate, destroyed a valuable Arab ship, alleging as a reason for this conduct that she had British officers on board.

The French privateer, La Bellona, captain Castain, captured the Lady William Bentinck, captain Hunter, and the Orient, captain Ramsay, in lat. 11. 23 N. and long 81. 30. E. Captain Hunter reports that the prisoners on board the Bellona, experienced the most liberal treatment. He was allowed to go on board an Arab ship, bound to Madras, and when leaving the Bellona, captain Castain gave him a purse of thirty dollars to pay his expences; at the same time recommending his friend (a prisoner of war at Trincomalee,) to the attention of captain Hunter, to whom captain Hunter has since given the thirty dollars; and the right hon. the governor of Madras being informed of captain Castain's generous treatment, proposes in consequence of it to release the prisoner.

Extract from the proceedings of a court of inquiry, held on board H. M. ship Diadem, dated St. Salvador, Nov. 18th, 1805.

The concurrent testimony of every individual on the exertions of captain Birch, his officers and ship's company, to save the Britannia, and the company's treasure, after that ship struck upon the rocks, has been most satisfactorily confirmed by the following opinion of the court of inquiry, which investigated this matter. We the commanders of the hon. company's regular ships, now riding here, having met together for the purpose of taking into consideration the loss of the hon. company's ship the Britannia, are unanimously of opinion, that she got on shore by the two following causes: First, from being led into a situation of danger, and afterwards from the unavoidable accident of the hon. company's ship Streatham running on board of her, and thereby rendering her ungovernable, by carrying away her larboard braces; and we are further of opinion, that every possible exertion was made by the captain, officers, and passengers, to save her after she got clear of the rocks, and that the saving any part of the treasure was, in the ship's perilous situation, entirely to be ascribed to the steady and firm perseverance of the captain, officers, and crew. The commodore, therefore, feels it his duty to offer this testimony of approbation to captain Birch, and his officers, for their manly endeavours to save the ship, the ship's company, and treasure, after the ship drifted from the rocks; he, at the same

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time, thinks it right to express his thanks to captain Moring, of the Comet, for his persevering exertions in saving the lives of the passengers, officers, and crew of the ship in her perilous situation, and also to the other commanders who afforded any assistance and comfort to those who had the misfortune to be in the Britannia when she struck.

The following correspondence does much credit to the humanity and propriety of captain Cameron, of the H. C. ship Jane, Duchess of Gordon; and to the discernment of the officers of the detachment of H. M. 67th regiment, passengers on board that ship from Europe.

To John Cameron, Esq. Commander of the Hon. Company's ship Jane, Duchess of Gordon.

Dear Sir,---We, the officers of the detachment of H. M. 67th Regt. impressed with a high sense of your polite attention and gentlemanly conduct to us, as well as with the humanity you at all times manifested to the sick soldiers, and women of the detachment during a long and protracted voyage, request your acceptance of a silver cup, value one hundred guineas, as a testimony of the esteem and respect we entertain for you.

We are, dear sir, &c.

W. Gamble,	Captain.
Martin Curry,	Do.
David Brown,	Lieutenant.
P. Herring,	Do.
D. Mc Colman,	Do.
M. W. Kenney,	Asst. surgeon.

Fort William, July 8, 1806.

Captain Cameron's answer.

To Captains William Gamble, Martin Curry, Lieutenants David Brown, Patrick Herring, Donald Mc Colman, and assistant Surgeon M. W. Kenney, of H. M. 67th regiment.

Gentlemen, I am honored with your letter of yesterday, and gratifying as such a testimony of your approbation of my conduct must at all times prove, from the officers of a detachment of your highly respected and distinguished regiment, which I have had the honor to be acquainted with for a number of years, and that which from its approved conduct in different quarters of the world, has imbibed the sentiments of its first colonel, the great general Wolfe.

It is peculiarly flattering to me at this juncture, when I have to lament, that it has not been my good fortune to seem to merit the same consideration, from others, who had shared with us the contingencies of a long and troublesome voyage.

I accept with gratitude your proffered token of personal consideration, and shall preserve it as an honourable pledge of your good opinion.

I beg leave to return you my warmest thanks for the zealous and able assistance you invariably afforded me on every occasion when your co-operation was deemed necessary; and I cannot conclude without requesting you to convey my acknowledgements to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the detachment for their good conduct, and the cheerfulness and activity they constantly evinced on every opportunity, when their exertions were required during the voyage.

I have the honor to be,

JOHN CAMERON,
Commander of the hon. company's ship, Jane Duchess of Gordon.

Calcutta, July 9, 1806.

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The American ship Essex, captain Orane, of Salem, was cut off near the island of Comorin, by an Arab ship belonging to Seyed Hamet Akel; the captain and crew were barbarously murdered, and thrown overboard, the ship destroyed, and specie to the amount of 200,000 dollars taken by the Arabs:—The Arab ship is armed with 18 long 12 pounders and 200 men.

The French privateer Vigilante, captain Julian, captured in the Red Sea, a very rich ship belonging to the Nawaub of Surat, and dispatched her to the Isle of France.

MADRAS.—*Occurrences for July*, 1806.

VACCINATION.

His Lordship in council being impressed with confidence, that the example of a government, which is administered on principles so enlightened as those of the government of Mysore, will not fail to have a salutary influence on the minds of the natives of this country, it is deemed proper that the event which has been announced, should be made generally known; and his lordship has been accordingly, under that impression, induced to publish the following extract of a letter from the dewan of Mysore, stating the circumstances which have attended it.

Extract of a letter from the Dewan of Mysore, dated 10th of May.

"The Rance having determined "to celebrate the nuptials of the "Maha Rajah, deferred the cere- "mony merely because the young "bride had never had the small "pox.——I communicated the "cause of the delay to major "Wilks, who recommended an "operation invented by some "skilful physician of England, and "lately introduced into his country, "which alleviates the violence of "this pernicious disease.—The "operation was accordingly "performed by the resident's "surgeon, and in consequence, "six mild pustules appeared on "the young bride, who soon after "recovered.—The Rance expressed "her extreme astonishment at a "remedy so easy, and surprizing, "for a malady so deleterious; a "remedy which, until now, was "unknown in these regions.— "She was made very happy "thereby, and determined that "the nuptials should be celebrated "within the year."

His lordship in council trusts that the publication of the preceding extract will evince the continued desire with which this government is actuated in the encouragement of the vaccine practice; and above all, that it will hold forth to all persons in India an interesting and illustrious example, of the safety with which that practice may be extended. Published by order of the Rt. Hon. the governor in council

G. BUCHAN,
C. Sec. to government.

Fort St. George. June 19, 1809.

BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for July*, 1806.

On the 12th June a requisition to the sheriff was signed by the most

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most respectable gentlemen at the presidency, requesting him to call a meeting of the British inhabitants, for the purpose of publicly expressing their unfeigned sorrow at the loss sustained by the country in the death of the late right hon. William Pitt; with which the sheriff was pleased to comply, and appointed Wednesday the 18th, for the meeting; when the following resolution were entered into.

RESOLVED.—1st. That the British inhabitants of Bombay, yielding to none of their fellow subjects in loyalty to their king, and attachment to their native land, do deebly deplore the irreparable loss, which both have sustained by the death of the right honourable WILLIAM PITT, the most distinguished supporter of the throne, and the liberties of his country.

2d. That they are anxious to offer (in common they doubt not, with all ranks and classes of their countrymen at home,) an early tribute of veneration, for the memory of so virtuous and illustrious a statesman---at once the pride of England, and one of the chief ornaments of his age.

3d. That to perpetuate the sense entertained of the inestimable blessings which have resulted, even to the remotest parts of the British empire, from his able, upright, and disinterested administration, a statue of this eminent and ever-to-be-lamented patriot, be erected in Bombay, as a lasting memorial of the gratitude of its present inhabitants, and as a sacred legacy to their successors, of the admiration entertained of so much human excellence.

4th. That the honourable the governor in council be requested to allot a suitable place for the erection of the statue within the town walls.

5th. That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, any three of whom to form a quorum, be appointed to carry these resolutions into effect.

Mr. Adamson,
Mr. Money,
Mr. Forbes,
General Jones,
Mr. Law,
Dr. Scott,
Colonel Whitelocke,
Colonel Macquarie,
Lieut.-Colonel Williamson,
Mr. Elphinston,
The Rev. Mr. Burrows,

6th. That the following noblemen and gentlemen be requested to form a committee, at home, for the purpose of effecting the object of these resolutions:

The right honourable lord Grenville, the most noble marquis Wellesley, the chairman of the Honourable the East India company, John Forbes, Esq. late of Bombay.

7th. That a subscription be immediately opened, for the purpose of defraying the expences of the statue.

8th. That thanks be given to the Sheriff, for the readiness with which he convened this meeting, and for the able manner in which he opened the proceedings of the day.

9th. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman, for his impartial conduct in the chair.

Signed by seventy-nine principal inhabitants of Bombay.

CEYLON.

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CEYLON.—*Occurrences for July*, 1806.

The conduct of the late Dutch government of this island, to their Roman Catholic subjects, was the most tyrannical and oppressive; and though these measures were never acted on since the island came into our possession, still they hung in terrorem over the heads of this numerous and peaceable body of people. A regulation of the 26th May, 1806, removes the restraints under which they laboured, and places them on a level with their fellow subjects. This measure, wise as it is humane, must promote the welfare of the country, strengthen the executive, and attach those people to our interest by the strong tie of gratitude, and a sense of their improved situations under the British government.

It being his majesty's most gracious intention, that all persons, who inhabit the British settlements in this island, shall be permitted liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of religious worship, provided they can be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, without giving offence to government,—and it appearing, that the Roman Catholics, who are a numerous and peaceable body of his majesty's subjects, are, by several laws passed under the late Dutch government, rigorously excluded from many important privileges and capacities; and that, although these laws have not been acted upon in all cases by his majesty's government, yet that they are still unrepealed, and a cause of anxiety to those who profess the Catholic religion,---

The governor in council enacts as follows. First.---The Roman Catholics shall be allowed the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion in every part of the British settlements on the Island of Ceylon.

Second.---They shall be admitted to all civil privileges and capacities.

Third.---All marriages between Roman Catholics, which have taken place within the said settlements since the 26th of August, 1795, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church, shall be deemed valid in law, although the forms appointed by the late Dutch government have not been observed.

Fourth.---This regulation shall take effect on the 4th day of June next, that day being the anniversary of his majesty's birth day.

Fifth.--- Every part of any law, proclamation, or order, which contradicts this regulation is hereby repealed.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for August*, 1806.

[*The occurrences of this month present the establishment of an Admiralty Court at Bombay; several addresses have been presented to distinguished persons; and in our nautical correspondence there will be found much useful information.*]

The committee appointed by a resolution of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, of the 21st February, 1804, to present a sword to the right

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right hon. lord Lake, commander in chief, as a testimony of the sense entertained by them of his public services, attended by a number of gentlemen of the settlement, proceeded to his lordship's house, and on being introduced, the Chairman of the Committee addressed his Lordship as follows.

My Lord,---Marquis Wellesley having communicated to your excellency a resolution of the British inhabitants of this settlement, to present a sword to your excellency, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by you to the East India company and to your country, I have now the high honor to fulfil their resolutions by presenting this sword to your excellency.

His excellency the commander in chief was pleased to return the following answer:

I accept, sir, with sentiments of the most sincere pleasure, the sword which the British inhabitants of Calcutta have been pleased to present to me, as a testimony of their approbation of my services.

So high an honor, from so respectable a body of my countrymen, has impressed me with the most lively gratitude; and I am proud to reflect, that this valuable mark of favour is intended to distinguish my exertions in the execution of the measures of that exalted character, the marquis Wellesley, from whose administration our empire in India has derived such a signal increase of power, of prosperity, and of glory.

I request that you will convey to the British inhabitants of this settlement, my warmest assurances of esteem, gratitude, and attachment; and that you, sir, personally, will accept my best acknowledgements for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to fulfil their resolutions.

There are five regiments at the Cape, viz. 23d, commanded by lieut. col. hon. G. Mc Donald,---38th, colonel Vassal,—72d, major Tucker,—83d, major Trotter, and 93d, lieutenant-colonel Halket.—The 71st,-lieutenant colonel Pack, sailed on a secret expedition with sir Home Popham, K. M.

Copy of a letter from the Gentlemen Cadets, at Barasut, to Lieutenant Russel Martin, accompanied with a piece of Plate of the value of one Thousand Rupees.

To Lieut. Russel Martin, Commanding the Cadet Company, Barasut.

19th July, 1806.

Sir,---It is a maxim we believe universally inculcated in the army, that there is but one general line of conduct which can fully entitle a man to the high and exalted character of an officer and a gentleman. Permit us then, sir, to indulge our feelings by confessing that in this particular light only has your conduct always been observed by us; we conceive it no eulogium, it is a just tribute, which we are happy in having it in our power to pay you.

In your present arduous situation both in your military and literary capacity, we have always regarded your conduct as unexceptionable; and while, in private life, we esteem you as a sincere friend, your official character claims equally our admiration and esteem. In a word, sir, so highly sensible are we of your

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your good qualities, and the advantages we have derived from them, that we shall ever acknowledge them with the strongest marks of gratitude.

Allow us, Sir, with these sentiments, to present you with the accompanying trivial testimony of our esteem, and to add our sincerest hopes that your many and excellent qualities may be effectually rewarded by those whom we have the honor to serve,

We are, dear Sir, &c.

[Here follow the signatures of all the gentlemen Cadets.]

Copy of Lieutenant Martin's letter in reply to that from the gentlemen Cadets.

Dear Gentlemen,—I receive with much satisfaction the very flattering expressions of esteem, conveyed in your letter of this date, with the handsome, but unexpected, testimony of your remembrance accompanying it.

Allow me to offer you my grateful acquiescence in whatever restrictions have been found necessary; to which, and assiduous attention to your different duties, must be ascribed whatever progress has been made towards attaining the objects of this institution.

Permit me to recommend perseverance in the same laudable conduct, which will ensure you the approbation of government, and soon enable you to join the army with honor to yourselves, and advantage to the public service.

Accept my best wishes for your welfare, and believe me I shall ever feel warmly interested in it.

I am, dear gentlemen,

RUSSEL MARTIN,

Lieut. commanding at Barasut.

Barasut, 19th July, 1806.

To the gentlemen Cadets, at Barasut.

The following copy of a Letter received from Captain Andrew Barclay, dated the 1st of July, 1806, is published for general information.

Sir,—Induced, from having touched at St. David's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean, in our way to China, in the Mangles, and not knowing of any correct account yet being obtained of their danger, natives, &c. I beg permission to present you with a short description and a small chart of them.

The latest account given of them is by capt. Williams, when commanding the honourable company's ship Thames; he saw them on his passage home from China, coming the Eastern route, and places them from latitude I. S. to O. 55. S. their longitude from 134 17, E. to 134. 25. E. which, at the distance he passed them, must be considered as very accurate; by a good observation at noon, when close in with them, we made the centre of the reef to be on O. 54 S. and by one of Margett's chronometers, No. 209, whose rate had been regular for upwards of two years, 134 20 E. The full extent of the reef and islands is above fourteen miles North and South, and their breadth East and West five miles.

Captain Williams not passing close enough to perceive the danger on which they are situated, or what refreshments might be procured, I considered the first an object of some moment, as the Eastern passage to China in all probability may be more frequented than formerly by the Bengal shipping, should the cotton trade increase.

The islands are very low, and ships falling in with them in the night, would be close in before they

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they perceived the land, and if not acquainted with the danger, might attempt a passage between them, in which case they would unavoidably run on the reef, as they are situated upon one entire shoal, that it is not possible for a boat to pass between the islands. The view of the reef on which they are placed, was taken from the mast head, from whence the eye could extend over the whole space of both islands and reef; therefore can vouch for its accuracy.

The natives came off in great numbers, and on approaching near the ship, performed extravagant gestures, and held forth a long harangue, which neither our Malays, or any other person on board understood, after which they made no scruple in coming on board, and freely parted with their ornaments of dress, and cocoa-nuts, for pieces of iron hoops or old nails.

Their dress consisted of a treble string of coral stones, and shells round the waist, a narrow piece of cloth up between the legs, made out of the fibres of cocoa-nut, a tortoise shell round the right wrist, two square pieces of mother of pearl suspended round the neck by hair, one piece hanging down the front of the body, and the other down the back, a collar round the neck of fish teeth and black coral; this was the dress of the men, and the only difference we perceived in that of the women, was a small mat tied round the waist, which reached as low as the knee.

The natives of these islands are particularly well proportioned and robust, their features regular and manly, some of them so symmetrical, that I was astonished, having never seen any to equal them in either Asia, Africa, or America; there is not the least resemblance between them and the Malays, or the inhabitants of New Guinea, nor can I form the smallest conjecture from whence these islands could have been first inhabited; their only produce, and chief food, is the cocoa-nut, (fish excepted,) consequently but little refreshments can be obtained by touching at them; and water, if any to be procured, I conceive, must be brackish, from the low situation, and small extent of the islands. *Anchorage* there is none, as you have 50 fathoms close to the edge of the reef; a quantity of mother of pearl might be collected, but I question if sufficient to induce a ship to touch for.

I conclude, with begging your forgiveness for this liberty, on so trifling a subject, and remain,

Sir, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW BARCLAY.

To John Shore, Esq. Sec. to the hon. company's Marine Board.

MADRAS.—*Occurrences for August*, 1806.

To the Hon. Sir Thomas Strange, knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras.

My Lord Chief justice,---The grand jury beg leave to offer to your lordship their sincere congratulations, on your return to this presidency, and on the resumption of your high and important functions.

We cannot refrain from availing ourselves of this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction we feel in having regained to our society, a person

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a person as much endeared to us by the mild virtues which adorn his private life, as by the zeal and integrity with which he had discharged his public duties.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

My lord, &c.

J. H. Cassamajor,	H. Burnaby,
John Kenworthy,	Robt. Dennison,
Mungo Dick,	Edward Dent,
Harry Taylor,	S. H. Greig,
Walter Balfour,	William Hart,
Charles Wynox,	George Hay,
William Linley,	Geo. Halyburton,
John Hodgson,	E. W. Stevenson,
T. B Hurdis,	Thomas Parry,
E. C. Greenway,	Thomas Hicky,
Edward Wood,	and
William Cook,	Alex. Woodcock,

Grand Jury Room, July 10th, 1806.

To the Grand Jury of Madras.

Gentlemen,—I receive, with particular satisfaction this spontaneous, unlooked for assurance of the good opinion with which the grand jury of Madras is pleased to welcome my return.

Affectionate in its style, your address, gentlemen, carries with it the appearance, as well as the expression of sincerity.

With most of you, it has been my good fortune to have been long intimate; and I cannot be entirely without the fear, lest personal friendship, on the occasion, may have had too prevailing an influence in this declaration of a public sentiment.

Adverting, indeed, to the number, the names, and characters of those, by whom it purports to have been made, it is true, that the very existence of such friendship may be deemed to be, in some sort, a practical standing testimony to the good qualities which it ascribes.

Such an address re-united me to this settlement, by a new and animating tie; a settlement where, all things considered, I often look back with gratitude to the portion of happiness I have enjoyed in it: in which I consider myself as having but endeavoured to fulfil my duty, and shall continue to indulge my only real pride, in seeking to combine with the respect that is indispensable to high office, that esteem which is so consolatory to the man.

(Signed) T. A. STRANGE.

Court House, Monday, July 14th, 1806.

The rains on this coast have been unusually abundant. By the swelling of the rivers, the country is materially injured; several houses with their inhabitants have been swept away.

Arrived his Majesty's ships Powerful, captain Plamplin, and Rattlesnake, accompanied by their prize, the French privateer La Bellona, captain Castaing, captured on the 12th instant.

Report gives captain Castaing the highest character for liberality, and generous treatment to his prisoners.

BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for August*, 1806.

Arrived the American ship Erin, captain William Stepington, detained by his majesty's ship Pitt, captain Bathurst. The Erin made an extraordinary circuitous rout from America to Bombay; she sailed from Baltimore with Jerome Buonaparte, and his American wife, as passengers, landed them at Lisbon; from thence the Erin sailed

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sailed to Amsterdam, thence to Dover; returned to Amsterdam, thence to Lisbon; thence to the Cape of Good Hope; thence to Batavia; thence to Mochas, in the Red sea; and was on her voyage to the isle of France, and when off Bourbon, she fell in with the above ship, and is sent here for adjudication.

Arrived the French brig Experiment, prize to his Majesty's ship Pitt; Le Vigilante, prize to his Majesty's ship Concorde; the Spanish ship Providence, laden with a valuable cargo from Manilla, prize to his Majesty ship Drake, and his Majesty ship Psyche, captain Woodridge, from a cruize off Bourbon, accompanied by three small French prizes.

CEYLON.—*Occurrences for August*, 1806.

The following government advertisement is important to our commercial readers, trading to or concerned with this island.

Whereas mistakes are frequently committed by native merchants and others, relating to the customs to be observed in accepting, presenting and protesting bills of exchange, the following regulations framed upon the general opinion of the merchants of this place, are published for the information of those whom it may concern.

1st.—A bill ought to bear the names of the drawer and of the persons upon, and in favour of whom it was drawn, the time it is payable, in what specie, and of the value that has been received, either in cash or in goods, or placed on account or otherwise.

2d.—The holder of a bill ought to present it for acceptance with the shortest delay possible.

3d.—In case a bill is not accepted, the holder will cause the same to be presented once more by a notary public, and if no such person is in the place, the non-acceptance is to be certified by a public officer, or at least by two witnesses, who shall always be two of the principal inhabitants.

4th.—When a bill is protested, or its non-acceptance certified, the holder shall immediately advise the drawer thereof, and cause the protest, and certificate obtained in lieu of it, to be noticed to him.

N. B. The holders of such a bill may keep it until six or at furthest ten days after the expiration of the time it would have been due, if accepted, in order to see whether the circumstances do not change, but in that case it must be protested again for non-payment, and then returned with the second protest to his agents, who shall give timely notice thereof to the drawer, and proceed immediately against him for the recovery of his money, interest, costs, and damages.

5th.—If a bill of exchange has been accepted, the holder ought to present the same for payment as soon as it becomes due, observing that the day of acceptance and the day the time expires are not received; for example, a bill payable thirty days after sight, accepted 1st of April, is only payable on the 2d of May next.

According to the Dutch custom, six days of grace or favour are granted to the holder of an accepted bill, to take the necessary steps in case the bill is not regularly paid, during which six days, or at furthest ten days, (Sundays and holidays included)

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included) the bill must be protested; if not, the holder looses his right on the drawer, and has no recourse but on the person who accepted the bill, which, by the neglect of the holder, retains no more virtue than a common promissory note.

N. B. All bills of exchange drawn from this island are to be made on stamped paper, bearing one per cent according to the government regulation, otherwise they are of no value

By his excellency's command.

(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Regulation of Government.—Present his Excellency the Governor in Council, A D. 1806.

REGULATION VI.

The number of robberies and other offences which have of late been committed in different parts of the British settlements on this island, render it necessary that some police regulations should be immediately made—The governor in council therefore enacts as follow:

1st.—There shall be one or more head men, called police officers, in in each of the villages within the British settlements on this island.

2d—Every police officer shall be appointed by the agent of revenue and commerce for the province to which he belongs.

3d.—He shall give such security as the agent of revenue and commerce shall deem adequate, before he receives his appointment.

4th.—He shall be called village vidann of the place, and his appointment shall continue during pleasure only.

5th.—He shall, during the continuance of his appointment, be exempted from all other government service, except that which belongs to his office.

6th.—He shall have the power of arresting, searching the houses of all such persons in his village, as are either suspected by himself or accused by others, of having committed any offence.

7th.—He shall in the shortest possible time after he has arrested any person, send him to the nearest justice of the peace with an ola, mentioning the time at which the person was arrested.

8th.—He shall, as soon as possible after he has searched any house, send a report to the nearest justice of the peace of all that he has done upon the occasion, and of the reasons which induced him to search the house.

9th.—He shall be severely punished, if, upon an inquiry made by the justice of the peace, it should appear that he either arrested, or searched the house for the purpose of extorting money.

10th.—He shall have the power of calling upon, in the name of the king, every inhabitant of his own, and of the neighbouring villages, and also upon all the neighbouring police vidanns, to aid him in the execution of his duty.

11th.—Every person who shall refuse to aid him when so called upon in the name of the king, shall be punished.

12th —He shall be allowed 10 per cent upon all stolen property which he shall discover and bring to the justice of the peace, provided that he arrests and convicts before the proper tribunal, and one of the persons, who shall have been guilty of stealing the said property.

13.—No person shall exercise the trade of a silversmith, without having first given security to, and obtained a license from the agent of revenue and commerce of the province in which he resides.

14th.—No person exercising the trade of a silversmith shall mend, alter,

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alter, or melt any silver or gold thing whatever, without first shewing it to one of the police officers of his village.

15th.—No person shall either give or receive in pawn any gold or silver thing, without first shewing it to one of the police officers of his village.

16th.—This regulatibn shall be in force in every village and town, within the British settlements on this island, excepting the towns and forts of Columbo, Jaffna, Galle, Matura, Negombo, and Trincomalee, for which places another proper regulation will be made.

By order of the council,
(Signed) JOHN DEANE,
Sec. to the Council.

By his excellency's command,
(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Regulation of Government—Present His Excellency the Governor in Council A. D. 1806.

REGULATION VII.

Whereas by the 30th clause of a proclamation of the late governor the hon. Frederic North, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1801, it is enacted in all cases of slavery heard by the courts of Land-Raad, that "wheresoever the decision of our said courts respectively shall be against the party alleged to be a slave, there shall be from such decision an appeal to us in our lesser court of appeal; but where the decision shall have been in favour of the person so alleged to be a slave, such decision shall be final and without any appeal, and the alleged slave shall thereupon be for ever free."

And whereas great inconveniences have frequently arisen from the observance of this clause, his excellency the governor in council is hereby pleased to annul the same, and to enact that in future an appeal shall be allowed in all cases whatsoever, where the property of slaves may be concerned, from the provincial courts to the high court of appeal, provided the value of the slave is of an appealable amount.

By order of the council,
(Signed) JOHN DEANE,
Sec. to the Council.

By his excellency's command,
(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for September*, 1806.

Our chronicle of this month records three additional proofs of the valour and conduct of our seamen: Captain Larkins yielded to a very superior force; but not until he fought three hours and a half, and his ship was rendered unmanageable. The inhuman treatment which Captain Larkin, his officers, and crew, experienced from the French lieutenant, Moreau, will, we have no doubt, meet its due reward, if he falls into the hands of the British government. Mr. Thompson's intrepidity and humanity, entitles him to the praise of every brave and good man; and the action of the Grey Hound, and Harrier, with four of the enemy, in which three were taken, and the fourth escaped only by superior sailing, does great credit to the professional character of their respective officers and crews.

Calcutta.—A public and unanimous subscription has been opened here to erect a tomb over the remains of general Smith; the sum already subscribed amounts to 2040 sicca rupees. The

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The following correspondence will be highly acceptable to every friend of merit.

To Lieut.-Col. G. Martindell.

SIR,—It is with lively satisfaction that I have the honor to forward to you two addresses from the Bundelkund army, one of which is from the regulars, and the other from the irregular brigades.

In complying with the request of the officers of this camp, that I should transmit to you the inclosed tokens of their esteem and regard, I equally fulfil a duty and gratify my own inclinations; and it is my cordial wish, that you may long continue to possess and enjoy, in health, honor, and prosperity, those testimonials of our real sentiments, which we trust you will do us the honor to accept.

I have the honor to be, &c.
GEORGE PROLE,
Lt.-col. commanding troops in Bundelkund.
Camp at Goorha, July 9, 1806.

To Brigadier-Gen. Martindell, late commanding in Bundelkund.

SIR,—We, the undersigned officers, of the division of the army serving in Bundelkund, have learned with real concern, the relinquishment of your command. Though the motives by which you have been influenced in resigning so important a trust, we are confident are well founded, and every way consistent with that propriety, good sense, and disinterestedness, which have uniformly marked both your public and private conduct, nevertheless, we cannot but lament your departure, for many reasons connected with the good of the service, equally as with our individual and private satisfaction.

In every circumstance and situation in which the detachment has been placed and employed, we have derived much pleasure and confidence from our persuasion of that zeal, judgment, and firmness, which has been shewn by you in executing the services entrusted to you, and which called for the exercise of that just discrimination, prompt decision, and vigour which you displayed.

Your active and unremitted attention to the ease, comfort, and discipline of the troops, and your arrangements by which the detachment was kept in a constant state of efficiency, for any service that might have been required of it, we beg leave to notice, as they tended to secure that confidence we had under your command.

The extensive and accurate knowledge you have acquired of the position and relative situation of places, and of the various and complicated interests, parties, and combinations existing in this province, qualify you, in an eminent degree, for the command, where all that local knowledge, together with a great share of energy and decision are at present required to be exerted in opposing, defeating, and counteracting them; we are on this account led to consider your departure as a loss to the public service; and allow us to assure you, that we feel equal regret at the event in a private point of view, as the steady, impartial, and considerate manner in which you have exercised your authority, and the willingness you have always evinced to promote our private wishes as far as you could do so consistently with your public duty and responsibility, have justly entitled you to our private esteem as well as our public respect; in testimony of which we request you will permit us to present you with a sword and service of plate, of the value of one

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one thousand guineas, as a token of those sentiments which we have now the pleasure to express; your reputation as an officer, which no doubt occasioned the flattering compliment you received in being selected for the command of this detachment, at a time that required an officer of energy, firmness, and decision, has, we presume to think, been confirmed, by the able manner in which you have, during a long and important period, conducted so large and respectable a charge.

With most cordial wishes for your health and prosperity we remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

George Prole, lieut.-col.
W. Richards, capt. 1st batt. 13th regt.
Chas. Webber, major, 5th regt. N. C.
S. Jones, assist.-surgeon, 13th regt.
J. Holland, assist.-surgeon, 5th regt. cav.
H. Roberts, lieut. 5th regt. cavalry
J. Caulfield, lieut. 5th regt. cavalry.
H. Finch, lieut. 13th regt.
R. Turton, capt. artillery.
W. Hopper, capt.-lieut. artillery.
W. H. Hornidge, lieut. 13th regt.
R. Axford, lieut. 13th regt.
J. Cunningham, lieut. 13th regt.
J. Elliott, lieut. 13th regt.
G. S. D'Auguilar, lieut. 13th regt.
W. Buckley, cornet, 5th cavalry.
H. T. Tapp, lieut. 1st regt.
A. Roberts, lieut. 13th regt.
Jos. Hume, assist.-surgeon, 13th regt.
Jos. O'Halloran, capt. 13th regt.
Jas. Hyde, ensign of engineers.
B. Latter, capt. 13th regt.
D. Robertson, capt. 23d regt.
Wm. Winch, capt. 1st regt.
G. Hickman, capt. 1st regt.
Jas. Macfarlane, lieut. 1st regt.
A. Hardy, lieut. 1st regt.
Edward Simons, lieut. 1st regt.
Wm. Macpherson, lieut. 1st regt.
J. Sealy, assist.-surgeon, 1st regt.
G. V. Baines, lieut. 13th regt.
W. A. Yates, lieut. 13th regt.
Jos. Hair, capt. 13th regt.
F. Gladwin, lieut. 83th regt.
A. Armstrong, lieut. 13th regt.
Jas. Lawtie, lieut.-col. 13th regt.
C. A. G. Wallington, lieut. 13th regt.
Wm. Collyer, lieut. 13th regt.
G. Proctor, assist.-surgeon, 13th regt.
John Fagan, capt.-lieut. 13th regt.
C. Fagan, capt.-lieut. 13th regt.
W. B Salmon lieut. 13th regt.
F. Buckley, lieut. 13th regt.
F. Sackville, lieut. and surveyor.
S C. Jones capt. 23d regt
James Holgson major. 6th regt.
Robert Pitman, capt. 6th regt.
Charles Poole, lieut. 6th regt.
J. L. Hill, lieut. 6th regt.
James Macharg, lieut 6th regt.
A Douglas, lieut 6th regt.
Wm. Anslie, assist.-surgeon, 6th regt.
L. Shaw, lieut 13th regt.
C. R. Kennett, lieut. 13th regt.
A Trotter, lieut. 13th regt.
T Hall, capt.-lieut 13th regt.
E. Faithful, artillery.
R. Seyer, lieut. 2d batt 6th regt.
J. Vanrenen, major. 13th regt.
H White, lieut. 13th regt.
Arnold King, capt. 13th regt.
A. Owen, lieut. 13th regt.

Camp at Goorha, the 4th June, 1806.

To Brigadier-General Martindell, commanding in Bundelkund.

Sir,—We, the officers commanding and belonging to the brigades of irregular troops, formerly in the service of Ambajee Inglia, and for the past thirty months in the service of the honourable company in Bunkelkund, understanding that it is the intention of the officers of the honorable company's regular troops in Bundelkund to present an address to you on the eve of your departure from a command which you have so long held with credit and honor to yourself, and to the great advantage of government, cannot let pass the only opportunity we may have of expressing our regret at your departure, our high respect for your character as a soldier, and our obligations to you as a gentleman, on every occasion, for these two past years, during the time we have had the honor to serve under you in Bundelkund.

We are sensible that the demonstration

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stration, thus publicly made, of our veneration for your abilities as an officer, and respect for your character as a gentleman, will add but little to that reputation which you have so deservedly and justly obtained; but we shall feel a great degree of satisfaction in being able to make public our gratitude for the constant attention and care which you have uniformly manifested to our wants and comfort; and from our individual communications with the inhabitants of these districts we are happy to declare, that they all express the same high regard and respect for your moderation and justice in every transaction of theirs which has been submitted to your decision.

We request, and shall be highly gratified if you will permit us, to contribute towards that lasting token of regard and merit, a sword which the officers of the regular troops have solicited you to accept from them; and we hope, that they will admit our participation with that good-will and understanding, which it has been your uniform study and care to cherish, and which has existed on all services on which the regular and irregular troops of the honorable company have been employed, since we entered the service.

With most ardent wishes that you may long wield a sword, so honorably obtained, in defence of your country's honor and interest, we entreat that you will accept of our sincere wishes for your welfare and future happiness, and beg to remain, your most obedient and devoted servants,

JAMES READHEAD SHEPPARD, Col. commanding brigade.
J. T. Myselback, col. commanding brigade,
John Wapshot Laflour, major, colonel Sheppherd's brigade
Richard Collins, capt. ditto,
Ed. Butterfield, capt. ditto,
Fred. Martin, lieut. ditto,
Augn. Martin, lieut. ditto,
Hen Phillips, lieut. ditto,
Alex. Francis, ensign, ditto, and Shaick Kulbally, col. commanding a brigade.

Camp, Koonch, June 7th, 1806.

To Lieut.-Col. Prole, commanding the Troops in Bundelkund.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, conveying to me two addresses from the troops serving in Bundelkund.

Although words are inadequate to do justice to my feelings on the occasion, I herewith enclose my answer, which I beg you will have the goodness to communicate to the officers under your command. To you, Sir, I feel much indebted, for the very handsome manner in which you have forwarded these addresses, and for the cordial expressions of regard and esteem, which you individually profess for me.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) GAB. MARTINDELL, Lieut Colonel.

Lucknow, July 25th, 1806.

To Lieut. Col. Prole, and Officers of the division of the Army, serving in Bundelkund.

Gentlemen.---I am duly honored with your address of the 4th instant, which at this juncture is truly gratifying to my feelings. Permit me to assure you, it was not without infinite regret that I relinquished the command of a detachment with which I had served so long, where every individual upon all occasions exerted himself to second my endeavours for the public good, independent of the satisfaction I experienced in your society, and

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and nothing but considerations of the most imperious nature could have induced me to make the sacrifice.

Under these circumstances it gives me heartfelt satisfaction to find that my public and private conduct has merited the confidence and good opinion of those I have the honor to command, and it affords me much satisfaction thus publicly to return you my grateful thanks, for the zealous support which you afford me on every occasion.

I accept with pride the proffered token of your personal regard, which shall ever be held by me as a sacred memorial of the friendship of a body of officers, to whom I can with much truth say, I am attached by every sentiment of gratitude and esteem.

With my fervent wishes for your future welfare, happiness, and success,

I remain, gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) GAB. MARTINDELL,
Lieutenant Colonel.

Lucknow, July 25, 1806

To John Cameron, Esq. commander of the Honorable Company's ship Jane, Duchess of Gordon.

Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1806.

Dear Sir.---Understanding, that the time of your departure from this country is finally fixed, and we ourselves, on the point of joining our respective regiments, feel it a duty incumbent upon us to express to you the high sense of the obligations we feel ourselves under, for the kind attention we experienced from you during our long passage. We therefore request your acceptance of the accompanying service of plate, as a testimony of the esteem and sincere regard we feel for you.

We have the honor to be, &c. Thos. Willet, Lieut. Col. William Panton, Assist. Sur. F. J. Spiller, Cornet. A. Stuart Lieutenant. R. Powney, ditto. S. Parlby, ditto. G. E. Gowan, ditto. J. E. Johnstone, ditto. J. Oaks, ditto. D. Kirk, ditto. W. Baylis, ditto. J. Andrews, Ensign. George Dunkley.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Willett, Lieutenants J. E. Johnstone, A. Stuart, R. Powney, S. Parlby, G. E. Gowan, J. Oakes, D. Kirk, and W. Baylis; Cornet F. J. Spiller; Ensign J. Andrews, and William Panton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the Hon. Company's Service; and G. Dunkley, Esq.

Gentlemen,---I have had the honour of receiving your kind letter of the 8th instant, together with the generous and flattering testimony of your friendship and esteem, which I shall ever hold invaluable. That my conduct has met your approbation affords me the highest gratification; and I have to return you my most grateful thanks for your gentleman-like behaviour during a long and tedious voyage. With every wish for your health and prosperity.

I remain, &c.

JOHN CAMERON.

Calcutta, Sep. 9, 1806.

The La Piedmontese captured the hon. company's ship Warren Hastings, captain Larkins, off the Cape of Good-Hope, after a gallant action of three and half hours hard fighting, in which the Frenchmen were several times beat off in attempting to board. The Warren Hastings had several of her crew killed and wounded, her fore, and mizen masts shot away, and was so disabled as to make further resistance impracticable.

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On captain Larkins's arriving at the Isle of France, general de Caen, as a compliment to his bravery, offered him a cartel to India, or Europe, the latter of which he accepted, and at the island of Saint Helena made the following affidavit:

By Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Rear Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief of H. M. Ships and Vessels in the East Indies.

Gentlemen,---The hon. the governor of Saint Helena, having transmitted to me the undermentioned deposition of the late commander and officers of the H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, captured by the French frigate la Piedmontese, of 44 guns, the attention of the respective captains and commanders of his majesty's squadron under my command, is hereby especially called to the statement, in order that the ferocious conduct of the first lieutenant, and part of the crew, of la Piedmontese may receive the general reprobation of his majesty's service.

Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship Culloden, at sea, 14th February, 1807.

(Signed) E. Pellew.

By command of the commander in chief.

(Signed) E. H. Locker

A true Copy.

Edward Hawker Locker.

Island of Saint Helena.

Deposition sworn before the Worshipful Robert Patton, Esq. Governor; James Cocks, Esq. of Council; two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said Island.

After the ship Warren Hastings had surrendered to the National frigate la Piedmontese, Charles Moreau, the first lieutenant, came on board the Warren Hastings, and stabbed captain Larkins, when passing to go on board the frigate. In the same manner Mr. James Bayton, midshipman, was stabbed by Charles Moreau; and Mr. John Wood, second officer, Mr. John Barnes, surgeon, and John Ball boatswain's mate, were stabbed, in different parts of the ship, by other persons belonging to the frigate, after the surrender of the Warren Hastings.

Sworn before us this 16, Sept. 1806.

(Signed) Robert Patton, Governor.

James Cocks, Sitting Magistrate.

(*Signed*) F. Larkins, commander, James Coxwell, first officer, T. Wood, 2d do. E. Davis, 3d do. Edward Toussanit, 4th do. T. Barnes, surgeon.

(True Copy)

(Signed) Thomas Brook, Sec. to Govt.

The ship Fame, one of the first divisions of country ships of this season for China, was captured, on the 21st June, off Acheen Head, by the Semillante, French frigate, and sent to the Isle of France, under the care of a French lieutenant, 2 junior officers, eight French seamen, and one marine; and 12 lascars from the Semillante. There remained on board the Fame, of her crew, Mr. Thompson, 3d officer, and about two-thirds of her Lascars. The Frenchmen put into the Mahe Islands for water, and here Mr. Thompson formed the daring resolution of retaking the ship, which he effected while the French officers were employed in taking a meridian altitude: they were seized by the Lascars, and

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their hands being tied behind their backs, were secured; the seamen and marine shared the same fate. Mr. Thompson having thus got possession of the ship, treated his prisoners with the greatest kindness and attention, and in 13 days after her recapture arrived safe in Bombay.

An Arab ship arrived with the first Lieut. and crew of the hon. company's cruizer Grappler, captured on the Malabar coast, after a smart brush of a few minutes, by the Piedmontese French frigate, captain Eperon, of 44 guns and 450 men.

MADRAS.—*Occurrences for September*, 1806.

The hon. company's ship Lady Burgess, ran upon a reef of rocks, near the island of Saint Iago, on the 20th of April, and was totally lost. Capt. Swinton, proceeded to England on the Leopard. The following is a correct list of the officers and passengers drowned, Mr. Thomas Cock, chief mate, Mr. William Perham, 6th ditto. Mr. William Dick, purser; A Swinton, Alexander Stewart, Thomas Wall, and J. H. Sheres, midshipmen; E. Othley, Captain's clerk, Mess. Mock, Kydd, Binney and Hayes, cadets.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.—*Occurrences for Sept.* 1806.

Piracy and Murder.

Penang.---On the 4th ult. sailed from hence for Malacca, a prow, under the command of Mohammed Cundoo, an inhabitant of this place, having on board, as passengers, Mr. Lodowick Detz and attendants. In eight days they reached Parcellar, where they anchored, and early on the same morning two of the crew, Inchee Baba, and Inchee Arras, attacked and murdered Mohammed Cundoo, and Mr. Detz, and hove them overboard; they intimidated the crew, and made them proceed with the vessel to Perach, where the murderers went on shore, taking with them two young lads, Adam and Duol, natives of Malacca; and plundered the prow of 1000 dollars.—The remainder of the people (ten men and a woman) immediately made sail for this island and arrived safe.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for October*, 1806.

Sir Arab ships were boarded off Ceylon by the Piedmontese French frigate, and plundered of cash, provisions, &c. &c. one ship was left without a cask of water.

The ship Sidney was lost on a shoal in lat. 3. 20. S. and 145 30. E.

One of the Dutch East Indiamen, captured by the Greyhound and Harrier, was formerly the Lucy Maria, of this port, commanded by captain Walter Dawes, who two years ago, in consequence of a contagious disease breaking out in the ship, on her voyage from hence

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hence to China, which so reduced the crew, as to oblige captain Dawes to bear up for Batavia, where the ship was of course taken posession of by the enemy. Captain D. and the greater part of the crew fell a sacrifice to that insalubrious clime.

MADRAS.—*Occurrences for October*, 1806.

Reports are in circulation of a very dangerous insurrection amongst the Javanese at Cheribon; that the Dutch at Batavia detached a large force to the assistance of the garrison, consisting of Javanese and French, and that the former (above 1000 men) went over to the insurgents.

Government has countenanced an appeal to the people to raise a sum by subscription, to be presented to Dr. Jenner, and have authorised the Collectors at out stations to receive the sums subscribed

	Pagadas.
William Bentinck,	100
His highness the nabob of the Carnatic,	1000
James Strange,	50
James Anderson,	100
M Martinez,	100
J. S. Sulivan,	25
Henry Brown,	100
J. Newnham,	25
Rauny of Ramnad,	300
Andrew Berry,	80
James Cochrane,	50
Mrs. Walsh,	10
William Light	10
C. M'Cabe,	10
The Ram Rajah of Travancore	500
The Dewan of Travancore	300

His Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons landed from the last fleet in a highly-effective state.

Address to Lieut.-Col. Hill.

Sir,—The officers of the first battalion 4th regiment Native infantry, cannot permit you, under whom they have served so long, with so much satisfaction to themselves, to proceed to Europe, without expressing their sincere concern at losing so valuable an officer, whose constant and ardent endeavours, for 28 years, have been to promote the interest of his employers, and the comfort and happiness of the corps he commanded.

The undersigned sincerely hope and trust you may have a prosperous voyage, to your native country, and enjoy, in the bosom of your friends, that happiness you so eminently deserve.

Be assured that, in whatever part of the world fortune may place you, the esteem and respect of the officers of the 1st battalion 4th regt. Native infantry, will constantly follow you.

With best wishes for your health and prosperity,

We are, &c.

(Signed)

D. Newell, Captain.
G. Birch, Captain-Lieutenant.
W. M. Robertson, Lieut.
G. Moor, Lieut
J. Dalziell, Lieut. and Adjutant.
W. Hargrave, Lieut.
W. Williams, Lieut.
A. Walker, Lieut.
P. Burton, Lieut.

Trichionopoly, 10th Sept. 1806.

To Captain Newell, and officers of the 1st Battalion 4th Regt. Native Infantry.

Believe me, gentlemen, the receipt of your very handsome and truly kind letter of the 10th instant has been particularly gratifying to my feelings. The sentiments you are there pleased to express respecting my conduct,

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are highly satisfactory and pleasing to me, both as an officer and a man; and happy am I, indeed, that my humble endeavours, for the good of the service, (while I had the honor to command so respectable a body of officers) should have met your approbation. I return you all my warmest thanks for your good wishes, and trust you are well convinced, that your happiness and prosperity, as also that of the corps, will ever be the constant and dearest wish of my heart. With sentiments of the truest esteem and regard,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your's, &c.
JOSEPH HILL,
Lieut.-Colonel.

Uttaloor, Sept. 18, 1806.

Extract of letter from Captain Christopher Cole, to his excellency rear Admiral sir Edward Pellew, Bart, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. dated H. M. ship Culloden, at sea Sept. 25, 1806.

I have the honor to report to you the capture of l'Emiline, ship corvette, of 18 guns and 150 men, by H. M. ship under my command, after a chase which lasted two days and a night. At two, A. M. on the 25th, we got possession of her, close off the shoals of Point Guadavier; we found that we had driven her on shore the night before, and that she had hove overboard 12 of her guns, and had lost her anchors and boats before she got afloat again.

The Strathspey, capt. Grant, bound to China with rice, ran on shore in the straits of Cologne, but not in a dangerous way: while the crew were exerting themselves to get her off, a number of Malay prows put off from the shore, took possession of her, and forced captain Grant to sign a deed to them, whereby he relinquished the vessel and cargo. Captain G. speaks the Malay language, which operated greatly in saving his own life and the crew's. The Malays succeeded in getting the ship off, and carried off all her cargo, and every thing that was moveable. Application was made to the admiral, who immediately dispatched a ship to Cologne, and the Strathspey was recovered.

The Spanish ship San Raphael, of 10 guns and 47 men, laden with a valuable cargo from Manilla, is captured by the Wellesley, captain Campbell.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.---*Occurrences for Oct.* 1806.

Penang, June 2d.---The Portugueze ship Luz, captain Da Costa, from Goa, entered the harbour with a flag at her main-top-gallant-mast-head, as a signal that there were passengers of rank on board.

Their excellencies senhor Bernardo Alexio de Faria, governor of Macao, and senhor Antonia de Mendensa, governor of Timor, landed, and were invited by H. E. the governor, to a ball and supper, on the anniversary of his majesty's birth day.——A brig, mounting 14 carriage guns and six swivels, under white colours, entered the harbour from the southward. The master attendant's boat, as usual, proceeded aboard, and returned with three Javanese, who reported that the vessel was named the Ajax, and formerly commanded by captain Monkenberg, belonged to the Dutch East India company at Samarang, had sailed from thence about 8 months since

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since for Ternate, to cruize off the Islands, touching at Macasser on their way; in about two months they reached Macasser, where they remained a month; the captain, officers, and European part of the crew, 12 in number, treated them very ill, with constant abuse, punishment, and almost starvation; that, unable to bear this treatment, they unanimously resolved to destroy them, and carry the vessel to a British port.

Four days after leaving Macasser, when at anchor, on a bank, about midnight, the Dutchmen all asleep, they murdered every one, and threw them overboard; they then searched the vessel for the papers, which they destroyed, apprehensive of their leading to a discovery should they fall in with any Dutch vessel; that they made sail for this Island, with intention of delivering up the vessel to government: about six weeks after, they reached what they supposed Lingin, and sent the boat with four men on shore for provisions, which not returning they sailed from thence about six weeks ago. Soon after anchoring, the hon. capt. Cochrane proceeded on board and took possession.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for November*, 1806.

[*One of the remarkable occurrences of this month is a daring highway robbery committed in Bombay; one of the villains has been brought to justice, which it is hoped will convince those inclined to such practices, that they can hardly escape detection.*]

Calcutta.—Sir William Burroughs and family landed from the state yacht, under a salute from the battery, and took his seat as junior judge of the supreme court.

Address to Sir Henry Russel.

The native inhabitants of Calcutta having expressed a wish to present to Sir Henry Russel an address of congratulation on his appointment to be chief justice of the supreme court, Wednesday, the 29th of October, was fixed for the purpose. At twelve o'clock on that day, Sir Henry Russel, accompanied by Sir John Royds, the gentlemen of the bar, and the officers of the supreme court, entered the grand jury room, and was received by an uncommonly numerous and respectable assemblage of the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta.

Sir Henry Russel took his place near the end of the room, when the following address was read and presented to him in three languages.

To the Honorable Sir Henry Russel, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—You having been now, to the inexpressible joy of us, the native inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, appointed chief justice of the supreme court in Bengal, we feel we do not execute our duty without offering you our humble and warmest thanks for the unwearied attentions you have bestowed towards securing the peace, and promoting the prosperity and happiness of the people in general, subject to the British government in India, while acting for a period

of

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of eight years, as a puisne judge of the said court.

Amongst your other eminent qualities as a judge, your care and vigilance, in establishing a pure administration of justice, has afforded such real benefit to the inhabitants, that we, with the greatest sense of obligation, consider ourselves ever bound in gratitude to your goodness, and in order to have the honor of recording our acknowledgment of the benefits we have received, we humbly solicit to be permitted to take the liberty of placing your portrait in the court-house, for the present, and afterwards in the town hall, when that building may be ready for such purposes.

It is, and it will be, our continual prayer to the supreme Providence to grant you a long and happy life, and to continue us for many years under your protection.

We have the honor to be, &c.

Meharaja Sookhmoy Roy,
Meharaja Rajerishn Behador,
Samol Daas B boo,
Samchum Baboo,
Gopimohon Baboo,
Hurrymohon Thacoor,
Larolymohon Thacoor,
Nilmony Mullick,
Ramlochon Mullick,
Roopchurn Roy,
Lalla Cr shnchunder Baboo,
Modongopal Bose,
Juggonnothpersad Baboo,
Bohoo Meharanny, widow of the late Meharaja Mooccondbullubh,
Gopinoth Baboo,
Jadoonoth Baboo,
Suntopersad Baboo,
Crishn Baboo,
Boiddyyonoth Mookhopadhya,
Pritarm Monna,
Gourchoron Baboo,
Rajuarayn Ghose,
Rajuarayn Cur,
Doorgaram Cur,
RamdoolalSurcar,
Gallishuncur Ghose,
Radhacont Churcrobutty,
Nundcoomar Bundopadhya,
Ramchurn Bundopadhya,
Rasbeharry Bhattacharjee,
Gopinoth Pall,
Shibpersad Ghose,
Radhacant Ghose,
Gereedhur Baboo,
Anundmoy Dutt,
Cásubram Moonshee Gocoolchunder Dutt,
Ramtonoo Dutt,
Dovalchond Addy,
Cossinoth Dutt,
Callicheron Dutt,
Raja Cossinoth,
Shibchunder Roy,
Roy Ramfoonder Mitter,
Gocoolchunder Mitter,
Gunganaaryn Surcar,
Ghoytonchoron Set,
Nundlall Set,
Brindabon Bussauk,
Ramshuncur Bussauk,
O doychond Bussauk,
Ramchunder Bussauk,
Radhamadhub Bundopadhya,
Radhamohon Bundopadya,
Lalbeharry Bundopadhya,
Gourhurry Bundopadhya,
Roopnarayn Ghose,
Manickchunder Mitter,
Mothoormohun Sen,
Netyechoron Sen,
Rajnarayn Sen,
Debipersad Roy,
Obhoychoron Bundopadhya,
Calichoron Holdar,
Hredeyram Bundopadhya,
Doorgacchoron Chuccrobutty,
Comol Baboo
Brajabu lubn Daas and Gocool Daas,
Nundram and Beyjnoth,
Chooney oll,
Baboo Mohychund,
Deby Daas and Balmooccond,
Cullymull
Oodoycurn Daas and Brajahookun Daas,
Ichharam, Gomashta of Mothoora Daas and Manhoory Daas,
Scumbhooram and Shibpersad,
Ramdoyal Jowhurry,
Prancrishn Ghose,
Ramfoonder Bose,
Ramcrishn Sen,
Lolchond Monshee,
Ramsebuck Mullick,
Nimony Mitter,
Pitambur Ghose,
Chrishnpersad Baboo,
Lalla Gourhurry,

Govind-

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Govindpersad Bundopadhya,
Ramlochon Moonshee,
Bolaky Sing Baboo,
Gunnespersad Chopbay,
Juggut Seth, by his Gomashta Wosir Mull,
Gopal Daas, and Munnohur Daas,
Meharaja Oodoyantchund and Kirtichund,
Gopal Daas and Hurrecrishn Daas,
Gopal Daas and Motichund,
Urjoonjy and Nathjy,
Raja Deby Sing,
Raja Behadoor Sing,
Baboo Hurnarayn,
Ramdo al Baboo,
Mothoora Daas and Romon Daas.
Jogdhyan Panray,
Baboo Hurrecrishn Daasjy,
Ooggur Sen and Birbul,
Mowlovy Serajudd n Ally,
Seyed Nujjimooddin Khan,
Seyed —— ——
Hajee Hyder,
Gholam Hussein,
Mahommed Nukky,
Mahomed Hussein,
Hussein Bukhsh,
Rumzan Ally,
Seyed Hussein Mahomed,
Gholam Soodhan,
Seyed Hyder Hussein,
Mazaher Azayer,
Cazum Al'y,
Seyed Meer Ally,
Nuccoomull Bhateya,
Roy Ram Sing, Vakeel of Raja of Joynagur,
Roy Dhun Sing,
Baboo Raocrishn Bhut, Vakeel of Holkar,
Gopalchund Chowbay, Vakeel of Nabob vizier,
Nujjimooden Khan, Kauzee ul Kozat,
Nabob Wasuk Ally Khan,
Seyed Mahomed Shahubuddin,
Mahomed Hukimooddin,
Moonshee Cuffiluddin,
Sheikh Rumzan,
Seyed Asim Currim,
Amanoolla Khan,
Mahomed Jaffar.
Shah Ebrahim,

Calcutta, Oct. 29, 1886.

To this address Sir Henry Russel returned the following answer, Persian and Bengalee translations of which were read by Sir Henry Russel's son, Mr. Russel, and Mr. Blaquiere, chief interpreter of the supreme court.

Gentlemen, — I receive with great pleasure your congratulations on my appointments to the office of chief justice, and undertake the duties of it with more confidence in myself, knowing that I possess yours.

The judges are sent here by the king to administer justice impartially. I have sworn that I will do so. My duty therefore to God, and my duty to my sovereign, require that I should faithfully perform my duty towards you. I will discharge the important trust reposed in me to the utmost of my ability; and whatever may be defective in me, will be supplied by the wisdom and learning of the judges, with whom I shall have the honor to act.

I am very much flattered by your wish to preserve a remembrance of me, and will certainly sit for the portrait which you desire. Whenever it shall serve the purpose of bringing me to your recollection, let it also remind you of this assurance, that I most earnestly wish for the prosperity and happiness of this country, and pray that it may ever be secured by the protection of mild and equal laws.

HENRY RUSSEL.

Sir Henry Russel then received the compliments of the natives, who were assembled, and the ceremony was concluded with the usual distribution of Paun and Utter.

The Tellicherry, formerly an extra ship, which carried convicts to Botany Bay, proceeding from thence to China, was lost on the passage thither: all hands saved.

BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for November*, 1806.

As captain Henderson was returning from the country in his palanquin, about a quarter after ten in the evening, he was stopped by two Europeans armed with bayonets; one of them broke the lanthorn and extinguished the light; and the other seized the foremost bearer, and placing his bayonet to his breast, threatened him with instant death if he moved or spoke. When captain Henderson heard the lanthorn break, and at the same time the palanquin stop, he concluded that the boy carrying the light fell, but was soon convinced of his mistake, the palanquin door being thrown open, and feeling a bayonet presented at his breast with dreadful imprecations, and threats of instant death if he did not deliver his money. Captain Henderson reasoned with the villain, telling him he had no money, and that he must be well aware that gentlemen in this country never travel with money about them; and, if he was not satisfied with his declaration, he might search him, which the fellow accordingly did, at the same time telling captain Henderson, if he offered to stir he would instantly stab him. Having satisfied himself that he had no money, he took away his watch, and made off with the booty, saying "Damn the old fellow, as he has got no money, it is not worth while to take his life."

This daring robbery was committed in a much frequented road, at an early hour. Captain Henderson was attended by six bearers, and a missaul to carry the light.

BOMBAY.—*Law Reports*.

LAW REPORT.

The Quarter Sessions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* were opened by the Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, Knt. Recorder, and his associates, James Law, Esq. Mayor, Paul Shewcraft, and Stephen Beaufort, Esqrs. Aldermen, when the following gentlemen were sworn in on the Grand Jury.

Charles Forbes, Esq. Foreman.
Charles Watkins,
John Suree,
John Fell,
Thomas Harrington,
James Norman,
James Falconer,
Richard W. Coward,
James Hallett,
Luke Ashburner,
Wm. B. T. Crozier,
William Crawford,
Edward Nash,
John Williams,
Thomas Skinner,
William Maughan,
Julian Skrine,
William Mainwaring,
James G. Remington,
John Leckie,
John Pavin,
Evan Lloyd, and
Robert Edward Stevenson, Esqrs.

His lordship then addressed the Grand Jury in a short speech, on the nature of the crimes in the calendar. One of the bills, he observed, was for a misdemeanor in offering a bribe; and he had no hesitation in informing the grand jury that this was an offence at common law, and that the offerer, as

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as well as the receiver, in such cases, was liable to punishment. The grand jury, having gone through the different bills, were discharged.

The grand jury found a bill against Ballagee Dhurrumsett, for stealing a silver watch: he was put to the bar and tried. The petty jury, without retiring, brought in a verdict of guilty. The recorder immediately sentenced him to two years hard labour in the docks of Bombay.

The indictment in the case for bribery being traversed, the trial for this offence, which we believe has never before become the subject of public prosecution in this country, stands over till next sessions.

John Ryan and John Burn, two privates in the artillery corps, were put on their trial for highway robbery on captain William Henderson; after the whole of the evidence was gone through for the prosecution, the honourable recorder summed up the whole of the evidence in a very masterly, clear, and perspicuous manner, and delivered an able charge to the jury, after which they retired, and returned in 15 minutes with a verdict of *Guilty* against John Ryan; and John Burn *Not Guilty*.

After a most solemn and impressive exhortation from his lordship, John Burn was discharged; and John Ryan was sentenced to be transported to New South Wales for the term of his natural life.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for December*, 1806.

[*This month presents us with many articles of useful information; and occurrences that excite general interest.*]

Calcutta.—On the 7th instant, minute guns were fired from the fort, on account of the death of his majesty, Shah Allum, the great Mogul, or emperor of Delhi, to the number of eighty-two, corresponding with his age; and immediately after a royal salute was fired for the succession of his son, Akber, to the throne. His late majesty, Shah Allum, came to the throne in the year 1762, and terminated a long and disastrous reign of forty-four years, on the 16th November last.

His excellency the Persian ambassador visited the arsenal in Fort William, and appeared highly gratified with the armoury, &c. from whence he was escorted to the foundery, where preparations were made for casting: his excellency expressed much satisfaction, in viewing a sight to him so novel.

Chain moorings are laying down to secure shipping abreast of Calcutta; by this method ships will be less liable to drift than in the ordinary way of mooring their under fours, with their own anchors.

The charge for laying at the moorings is, for ships not exceeding five hundred tons, per month sicca rupees two hundred.

For ships exceeding five hundred tons, per month, sicca rupees two hundred and fifty.

M. Berthollet, of Paris, published a receipt for preserving water at sea fresh for any length of time.

The following letter of Captain Krusenstern (a Russian gentleman employed on a voyage of discovery) to the Academician Scubert, is particularly recommended to the attention

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attention of all captains, and commanders of ships.

" I have succeeded in keeping the water which we had on board, not only drinkable, but fresh, and free from every kind of bad taste, during the whole course of our long navigation. During my stay at Copenhagen a journal fell into my hands, in which I found a receipt recommended by a French chemist, to hinder water from spoiling; this is simply to burn the inside of the cask. The idea undoubtedly is not new, for it is employed on board of most ships of war. But the thing is only half done, and consequently very trifling benefits are derived from it. I sent on shore fifty casks, which I directed to be thoroughly burnt within, as directed by the French chemist. Our passage to Teneriffe was too short to rely on as decisive of the experiment. But I had every reason to be fully convinced of it during the long passage we made to Brazil. I then took the precaution of making the greater part of our casks be burned, and I can assure you that as far as Washington Isles we never experienced the slightest corruption in the water. If by chance it got any disagreeable smell, it was always in a cask that had not undergone this operation---We continued our voyage from thence towards Kamschatka. It is impossible that this astonishing preservation of water, which never before happened in any long voyage, can be ascribed to any thing but this method of firing the casks.

I have besides used another precaution. It is a custom at sea, in ships of war, to fill the casks with sea water as soon as they are empty, for the purpose of preserving the trim of the ship. But the consequence of this is, that the good water which is taken in afterwards spoils very fast. In order to avoid this inconvenience I have never taken in sea water, rather submitting to the slight inconvenience of unequal loading; and in this way I have preserved the health of my crew.

On my arrival at Japan, I renewed the experiment, and made it be executed still more perfectly than before. The success was uniform, and the effect still more sensible. The French chemist to whom we owe this important benefit on our voyage, will certainly feel satisfaction in learning the complete success of his receipt. I shall only remark that it is essential to keep the casks most perfectly clean, and carefully to wash them before they are filled anew.

A party of gentlemen commenced the hunting season a few days ago, in the neighbourhood of Harrah, with unusual success.

Two tygers (a male and female,) and a number of hogs were killed.

It is pleasing to regard amusements when they tend to general utility; in this country all ranks hail the huntsman as their friend and protector, in whose sport there is combined the safety of the public and the security of property.

Speculation in rice for the China market, this season, is attended with very considerable loss. The Canton price is about five rupees per bag, which is very little more than half the cost price and charges on its arrival in Canton, when sent from Calcutta.

The very low price of rice at Canton, when the Gilwell sailed, will, we apprehend, be attended with loss to many; for 2½ dollars at 210 rupees per hundred dollars is about five rupees per bag, and we understand

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stand cost and charges to China come to about nine rupees per bag: Speculations in grain to China are always hazardous from the fluctuation in the China market. But nine rupees per bag, or 4½ rupees per maund, is a very high price, and shews at all events that ships in India are navigated much too dear for transporting grain to such a distant market, and therefore that the trade to China in India ships, must be limited to more precious articles. However, as there is always some demand for grain, among the Malays, it must prove a reasonable speculation to make Penang an entrepot or magazine for rice and wheat, and the Chinese could, in case of scarcity, carry it in their own junks. In short, some such means might be devised by appropriate regulations at Penang, to make it a free port, by adopting the warehousing laws for grain of all kinds, cotton, and opium. This would enliven the intercourse with China, and enable Bengal to draw much greater sums from thence, for the balance of trade, would be entirely in favour of this country, and Penang would be greatly benefited by it. In short, it would have the effect of opening new sources of wealth both to British merchants resident there and in Bengal; and prove the absurdity of Mr. Johnstone's remark, that Penang was not worth 4000l.

We have the pleasure to state, for the information of our readers in the indigo line, that the Arabs make rather considerable purchases of indigo, and that they pay from 140 to 160 rupees per maund, for those kinds which are rather depreciated in England; viz. ordinary blue and coppery. About fifty years ago, Arabia was furnished from Surat with indigo, made in the vicinity of that city; in Guzzerat, and perhaps from Agra. Bengal now engrosses both the indigo and cotton trade, which formerly flourished at Surat, and this demonstrates the extraordinary mercantile œconomy of Hindustan. Indigo and cotton come to Calcutta from the northern provinces mostly by water, and formerly they were transported to Surat by land carriage, on bullocks. It is curious to contemplate the situation of Calcutta and Surat, in Arrowsmith's large map of Hindustan, carrying in mind at the same time their relative importance as the staple towns for the foreign commercial relations of the interior provinces.

The navigation in India is too expensive for conveying grain to a distant market; this must limit our trade with China to articles of less bulk than grain, except we make Penang an entrepot; and adopt the warehousing laws, for grain, cotton, opium, &c. in which case there being always some demand among the Malays for grain, it would be an inducement to the Chinese, in times of scarcity, to convey grain, &c. from Penang to their own country, and extend a branch of commerce where the balance is entirely in our favour.

BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for December*, 1806.

The Hercules of this port was captured off Goa on the 27th ult. by two French ships of war.

Arrived the ship l'Licorn, mounting four guns, and laden with slaves and rice, under the charge

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charge of Mr. Pitt, midshipman; prize to H. M. ship Victor, captain Bell, captured off Tamtave on the coast of Madagascar, and H. M. sloop of war Albatros, captain James Gordon, with the Henrietta and Emiline, prizes to H. M. ships Powerful and Culloden.

Canton price current of the principal articles of import and export.

CANTON,—SEPTEMBER 10, 1806.

IMPORTS.	Tal. M. Candarin.	
Asafœtida fine.....	2 1 6	p. pecul.
Arrack, Batavia,...	48 8 0	p. leagur.
Beach de Mar, 1st sort,.....	21 0 0	p. pecul.
Benjamin, 1st sort, 30 to 20 and.....	10 0 0	ditto.
Beetle-Nut, ...	3 6 0	ditto.
Birds' Nests, 1st sort,.....	2520 0 0	p. pecul.
Bees' Wax, very best,...	27 0 0	ditto.
———2d sort,	21 0 0	p. pecul.
Black-Wood,.....	2 8 0	p. pecul.
Camphor, Barroes, all real head, thin white streaks,....	21 6 0	p. catty.
—, 2d sort,.....	1440 0 0	p. pecul.
—, belly and foot	900 0 0	ditto.
Cow Bezoar, round light yellow pieces,.....	20 0 0	p. catty.
Cloves, 1st sort....	79 0 0	p. pecul.
Cochineal, very fine,.....	5 0 0	p. catty.
Cotton, Surat, clean,.....12½ to	13½ 0 0	p. pecul.
——, Bengal, old ordinary,..13 to	13½ 0 0	ditto.
——, ——, new good,.....13½ to	14½ 0 0	ditto.
Copper, Japan,....	25 0 0	p. pecul.
Lead,.....	6 0 0	ditto.
Myrrh, best sort,..	18 0 0	ditto.
Nutmegs, ditto,...	250 0 0	ditto.
Olibanum, garbled,	144 0 0	ditto.
———, ungarbled,	7 2 0	ditto.
Pepper, ...	7 2 0	ditto.
Quick silver,.....	79 0 0	ditto.
Shark's Fins, best,	35 0 0	ditto.
Smalts, 1st sort,....	57 6 0	ditto.
———, 2d ditto,...	36 0 0	ditto.
Sandal-wood, tar..	23 0 0	ditto.
———, Timore,	16 0 0	ditto.
Sago,.....	2 1 6	ditto.
Tin,.....	15 1 2	ditto.
Tortoise-shell, best,	270 0 0	ditto.
———, ordinary,	200 0 0	ditto.

EXPORTS.

Alum.....	4 0 0	ditto.
China Root,.....	3 6 0	ditto.
Camphire,.....	32 4 0	ditto.
Cassia	17 0 0	ditto.
———, flower,....	16 0 0	ditto.
Dammer,.....	2 8 0	ditto.
Gallingal,.....	5 0 0	ditto.
Hurtal,.....	10 0 0	ditto.
Musk.....	36 0 0	p. catty.
Opium, from 800 to	810 0 0	p. chest.
Rhubarb, 1st sort,	36 0 0	p. pecul.
Silk, raw Nankeen,	360 0 0	ditto.
——, — Canton,..	280 0 0	ditto.
Sugar, soft, first ———, good,.....	7 5 0	ditto.
———, Chinchew,	13 0 0	ditto.
Tutenague, (very scarce).....	10 5 0	ditto.
Turmeric,.....	4 0 3	ditto.
Quick-silver, China	79 2 0	ditto.
Teas.....	(uncertain.)	
Vermillion,..... ..	64 dollars per box.	

In lat. 9. 30 N. long, 88 E. The Fortune, captain Moore, fell in with and recaptured a ship called the Fatty Rhomany, which had been taken by the French privateer Les Deux Soeurs, of twelve guns, off the mouth of Rangoon river. captain Moore put an officer and men on board, and took the Frenchmen into the Fortune; and in two days after fell in with the Saint Fiorenzo, to whom captain Moore communicated the intelligence of the privateer. The Saint Fiorenzo immediately proceeded in quest of her.

An unusual and alarming circumstance took place, about seven o'clock in the morning of the 18th instant, on the island of Salsette, in the neighbourhood of the village of Gorlee. Two gentlemen were riding towards the Bungaloos of general Macpherson, when three full grown tygers crossed the new road, within fifty yards in front of the horses. The ferocious animals

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animals observed the travellers with indifference, having, it is supposed, satiated themselves during the night.

After crossing the road they crouched close by the way side, as if in the act of springing upon their prey, until the gentlemen, who undeviatingly kept their pace, passed, when they were perceived to betake themselves to the hills of Powee.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.—*Occurrences for December*, 1806.

Penang.—The Forbes, captain Frazer Sinclair, sailed from Calcutta on the 5th of April, bound to the Eastward on a trading voyage, with a cargo of opium, piece goods, and iron. On the 11th ult. (returning home laden with returns to a considerable amount) about two, A. M. then going at the rate of five knots, she struck on a reef of rocks, at the south end of the straits of Billiton, lat. 3. 40. M. together with a Dutch brig which had been taken during the voyage; the boats were immediately hoisted out, and ever endeavour to get the ship off; but without effect, as in about two hours after the stern went down in five fathoms; finding every attempt to save the vessel fruitless, the crew, with five Javanese, taken from the prize brig, were divided into three boats; Captain Sinclair, Mr. Robert Sharp, fourth mate, with eleven of the crew, in the pinnance; after undergoing the greatest distresses from want of water and provisions under a scorching sun, without an awning or any thing to cover them, fell in with the General Baird, captain John Harford, eight days after leaving the wreck, who supplied them liberally with every thing requisite for their further progress to Malacca.

We copy, from the Penang gazette, the following particulars of a shoal, on which the ship General Wellesley struck, on her passage from the straits of Macassar to Pontiana, in lat. 1. 19. S. and computed lon. 108. 45 E. of Greenwich.

At six A. M. the body of Caramatta bore E. the south extremity of Larotto, S. E. by E. distant eight or nine leagues, in twenty fathoms; at 15 minutes before ten, A. M. the ship running at the rate of seven and a half or eight knots an hour, the man at the mast head called out rocks under water, right a head; but before the helm could be shifted, either to port or starboard the ship struck with a most violent shock, laying her over at the same time considerably; notwithstanding this, however, she passed between the rocks without losing much of her way; the rocks were apparently five or six feet under water, and eight or ten fathoms distant from the larboard side of the ship, the same on the starboard side; some of them covered with only three or four feet of water.

From the violence of the shock, we were apprehensive the ship might have experienced some material damage; but on sounding the pump, found she made no water. When the Wellesley struck, she was in the track laid down in Lawry and Whittle's map, as being perfectly

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perfectly clear and void of shoals, with regular soundings of 20. 18. and seventeen fathoms; and the track of several ships laid down in them; hauled off N. N. W. and had from twelve to 13 fathoms, until ten minutes before noon, when we passed over a sand bank, with only six fathoms on it, then deepened suddenly into thirteen, fourteen and fifteen fathoms soft ground.

BENGAL.—*Occurrences for January*, 1807.

[*The most remarkable occurrence in this month will be found in the Ceylon intelligence; and is, the Commission for issuing letters of marque and reprisal against the King of Prussia and the town of Papenburgh.*

Calcutta.—Extract of a Letter from Muttra, dated Dec. 19, 1806.

"The ground in the Doab is covered with grain, and an abundant crop may be expected. Our Bazar continues remarkably well supplied with every article of country produce, owing to the efforts of our brigade major, who is indefatigable in his exertions to keep it in order.

Grain is 60 Secrs. per rupee, and other grain in proportion, although we have three regiments of cavalry here.

At Suhkerpoor the inhabitants have been much alarmed by the appearance of tygers in their neighbourhood, a circumstance that has not occurred for several years. They destroyed four bullocks, and a number of sheep. A party of gentlemen, mounted upon elephants, went in search of, and fell in with them; two were killed, the remainder, it is supposed, took the wood.

On the 12th instant, his excellency the Persian ambassador paid a visit to the hon. the governor-general, under a salute from the battery, previous to embarking on his return to his sovereign on the 13th. His excellency left Calcutta, and on his arrival at Kedgeeree was saluted by all the ships lying in the roads, and embarked on board the Varunna; which, with the Hoomayoon Shaw, and Shauman brig, will be convoyed to the Persian Gulph by his majesty's ship Fox, captain the hon. Charles Cochrane.

MADRAS.—*Occurrences for January*, 1807.

Arrived the ship Fattamarina, captured by a French brig privateer on the coast of Pegue; and re-captured by the Fortune, captain H Moore, (fitted out at Botany Bay) in Lat. 10, N. Long. 88. E.

The Maria, Riggersbergen, (late Dutch frigate) is bought into his majesty's service at 18,000*l.* and commissioned by the name of the Java.

We insert this letter from the Madras government gazette.

MR. EDITOR, *Madras.*

Two years have elapsed since the widows and orphans of deceased officers of the Madras establishment

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ment have met with a champion, and it astonishes me not a little that their former strenuous advocates, Benevolus, and Najeebu-Terfien, have so long remained inactive on the subject of establishing so desirable an institution as the Military Widows' Fund.

I am induced to address this letter to you from a desire of again seeing those more able advocates take up the pen in behalf of the friendless; fully confident that the officers of this establishment now see the benefits to be derived from such an institution, and that if again brought forward it will meet with little or no opposition.

Your former correspondent, the Bachelor, who proposed having illegitimate children introduced as participators of the fund, in the event of its being established) is now in England, and as his proposal was, I believe, a principal cause of the opposition it formerly met with, I think the subject will now be more favourably received.

There can be no doubt but the fund will meet with support from every married man; and how much greater must be the satisfaction derived by bachelors in supporting such an institution, when it is considered how small a portion from their superfluous monthly allowances is required for it! a portion which may be deducted without being felt, and which is frequently staked and lost by the throw of a dice, or hand at cards.

Is it possible that any gentleman can see the widow or children of a brother officer weeping over the corpse of a beloved husband or father, and not sensibly feel the distressed situation of both? And would he turn aside without offering his mite at such a scene? No; I can never believe that he would. It is well known that the profession of a soldier lays him liable to be taken out of life any day, and if he has it not in his power to leave a wife a genteel subsistence after living in affluence, to her it must be absolute misery, and such reflections must embitter his present enjoyments, and render him at all times very uncomfortable.

Many women of respectable connexions are necessitated to refuse offers that are made to them by officers, from the knowledge that, in the event of their becoming widows, no provision sufficiently ample for their support can be made from the pay of their admirers; but this difficulty is easily removed, by the establishment of the Military Fund.

In all corps where there are married officers, greater unanimity is perceptible in the gentlemen composing those corps; but where all are single men, how frequently do we see rioting and drunkenness? debauchery is prevented by the presence of the female sex, for surely no officer would so lessen himself in their eyes, as to get intoxicated in their society.

Najeebu-Terfien's estimate, published in the Madras Gazette, on the 8th December, 1804, for the establishment of an "Original Fund" is, in my opinion much less than the several ranks of officers and medical men could afford to subscribe. It was as follows:—

	S. Pags.
34 Colonels and Members of the Medical Board at 6 Pags. each per mensem.	204
65 Lieutenant-Cols. and Superintending Surgeons at 5 Pagodas each per mensem	315
59 Majors at 4 Pagodas each per mensem	236
282 Captain and Regimental Surgeons at 2½ Pagodas each per mensem	705
	646

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646 Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons of Battalions at 1½ pagodas each per mensem.....	969
324 Ensigns Cornets and Lieutenant Fireworkers, at 1 pagoda each per mensem.....	324
Total per mensem star pagodas.	2763

The number of Field Officers having been since increased in the Artillery, will of course add a few Pagodas to the above calculation.

Were officers commanding battalions to put the question "will you give your support or not to the fund proposed," severally to the gentlemen under their command, and, without specifying names, transmit the number of votes to the Adjutant-General of the army; it would immediately be seen whether or not the majority or minority were for the measure.

I most sincerely hope that more able advocates than I am, will step forward and attempt to rouse the benevolent spirits of the coast army, who should not suffer their "Rivals in fame," the officers of the Bengal establishment, to exceed them in generosity.

A WIDOWER.

Camp, December 16, 1806.

BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for January*, 1807.

Arrived his Majesty's ship, Rattlesnake, captain Warden, from a cruize, having burned the French Privateer Les Deux Soeurs, at Cheduba. The captain of the privateer and 32 of her men are brought prisoners, the remainder effected their escape to the island, where they were protected by the rajah.

The ship Betsey, of this port, is captured by Les Mourschot, brig privateer of six guns and 100 men, in Lat. 4. 18. N. near Aunalaboo, on the west coast of Sumatra. This is the same privateer which, some time ago, captured the Henry Addington on that coast; she has been since at Batavia, and obtained an additional number of guns and men, and returned to that coast to make farther depredations.

CEYLON.—*Occurrences for January*, 1807.

Government Advertisement.

A commission, a copy of which is subjoined, having been granted by the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to his excellency the governor, notice is hereby given that letters of marque or general reprisals will be issued accordingly.

By order of government,

(Signed) J. RODNEY,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

(L. S.) By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Whereas by his majesty's commission under the great seal of Great Britain, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1806, and in the 46th year of his majesty's reign, we, or any three or more of us, or any person or persons, by us empowered, are required and authorized to issue

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issue forth and grant letters of marque or general reprisals, to any of his Majesty's subjects or others, whom we shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the King of Prussia and the town of Papenburgh, or to any persons being subjects or inhabiting within any of the territories of the King of Prussia and the town of Papenburgh; save and except any ships to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo; and to bring the same to judgment in any of his Majesty's courts of Admiralty within his dominions, for proceedings, and adjudication and condemnation to be thereupon had, according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations; with other powers, in the said commission expressed, copy thereof, together with his Majesty's instructions, dated the 24th day of the said month, under his royal signet and sign manuel, for the commanders of merchant ships and vessels, who shall have such letters of marque or general reprisals, are herewith transmitted to you; these are therefore to empower you, the right hon. T. Maitland, captain-general and governor in chief of the Island of Ceylon, or in your absence the lieutenant-governor of the said island. And by these presents we do empower you the said Thomas Maitland, or the said lieutenant-governor, in your absence, to cause to be issued forth and granted, pursuant to the said commission, by warrant under your hand and the seal of the said island, directed to the judge of the Admiralty of the said island, letters of marque or general reprisals, to the effect aforesaid, at the request of any of his majesty's subjects, or others, (being owner or owners of any ship or vessel) to any person or persons, whom such owner or owners shall nominate to be commander, or in case of death successively commander of such ships or vessel, and to cause such bail and security to be taken as is directed by his Majesty's instructions before-mentioned; and you are, on issuing each warrant, to insert the name of the commander, and of the ship or vessel for which the said letters of marque, and reprisals, are intended to be granted, also the tonnage and built of the said ship or vessel, and the number of guns, swivels, cohorns, and carronades, and the weight of the shot they respectively carry; also the number of officers and men with which the said ship or vessel is manned and navigated; and you are moreover, in issuing forth and granting such letters of marque or general reprisals, to cause all other things to be had and done conformable to, and as the said commission and instructions require, for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under our hand and the seal of the office of Admiralty, the 3d day of June, 1806.

(Signed) J. MARKHAM,
H. NEALE,
W. RUSSEL.

To the Right Honorable Thomas Maitland, captain-general, and governor in chief of the island of Ceylon; or in his absence the lieut.-governor of the said island.

By command of their lordships,
W. MARSDEN.

A copy of the instructions to commanders of all ships who shall have letters of marque may be had on application at the secretary's

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office, or at the registry of the vice-admiralty court.

A commission from the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, has been received by the honorable A. Johnston, Esq. judge of the vice-admiralty court of Ceylon, requiring his Majesty's vice-admiralty court of the said island to take cognizance of and judicially to proceed upon all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals, of all ships and goods belonging to the king of Prussia and the town of Papenburgh, or to any persons being subjects of the said king of Prussia, and the town of Papenburgh, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the said king of Prussia, and the town of Papenburgh, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the King of Prussia, and the town of Papenburgh, or to any persons being subjects of the said King of Prussia and the town of Papenburgh, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the said King of Prussia and the town of Papenburgh. By order of government,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

The following regulations have been established by the Ceylon government.

JANUARY 6, 1807.

1st.—The provincial judge of the province of Jaffna, and the sitting magistrate of Colombo, shall forthwith cause to be brought before them all persons who, having been confined for debt in the respective prisons of Jaffna and Colombo previous to the first day of Jan. 1807, still remain there.

2d.—The said magistrates shall then cause the said prisoners to deliver publicly to them, upon oath, an exact list of all their property.

3d.—Having done so, the said magistrate shall cause them to be released from the respective prisons of Jaffna and Colombo, at five o'clock on the morning of her Majesty's birth day.

4th.—No debtor, who is released by the present regulation, shall be again arrested for any debt or debts for which he is now in prison.

5th.—Every sort of property which any debtor who is released by the present regulation may now possess, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable for any debt or debts for which he is now in prison.

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BENGAL.—*Occurrences for February*, 1807.

Bank of Calcutta, Feb. 11th, 1807.

Notice is hereby given that Bank notes of every description, will, from the 16th instant, be paid in specie, on demand.

That bills of exchange drawn on the governor-general in council, will, from the 16th, be discounted at the Bank, whenever it may be convenient, on application being made for that purpose.

That the bank will open accounts with individuals, from Monday, 2d March.

Statement of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund. Established the 5th of August, 1805.

DEBTOR.

1805-6	Sa. Rs.
To amount donations from Patrons,	22,312
To amount donations from original members,	72,884
To amount donations from new members,	8,992
To amount subscriptions from permanent members,	4,822
To amount increase of rank,	332
To amount subscriptions from members,	34,071
To amount subscriptions from unmarried officers,	16,567
To amount interest received on government notes,	6,501
Sicca Rupees	1,66,534

CREDITOR.

1806.	Sa. Rs.
By widows pensioned since 1st January, 1806	13,408
By Secretary's salary from Mar. to November 1806,	1,395
By cash-keeper and sircar's salary from ditto to ditto,	319
By stationary and contingent charges,	333
By cash remitted to agent in Europe to pay pensions there,	4,000
By cash paid for passage of a widow to Europe,	2,000
By balance,	1,45,077
Sicca Rupees	1,66,534

BALANCE.

DEBTOR.

	Sa. Rs.
To outstanding balances due to the following accounts, viz.	
For widows pensioned	4,833
Secretary's salary,	155
Cash-keeper and sircar's salary,	45
To stock,	1,70,217
Sicca Rupees	1,75,252

CREDITOR.

	Sa. Rs.
By amount company's paper,	1,40,200
By interest receivable on ditto to this day,	4,896
By cash on hand,	4,877
By outstanding balances receivable from patrons,	1,300
By outstanding balances receivable from members,	9,264
By outstanding balances receivable from unmarried officers,	14,712
Sicca Rupees	1,75,251

Errors excepted.

PAUL LIMRICK,
Trea. M. W. F.

Calcutta, December, 31, 1806.

Fourteen widows have been admitted to the benefits of the fund; six of whom were widows before the commencement of the Institution, the remaining eight became widows since the 1st January, 1806; of the former one has been married, and of the latter one has died: the remaining twelve receive the following pensions:—

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	IN ENGLAND.		
One —	£. 250 per ann.	—	£.250
Two —	200 ditto.	—	400
One —	150 ditto	—	150
One —	100 ditto	—	100
One —	62-5 ditto	—	62-5
Six widows annually			£962-5

	IN BENGAL.		
One —	3600 St. Rs.	per ann.	3600
One —	3000	ditto	3000
Three —	2400	ditto	7200
One —	1800	ditto	1800
Six widows—St. Rs.		ditto	15,600

The number of members on the 1st Jan. 1806, was 195
Ditto — 1st Jan. 1807, — 213
The number of subscribers on the 1st Jan. 1806, was 410
Ditto — 1st Jan. 1807, — 436
Permanent members 9.

The committee of managers deem it necessary to call the attention of the army to the very great outstanding balances due by patrons, members, and subscribers, amounting on the first January to sicca rupees 25,276. It must be obvious that one great support of the Institution is the accumulation arising from compound interest, and that this accumulation must be retarded by every delay in the payment of arrears: and it is become the more necessary to advert to this circumstance, in consequence of the great number of pensioners on the establishment, a number far exceeding what might have reasonably been expected. Published by order of the president and managers of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund.

WILLIAM HARVEY,
Secretary.

His excellency the right hon. lord Lake, having appointed Tuesday, the 17th instant, for receiving the addresses of the officers of the military stations of the Presidency and Dinapore, colonel Morris, commandant at the presidency, accompanied by lieut.-col. Garstin, lieut.-col. Hardwick, lieut.-col. Colebrooke, major Murray, major Hawkes, and captain Rose, waited upon his lordship, and presented the following address:

To General the Right Hon. Lord Lake, Commander in Chief of his majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces in India.

My Lord, — We, the officers of his majesty's and the hon. company's forces serving at the presidency, beg leave, on the occasion of your approaching departure, to express our heartfelt esteem for your lordship's eminently distinguished character, so brilliantly displayed in the discharge of the important duties of your high station.

Whilst we most deeply deplore that we are so soon to lose a commander, not less dreaded by our enemies, than beloved by all who have the happiness of serving under him, we derive some consolation in observing, that your health has not suffered from the influence of a hostile climate, nor from your unparalleled exertions, through the several arduous campaigns, from the commencement of the war to its glorious termination.

But, my lord, whenever the time shall arrive, that, to the regret of your country, you withdraw from public life, long may you enjoy, in dignified retirement, the felicity so justly due to your private virtues and heroic fame; and, superadded to the gratifying reflection which must result from the consciousness of the effects of your victories on the prosperity of our country, your lordship will then also enjoy the pleasing retrospect of that benevolent use of your power, which

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which has provided, to its utmost extent, for the comfort of those who have been disabled in the various actions fought under your direction, and command.

Such an association of public virtue and humane consideration for the unfortunate, indelibly impresses on our minds the warmest and most affectionate interest in your lordship's success; and, combined as it is with our admiration of your military talents and goodness, we trust you will believe we shall ever feel the most ardent solicitude for your lordship's prosperity.

We have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) By 150 Officers in the regt.

Fort William.

To which his lordship was pleased to return the following answer:—

To Colonel Morris, and the officers of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's troops stationed at the Presidency.

Gentlemen,—I feel most sincerely gratified by the esteem for my character, and the interest in my welfare, which you have been pleased to express in the address with which you have honoured me, on the occasion of my departure from India,

Among the officers now stationed at the presidency, there are many from whose exertions the public service has derived very considerable advantage, and to whose meritorious conduct I ascribe much of that success which has distinguished our several campaigns. There are others who did not participate in our labours, but whose acknowledged public spirit and zeal in their profession must, whenever their services are employed, ensure to their efforts a result equally successful. The high reputation which they all so deservedly enjoy bestows the utmost value on their praise and approbation, and has particularly endeared to me those sentiments of esteem and regard, of which they have afforded me so flattering a testimony.

To have promoted to the utmost of my ability the prosperity of my country, and to have provided as far as possible for the comfort of those who have been disabled in its service, though in both I but performed an indispensable duty, afford reflections which, under every future circumstance of my life, will constitute to my mind a permanent source of the most sincere gratification. Whilst I feel the warmest gratitude for the interest you have expressed in my success, and the partiality with which you have viewed my military talents, I shall ever cherish the recollection of your private and public virtues, and offer up my most ardent wishes for your future fame, welfare, and prosperity. With feelings of the most sincere esteem, regard, and attachment, I shall ever remain,

Gentlemen, &c.

LAKE.

Head-quarters, Calcutta,
Feb. 17, 1807.

DINAPORE ADDRESS.

The same gentlemen, in the name of the officers of the Dinapore station, presented the following address:—

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—We the undersigned officers of the Dinapore station, deeply sensible of the great national advantages which have attended

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tended your lordship's public exertions in this country, embrace this opportunity of expressing our esteem and respect for your person and character, and our sincere regret at your leaving India.

To the wisdom, vigilance, and decisive energy of your lordship, Great Britain is indebted for the conquests, which have proved to be no less beneficial to the general interest of the British army in the East, than reflective of now lustre on the reputation of this army, the interests of which have ever been attended to by your lordship, during a course of unexampled glory, which history will record, and posterity read with enthusiasm. To these sentiments, which are excited by the feelings of gratitude and justice, we are induced to add an earnest and anxious hope, that in these critical times your country may avail herself of that integrity, experience, and talents, which so admirably qualify your lordship for the most arduous public trusts. When our king and country require your lordship's future services, you may meet with better soldiers, but none more faithfully attached to your person, than,

My lord, &c.
(Signed)
By 44 officers in the regt.

To which his lordship was pleased to return the following answer:

To Major-general Clark, and the officers stationed at Dinapore.

Gentlemen,—I have been honoured with your address, and I derive the most sincere satisfaction from your expressions of esteem and respect, and from the high opinion you entertain of the advantages that have resulted to the British empire in India from my public exertions. The distinguished reputation which the Bengal army enjoys has been established and secured by its valour and discipline; and it is to me a subject of just exultation, that I have been the means of directing those qualities to the attainment of advantages, and the achievement of conquests, at once beneficial and honourable to our country. The corps now stationed at Dinapore sustained an important share in the difficulties and dangers the army had to encounter; and the distinguished merit they on all occasions evinced, has raised them to the highest place in my estimation, and entitled them to every testimony of favour and approbation that can be bestowed on them by a grateful government. On my departure from India, I indulge the hope, that the government you have so faithfully served will respect your interests and render justice to your claims. I shall carry with me a conviction, that in whatever situation my future services may be required, I can never meet with better soldiers, nor with an army whose attachment I shall be prouder to have obtained. With the warmest interest in your fame and prosperity, I shall ever remain,

Gentlemen, &c.
LAKE.

Head-quarters, Calcutta,
Feb. 15, 1807.

Address from the Bengal Cavalry.

His excellency the right hon. the commander in chief having appointed Monday, the 16th inst. to receive an address from the Bengal cavalry, it was presented to his lordship by major Armstrong, captain Gall, captain Becher, and lieutenant Fielding, who, (with colonel Frith now on the river,) were selected by the officers of cavalry,

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cavalry, to represent them on this interesting occasion.

To the Right Hon. Lord Lake, commander in chief, &c.

My Lord,—We, the officers of the native cavalry, deeply penetrated with a grateful sense of the distinguished notice with which our corps has been uniformly honoured by your lordship, since you have been placed at the head of the Indian army, feel impelled, on the occasion of your lordship's departure for Europe, to render you our most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgements for the numerous favours we have experienced from your lordship. We can never forget that our corps was but in embryo at the time your lordship took the command of the army, that to promote its efficiency and to increase its respectability were among the first objects which engaged your lordship's attention; that, under your lordship's superintendence, its discipline attained a degree of perfection seldom equalled, and never surpassed by any native corps; and finally, that your lordship conducted and led it in all the principal actions of the late war, inspiring both by your example and countenance, that heroic spirit which enabled it to overcome every difficulty which it had to encounter, and to establish a character that will long be a terror to our enemies. Such are the obligations we owe to your lordship, obligations which we shall remember to our latest hour, with pride and with gratitude. While, as individuals, we sincerely regret your lordship's departure from India, where your military fame will long survive, we have still the consolation to reflect, that after having passed through dangers the most trying and imminent, and hardships the most laborious and severe, your lordship's health has remained unimpaired, giving us the gratifying prospect of your lordship's enjoying many years in your native land; honoured and cherished by a benevolent sovereign, and beloved and adored by a grateful country, whose fame and glory you have so successfully supported. That your lordship may meet with the approbation and rewards from our honourable employers, which your eminent services have so well merited, and that you may long enjoy every blessing and happiness, is the fervent prayer of

Your lordship's, &c.

R. Armstrong, major,
Geo. Herb. Gall, captain,
G. Becher, captain,
G. Feilding, lieutenant.

For the Bengal cavalry,

The address having been read by captain Gall, his lordship was pleased to make the subjoined reply:

To the officers of the Bengal native cavalry.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to offer you my most sincere acknowledgments for the very flattering sentiments you have been pleased to express in the address with which you have honoured me on the occasion of my departure for Europe. Since my arrival in India, the native cavalry of Bengal has been a favourite object of my attention; and it affords me the utmost satisfaction, that under my care and superintendence it has not only attained a high degree of discipline and efficiency, but on the basis of successful exertion has established a reputation which few corps have been able to obtain, and none in any country to surpass. Our several campaigns have given abundant proofs of your activity, fortitude,

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fortitude, valour, and every quality that can render troops respectable; and the history of every action in which we have been engaged, will afford indisputable evidence, that the Bengal army has derived from you an important share of its present strength, efficiency, and perfection. The zeal you have so manifested, the desire of excellence by which I know you to be animated, and the conviction you possess, that high reputation is the result of discipline, all concur in impressing me with an assurance, that you will continue to cultivate every quality that can give permanence to your superiorty, and stability to your fame. As you have hitherto been the peculiar objects of my attention, and fully justified by your meritorious conduct the high expectations I had formed of you, I can never cease to feel the warmest interests in your prosperity, nor to entertain the most ardent wishes for your future welfare, success, and glory.

I have the honour to be, gent. &c.

(Signed) LAKE.

Head-quarters, Calcutta,
Feb. 16, 1807.

His excellency the right hon. lord Lake, commander in chief, being on the eve of departing for Europe, was entertained by the right hon. the governor-general at a public dinner, at which were present the members of the supreme council, the judges of the supreme court, the principal civil and military officers, of H. M. and the hon. company's service; and gentlemen of the service. On the 20th, at ten o'clock, his lordship embarked, under a salute from the garrison, on the Charlotte yacht, appointed to convey him to the hon. company's ship, Walthamstow, to proceed to Europe.

Mr. Dunlop, late chief officer of the Anne, captain Dare, states, that the Anne foundered in a violent fyphoon, off the coast of Cochin China; the captain and all the crew perished, except himself and three lascars.

Two French cruizers have captured a great number of British ships on the coast of Sumatra, which have been sold in the Isle of France much under their value. The following are of the number, and were richly laden; either with opium, &c. or the returns of such cargoes: we have to regret that all the opium, consigned to Sumatra this season, or the returns, have found their way into the enemy's port. The Betsey; Jane; Henry Addington; Admiral Rainier; Nancy Grab; Mongamah; Lady William Bentinck; Active; Acteon; Brothers; Hebe; Warren Hastings.

The 18th instant, the day appointed for celebrating her majesty's birth, a royal salute was fired from the battery of Fort Saint George; and on the 19th lady William Bentinck gave a grand ball and supper in honour of that event, to his highness the nabob, the young prince, the principal civil and military officers, and inhabitants of the presidency.

MADRAS.

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MADRAS.—*Occurrences for February*, 1807.

At a meeting of the Committee of Madras Annuity Society, held on Monday, the 2d Feb. 1807,

Present.—Colonel Taswall,
A. Cockburn, Esq.
J. Baker, Esq.
T. Parry, Esq.
H. H. Harington, Esq.
C. Marsh, Esq.
G. Ricketts, Esq.
John Underwood, Esq.
William Abbott, Esq
G. M. Taswell, Esq.

Colonel Taswell is requested to take the chair of president.

Read the proceedings of the former meeting of the 27th December, 1806. The agent lays before the meeting the several applications made to him from different persons desirous to become subscribers to the institution. Resolved, that their names be enrolled on the list of subscribers, according to their classes. Resolved, that as it is desirable to know, as early as possible, the extent of subscribers who may wish to become members of the society, the following advertisement be inserted in the different public papers at the presidency. A further number of subscribers being requisite to form a sufficient fund for establishing the institution, the committee of the Madras Annuity Society request those persons who are desirous to become subscribers will send their applications to the agent's office, before the 31st of March next. The council and solicitor, fully sensible that a reduction in the expenditure of the establishment will essentially promote the public utility afforded by the Madras Annuity Society, relinquish the allowance proposed as an annual retaining fee, of two hundred and fifty star pagodas. The agent, impressed by the same sentiments, proposes a reduction in his monthly allowance of one hundred pagodas, fully sensible that, should the institution extend considerably in its beneficial operations, the directors will take into their consideration the increased attentions required in the management of the affairs of the society. The agent further proposes, that the monthly allowance of one hundred pagodas be borne by the different classes in the following proportions, pagodas 40 by the first class, pagodas 30 by the second class, pagodas 20 by the third class, and pagodas 10 by the fourth class; and that the monthly allowance of 20 pagodas for an establishment of native servants be borne in the same proportion by each class, that is pagodas 8 by the first, pagodas 6 by the second, pagodas 4 by the third, and pagodas 2 by the fourth class. It having been suggested by several military gentlemen, that the junior part of the army on this coast would be induced to become subscribers to the Madras Annuity Society, were a further time allowed for the completion of the subscriptions due on admission, resolved, that two years be fixed for that purpose, and that the following advertisement appear in the public papers. "As it may be found inconvenient to some subscribers to pay in the course of the first year, by the quarterly instalments mentioned in the regulations, the amount of subscription due on admission, notice is hereby given, that in such cases where an extention of term may be required, twelve months more will be allowed

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ed for payment of the arrears of subscription, which may not have been paid in the course of the first year, an interest of 12 per cent, per annum being charged on such delayed payments from the quarterly periods fixed by the 8th regulation.

Resolved, that a subscription-book be sent in circulation at the presidency, for such persons to inscribe their names therein, who may be desirous to become members of the society; and that subscription-books be forwarded to out-stations for the same purpose. The right honourable the governor having signified his permission, that subscriptions for the society be received at the government bank, resolved, that subscribers pay into the government bank the amount of their subscriptions, when called for, either in company's 8 per cent. paper, at par, or in money, at their option: and, upon producing a check from the cashier of such payment having been made, a regular receipt for the amount will be given, signed by the chairman and deputy chairman.

Resolved, that all subscrptions be paid with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the quarterly periods mentioned in the 8th regulation.

Several officers in the honourable company's army having expressed a desire to become subscribers, were it permitted to them to transfer to the society their claims upon government for off reckonings, Bazar allowances, &c. in payment of their subscriptions, resolved, that an address be presented to the right hon. the governor in council, to solicit his favourable consideration to some arrangement being adopted to enable such officers to make a transfer of their claims in payment of the subscriptions required upon their admission as members to the Madras Annuity Society. Resolved, that the present proceedings be published in the different papers of the presidency for general information. Resolved, that when a sufficient number of subscribers have offered for the different classes, a general meeting of them be convened, in order to elect the directors for the year, and commence the operations of the Madras Annuity Society.

Published by order of the committee.

E. WATTS,
Agent and Secretary.

BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for February*, 1807.

[*It is a grateful part of our duty to record the following correspondence.*]

Cantonment, Barachee,
January 9, 1809.

Sir,—Understanding that you are soon to leave the 65th regiment, where you have served for upwards of 27 years, we deem it a duty, and feel it no less a pleasure, before you depart, than to express the high and grateful sense we entertain of the benefits which have been derived from your unwearied zeal and persevering endeavours, to promote and maintain the good order, discipline, and general respectability of the corps. Permit us to offer you our sincere and anxious wishes that you may enjoy in health, repose,

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repose, and happiness, the remainder of a life, so great a portion of which has been passed among us in the practice of every public duty, and social intercourse, which could render you valuable to the service, and to the corps as an officer, and endeared you to all your brother officers as a friend.

We request, in the name of the officers of the 65th regiment, your acceptance of a piece of plate of the value of one hundred guineas, which we have requested captain Bates to present to you on your arrival in England, as a small testimony of the respect, affection, and esteem, with which we have the honour to remain.

Sir, &c.

(Signed)

J. B. Garstin, Major.
C. B. Bell, Surgeon.
H. Irwin, Pay-master.
F. Symes, Captain.
E. Watkins, Captain.
D. Digby, Captain.
W. Hinde, Adjutant.
J. Clutterbuck, Lieut.
R. Bates, Lieut.
S. W O'Brian, Lieut.
G. Tattersall, Lieut.
W. C. Harvey, Lieut.
T. Strangeways, Lieut.
R. J. Denham, Lieut.
E. Gordon, Lieut,
J. Goodyer, Lieut.
T. Bowen, Asst. Surgeon.
J. Nunn, Lieut.
J. Ottey, Quarter-master.

To Lieut. Col. Madison, commanding H. M. 65th Regt.

ANSWER.

Cantonments, Barachee, Jan. 11, 1807.

Gentlemen,—In replying to the very flattering address which has been presented to me this day, from the officers of the 65th regiment, I cannot but feel the highest gratification. Conscious that my intentions have ever been to promote the general good of the regiment, and to deserve, rather than to court, the esteem and respect of the officers under my command, in perusing your address, I feel the strongest proof of my success: and it constitutes the greatest pride that I wish to boast. I shall, with much satisfaction, accept the very handsome token proposed to be presented to me by the officers of the regiment; nor can I take leave of those who have so many years borne their part in promoting the system of good order, discipline, and interior economy of the regiment, without expressing my gratitude for the interest and zeal with which they have supported me in the execution.—That the same spirit may continue to actuate every member of the corps, and prosperity, unanimity, and success be the never-failing attendants of it, be assured, gentlemen, is, and will ever be, the most earnest wish of my heart. These feelings are too natural, I trust, to be doubted, when proceeding from one whose attachment to the regiment has been shewn, and proved, by a service of upwards of twenty-seven years; during which period I have followed its fortunes into every quarter of the globe, but which I am at length called upon, though with extreme regret, to relinquish, by the most urgent and pressing reasons. And I have the honour to remain, with the truest sentiments of esteem, affection, and regard, gentlemen, your very faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. MADDISON,
Lt. Col. commanding 65th regt.

To Major Garstin, and the officers of the 65th regt.

BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.—*Law Reports.*

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer.

On the 4th the quarterly sessions of oyer and terminer were opened by the hon. Sir James Macintosh, knt. and his associates Paul Shewcraft, Esq. mayor, and Patrick Hadow, Esq. alderman, when the following gentlemen were sworn of the grand jury:

William Orawford, Esq. Foreman.

John Williams,	John Pavin,
John Lence,	Michie Forbes,
James Falconer,	Thos. Malcolm,
Luke Ashburner,	Jonathan Michie,
Edward Nash,	Levi Phillips,
Wm Maughan,	Thos. D Beatty,
Wm Manwaring,	Capt. C. Jones.
J. G Remington,	Pat. Gardiner, &
John Leckie,	G. Barnes, Esqrs.

The hon. the recorder having shortly stated the nature of the crimes which the kalendar contained, the jury retired, and soon after returned with a true bill against Julal, syrang, Rufeek, tindal, and Kussab and Munoo, lascars, being part of the Danish brig Laerta, for an assault on board that vessel, while prosecuting her voyage on the high seas, about fifty miles distance from Bombay. The prisoners were found guilty; but in consequence of some favourable circumstances in the case of Munoo, lascar, the jury recommended him to mercy. The hon. the recorder immediately sentenced Julal, syrang, to six months' hard labour in the docks of Bombay, with a label on his breast, in the native language, descriptive of his offence, and Rufeek, tindal, and Kussab, lascar, to the same punishment for four months. Munoo, from the regard paid to the jury's recommendation, was dismissed, after a suitable admonition, on entering into a recognizance to keep the peace.

The grand jury having likewise found a true bill against Mawjee Cajah, for murder, he was placed at the bar; but it appearing that he was a Mussulman, and not a Hindu, as described in the indictment, Mr. Thriepland moved to quash the proceedings; which being assented to, as of course, another bill was immediately found against the same person. His trial was put off to a future day.

MADRAS.—*Law Reports.*

On the 21st January, a session of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, was held at Fort St. George, which closed the day following.

Thomas Robinson, a private in his Majesty's 80th regiment of foot, was found guilty of the murder of corporal Singleton, of the same regiment, and received sentence of death.

Vencatasawmy was found guilty of a rape, and received sentence of death; but we understand that his case will be referred to his majesty in council;

John Hickey, a private in his majesty's 34th regiment, found guilty of manslaughter, to be fined and imprisoned one month.

Seven natives having been found guilty of grand larceny, were sentenced to seven years transportation to Prince of Wales's Island. One native to be transported for five; four for a lesser period; three to be whipped, and discharged; and 34 were discharged by proclamation.

BENGAL.

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BENGAL.—*Occurrences for March*, 1807.

College of Fort William, March 3, 1807.—On the 2d inst. being the day appointed by the hon. sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart. governor-general, visitor of the college of Fort William, for the public disputations in the Oriental languages, the governors, officers, professors, and students of the college, assembled at ten o'clock at the government house.

At half past ten o'clock, the hon. the visitor entered the room, where the disputations were to be held.—In front of the visitor's chair seats were placed for the professors, and for such students as were to maintain the disputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards. As soon as the hon. the visitor had taken his seat, the public exercises commenced in the following order:

First. HINDOOSTANEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"In the study of an Asiatic language, the primary object should be, not the acquiring of words only, but a thorough knowledge of its peculiarities in construction, idiom, and usage."

Respondent, Glyn,
First Opponent, Brown,
Second Opponent, Halhed,
Moderator, Capt. J. Mouat.

Second. PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"The study of logic is useful towards the investigation of truth."

Respondent, Brown,
First Opponent, Glyn,
Second Oppenent, Clark,
Moderator, M. Lumsden, Esq.

Third. BENGALEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position.—"A knowledge of the Bengalee language is of great importance for the transaction of public business in Bengal."

Respondent, Ellis,
First Opponent, Tytler,
Second Opponent, Dick,
Moderator, Mr. W. Carey.

As soon as the disputations were concluded, the resident of the college council presented to the hon. the visitor those students of the college who were entitled, under statute viii. to receive degrees of honour, and whose presentation had been previously directed by the visitor. The president of the college council publicly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college.—When the certificate had been read, the visitor presented to each student the honorary diploma, inscribed on vellum in the Oriental character; purporting that the committee of public examination having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental languages, as entitled him to a degree of honor in the same, the visitor was pleased to confer the said degree in conformity to the said statute.

The students now leaving college, on whom the honourable the visitor was pleased to confer a degree of honour on this occasion, were

Robert Brown,
Robert Thomas John Glyn,
William Fairlie Clark,
George James Romney, and
Henry Ellis.

After the degree of honor had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards, adjudged at the late public examination were distributed by the president of the college council, in presence of the visitor, to the following students now leaving college:

Robert

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Robert Brown,
Robert Thomas John Glyn,
William Fairlie Clark,
George James Romney, and
Henry Ellis.

Prizes and honorary rewards were presented at the same time to the following junior students remaining in college :

Alexander Fraser Tytler,
Edward Richard Barwell,
Alexander John Colvin, and
Thomas Sisson.

The particular prizes adjudged to each student will be found in the annexed report. After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, the honorable the visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech :

" *Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,*

" The duty imposed upon the patron and visitor of the College of Fort William, of addressing its assembled officers and students, on the occasion of the annual disputations, becomes a service of cordial gratification, when a review of the general conduct of the institution and of the labours of its students enables him to address you in the language of applause and approbation. But the satisfaction of expressing the sentiments of praise on these occasions is augmented by the reflection, that the merits which demand it, at once afford a proof of the actual attainment of the objects of this institution, and justify a confident expectation of its continued prosperity and success. Reviewing the public examinations of the past year, I am happy to observe the attention which has been afforded to that important branch of study, the vernacular language of Bengal, and the general proficiency which has resulted from it, beyond the experience of former years. A similar observation is applicable to the study of the Hindostanee language; and I remark, with satisfaction, that the general progress in the study of the Persian language, which has uniformly been cultivated with distinguished diligence and success, has equalled the proficiency of former years. I have great pleasure in being enabled to state, that the diligence and attention of all the professors of the college, in promoting and assisting the study of those branches of knowledge which they respectively superintend, has been such as to demand the expression of my public approbation.—Among the students whose industry and proficiency in the acquirement of the Oriental languages have been particularly distinguished, I deem it an act of justice to name the following gentlemen :—Mr. Robert Brown, Mr. Robert Thomas John Glyn, and Mr. Henry Ellis. Although these gentlemen have not been attached to the college one year and a half, Mr. Brown has attained the first rank in the Persian, and the third in the Hindostanee classes; and Mr. Glyn, the first in the Hindostanee, and the second in the Persian classes; and have received degrees of honour in both those languages. Mr. Ellis has attained the second rank among the students of the language of Bengal, and has received a degree of honour in that language. I notice also, with peculiar satisfaction, the great proficiency of Mr. Brown, in the useful acquirement of the art of Persian and Nagree writing. With reference to the short duration of their studies, I consider it my duty to notice the meritorious example of these gentlemen, as a subject of general imitation. Exclusively of the gentlemen above named, Mr. Romney and Mr. Clark, among the students now about to leave the college,

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college, have been distinguished by degrees of honour, and the former of these gentlemen has manifested an extraordinary degree of skill in the art of Persian writing. I am happy to avail myself of this occasion, to manifest the satisfaction I derive from the proficiency which these gentlemen have acquired in the objects of their respective studies. Among the gentlemen now about to leave the college, I am concerned to observe the names of some, whose proficiency in the prescribed studies has not been proportioned to the period of their residence in the college, and to the advantages which it has afforded them. To these gentlemen I earnestly recommend the exertion of their endeavours to retrieve the deficiencies of their anterior application, as the means by which alone they can reasonably expect to participate equally with others in the benefits and distinctions of the public service. To the gentlemen who have meritoriously profited by the opportunities of study afforded to them in the college of Fort William, and who are now about to engage in the line of the public service, I recommend an assiduous attention to the preservation and improvement of the advantages which they have acquired. Their diligence and application in the college, afford a presage of successful assiduity in the duties of the situations to which they may be appointed, and of that distinction and prosperity which attend the honourable efforts of zeal, industry, and ability. To the students who remain in the college, I recommend an emulation of the merits of those gentlemen whose assiduity and acquirements have entitled them to the distinction of public approbation and reward. Under the recent arrangements for the regulation of the college, their early transfer to the duties of the public service will depend upon their proficiency in the prescribed objects of their studies, and their future interests will be materially promoted or impeded in the degree in which they may qualify themselves, by the successful prosecution of their studies, for the labours of an official situation. The arrangements to which I have adverted, and which embrace a limitation of the objects of study prescribed by the original institutes of the college of Fort William, are founded on the preparatory collegiate institution established in England, under the immediate patronage of the hon. the court of directors. The purpose of that institution is, to afford to gentlemen destined for the civil service of the company an early opportunity of acquiring those branches of knowledge which the service requires, and which are more easily attainable in England than in this country, and of becoming initiated in the elements of those studies for the attainment of perfection in which the college of Fort William is exclusively calculated. The objects of the college of Fort William, therefore, must derive permanent support and assistance from the institution of the college at Hertford. Upon these principles of co-operation the arrangements for the regulation of the college of Fort William have been finally determined by the authority of the court of directors, which has now confirmed the intimation conveyed to you in my address at the last public assembly of the officers and students of the college, that the Oriental seminary founded in England was not intended to supercede the college of Fort William, but would be directed

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directed to support the efficiency of this institution, and to accelerate its operation. Of the literary labours of the past year in the college of Fort William, my attention has been attracted to the following works: A Persian translation of the Hedaya, now in the press. The publication of this work may be expected to afford essential assistance both to the honourable Company's servants, and to the natives of this country, in the study and application of the Mahomedan law. A concise view of the Copernican system of astronomy, the labour of Moulavee Abool Khyr, and executed under the tuition of Dr. William Hunter, the secretary to the council of the college, whose eminent proficiency in various branches of science and Oriental study, and whose zeal and ability in the discharge of the duties of his station, and in the execution of literary works which have engaged his talents and attention, demand a public testimony of applause and approbation. It may be expected that this useful and ingenious compilation will be followed by other elementary works, calculated to diffuse among the natives of India the knowledge and advantage of the improved sciences of Europe.—— When I had last the honour of addressing you, I noticed, with sentiments of merited applause, an elementary analysis of the laws and regulations for the government of the British territories in India, the work of Mr. John Herbert Harrington. I am happy to learn that Mr. Harrington, notwithstanding his important official avocations, has continued his labours in the prosecution of that useful work, with the same ability and success which distinguished its commencement; and I understand, that previously to the publication of the second part of the analysis, (that which relates to criminal law) Mr. Harrington proposes to prefix to it a view of the Mahomedan criminal law, as modified by the regulations of government, constituting an important and valuable addition to the original work. Although my duty merely requires that I should notice the works which are undertaken and executed under the auspices of the college, I cannot refuse myself the gratification of adverting, on this occasion, to the recent publication of a work, executed by Mr. Edward Colebrooke, the second judge of the court of appeal and circuit for the division of Patna, entitled, "A Digest of the Regulations." The great practical utility of this work, in facilitating not only a reference to the laws and regulations applicable to every subject of internal arrangement, trial, and adjudication, but also the acquisition of an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the system under which the laws and regulations are administered; and the industry, judgment, and ability manifested in the execution of that work, entitle its ingenious and highly respectable author to distinguished commendation. On an occasion which demands a review of the progress of study in the college of Fort William, my duty requires me to advert to the general conduct of the students, which, under the operation of the original principles of this institution, equally with the progress of erudition, is a subject of vigilance and observation; and I am happy to find, that no instances of deviation from the paths of virtue and morality have occurred of a nature to require animadversion, and that the general conduct of the students is entitled to the praise of rectitude and propriety; I am concerned,

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cerned however to remark that the injunctions so repeatedly issued on the subject of economical expenditure, have not received from the students in general that degree of attention which their importance demands. I observe with regret, that several of the students who are now about to quit the college, are burthened with debts to a considerable amount, and that many among those of the remaining students, from whom the prescribed declarations have been received, have considerably exceeded, in their expenditure, the amount of their allowances. I have reason also to believe, that the same remark is applicable to the large proportion of the students, whose declarations have not been obtained. As the allowances granted to the students, while attached to the college, are sufficient for every purpose of comfort and reasonable indulgence, no valid plea can be assigned to justify an habitual excess of expenditure beyond the limit of the established allowance. Independently of the personal distress and embarrassment attendant on an accumulation of debt, the interests of the government may eventually be exposed to hazard, in the persons of its officers, by the consequences of that state of dependance in which every individual is more or less involved by the pressure of accumulated debt. In every point of view, therefore, it becomes the duty of those who preside over this institution, to enforce, by every practicable means, the observance of a just and necessary economy, in the expences of the students. For these reasons I think it proper to declare, that, in a general point of view, I shall consider an accumulation of debt, as counterbalancing, in a material degree, whatever merits the students may possess in other respects, and that in all cases in which a competition of claims may arise, between students of both descriptions, the preference will be given to those who have confined their expenditure within the limit of their allowances. I have recently had occasion to renew the existing injunctions upon this subject, and I deem it necessary thus publicly to require from the students remaining in the college, a strict attention to those injunctions. This single subject of unavoidable animadversion, does not preclude me from the satisfaction of expressing the high opinion which I entertain of the general spirit of industry and propriety of conduct which prevails among the students, and of the success of this institution in the most material objects of its establishment. As those objects are inseparably connected with the most essential interests of the government of this empire, the prosperity of the college of Fort William must ever be a subject of anxious solicitude to my mind. My vigilant observation, therefore, will continue to be directed to the conduct of the students, in the prosecution of their studies, and in their observance, neglect, or violation of the existing laws and institutions; and I shall, on every occasion, support the efficient operation of those salutary provisions which are calculated to promote and reward the merits of industry, emulation, and propriety of conduct, and to discourage the vices of indolence, neglect, and immorality among the students of the college of Fort William.

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College of Fort William. Seventh annual examination, holden in January, 1807.

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

	Rupees.	Date of Admission.
1 Glyn,	1500 & Medal.	Sept. 1805
2 Clark,	1,000 & Medal.	Sept. 1804
3 Brown,	Medal.	Aug. 1805

Second Class.

4 Romney,		
5 Colvin,	Aug.	1805
6 Smyth,	Oct.	1804
7 Halhed,	Sept.	1804
8 Ellis,	Sept.	1805
9 Wright,	Feb.	1804
10 Maxwell,	Aug.	1804
11 Mason,	Sept.	1805
12 Barwell, sen.	Sept.	1805
13 Tytler,	Sept.	1805
14 Gardiner,	Dec.	1804
15 Ward, W. C.	Jan.	1805
16 Alexander,	May	1806
17 Warde, G.	Aug.	1805
18 Roberdeau,	April	1804

Third Class.

19 Sisson,	July	1806
20 Johnston,		
21 Moore,	May	1806
22 Cuthbert,	Dec.	1805
23 Tod,	May	1806
24 Ellice,	Dec.	1805
25 Bagge,	May	1806
26 Oakeley,	Jan.	1805
27 Pocher,	July	1806
28 Tucker,	April	1806
29 Lindsay,	Nov.	1806
30 Lambert,	July	1806
31 Braddon	April	1806
32 McNabb,	July	1806
33 Jennings,	July	1806
34 Smith,	Sept.	1805
35 Blagrave,	June	1806
36 Pond,	April	1806
37 Kennedy,	Nov.	1806
38 Barwell, jun.	April	1806
39 Harding,	June	1806
40 Sargent,	Nov.	1806
41 Morrieson,	Sept.	1806
42 T. Brown,	Dec.	1806
43 Barlow,	Dec.	1806
44 Fraser,	Dec.	1806
45 Robertson,	Dec.	1806

Shanscrit.

Romney.

Arabic.

Romney.

Mahratta.

1 Tytler,	Medal.
2 Halhed.	

English Composition.

Essay of 2d term of 1806.

Subject. "On the tendency of the laws and regulations in force for Bengal and its dependencies, to promote the security and happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country."

	Rupees.
Ellis,	1,000 and Medal.

Persian.

First Class.

	Rupees.	Date of Admission.
1 Brown,	1,500 & Medal.	Aug. 1805
2 Glyn,	1,000 & Medal.	Sept. 1805
3 Clark,	Medal.	Sept. 1804

Second Class.

4 Romney,		
5 Colvin,	Aug.	1805
6 Wright,	Feb.	1804
7 Smyth,	Oct.	1804
8 Ellis,	Sept.	1805

Third Class.

9 Ewing,	Feb.	1804
10 Tytler,	Sept.	1805
11 Mason,	Sept.	1805
12 Halhed,	Sept.	1804
13 Dick,	Sept.	1805
14 Cuthbert,	Dec.	1805
15 Roberdeau,	April	1804

Bengalee.

First Class.

	Rupees.		
1 Romney,	1,000 & Medal		
2 Ellis,	500 & Medal.	Sept.	1805
3 Tytler,	Medal.	Sept.	1805

Second Class.

4 Dick,		Sept.	1805
5 Barwell, sen.		Sept.	1805
6 Maxwell,		Aug.	1804
7 Halhed,		Sept.	1804

Third Class.

8 Monckton,		July	1806
9 Ward, W. C.		Jan.	1805
10 Money,		Jan.	1805
11 Gardiner,		Dec.	1804
12 Ellice,		Dec.	1805
13 Oakeley,		Jan.	1805
14 Smith,		Sept.	1805

Persian Writing.

	Rupees
1 Brown,	1,000 and Medal
2 Romney,	500 and Medal
3 Lindsay,	
4 Mason,	
5 Blagrave,	
6 Braddon,	
7 Johnston,	
8 Oakeley.	

NAGREE

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NAGREE WRITING.

1 Brown, 500 and Medal
2 Tucker,
3 Lindsay,
4 Johnston,
5 Lambert,
6 Smith,
7 Cuthbert,
8 Halhed.
9 Kennedy,
10 Ward, W. C.
11 Roberdeau,
12 Alexander,
13 Warde, G.
14 Pond,
15 McNabb,
16 Tytler,
17 Harding,
18 Morieson,
19 Ellice.

BENGALEE WRITING.

Rupees.
1 Tytler, - - 500 and Medal.
2 Barwell, - - Medal.
3 Monckton,
4 Ward, W. C.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1 Smyth,
2 Wright,
3 Clark,
4 Oakeley,
Inglis, } Absent from the exami-
Lowther, } nation.

STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE.

Classed in the order of relative general proficiency.

1. R. Brown,—first in Persian, third in Hindoostanee, first in Persian writing, first in Nagree writing
2. R. T. J. Glyn,—first in Hindoostanee, second in Persian.
3. W. F. Clark,—second in Hindoostanee, third in Persian.
4. G. J. Romney,—first in Bengalee, fourth in Hindoostanee, fourth in Persian, second in Persian writing.
5. H. Ellis,—second in Bengalee, eighth in Persian, eighth in Hindoostanee.
6. W. C. Smyth,—sixth in Hindoostanee, seventh in Persian, first in laws and regulations.
7. W. Wright,—sixth in Persian, ninth in Hindoostanee, second in laws and regulations.
8. J. Halhed,—seventh in Hindoostanee, seventh in Bengalee, twelfth in Persian.
9. E. Maxwell,—sixth in Bengalee, Tenth in Hindoostanee.
10. J. Ewing,—ninth in Persian.
11. R. B. Gardiner,—fourteenth in Hindoostanee, eleventh in Bengalee.
12. W. C. Ward,—ninth in Bengalee, fifteenth in Hindoostanee.
13. H. M Money,—tenth in Bengalee.
14. J. T. Roberdeau,—fifteenth in Persian, eighteenth in Hindoostanee.
15. H. Oakeley,—thirteenth in Bengalee, and in the last class of Hindoostanee.

Murray,—thirteenth in Hindoostanee at a former examination.

2d MARCH, 1807.

Degrees of honor were conferred this day, on the following students:

R. Brown, Persian and Hindoostanee.
R. T. J. Glyn, Hindoos. and Persian.
W. Fairlie Clark, Hindoos. and Persian.
G. J. Romney, Bengalee.
Henry Ellis, Bengalee.

REGISTER OF DEGREES OF HONOR.

1801. William Pearson Elliot,
1802. Charles Lloyd.
Jonathan Henry Lovett,
1803, William Butterworth Bayley,
William Chaplin,
Richard Thomas Goodwin,
Terrick Hamilton,
Richard Jenkins,
William Byam Martin.
Edward Wood.
1804. Clotworthy Gowan,
Henry George Keene,
William Oliver,
Thomas Perry,
John Romor,
George Swinton,
John Walker,
John Wauchope,
1805. Thomas Chisholme Scott,
Montague Henry Turnbull,
Joseph Littledale,
James Marjoribanks,
1806. Hugh George Christian,
William Dorin,
Walter Ewer.
Henry Newenham,
Edward Parry,
1807. Robert Brown,
Robert Thomas John Glyn,
William Farlie Clark,
George James Romney,
Henry Ellis.

By order of the council of the College,
W. HUNTER, Sec. C. C.

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The addresses of the officers of all ranks, in his majesty's and the hon. company's service, to the right hon. lord Lake, commander in chief, breathe a cordial union of sentiment, expressive of their esteem of his public and private virtues and talents; and we feel infinite satisfaction in announcing to the world these tributes of worth, and handing down to posterity such lasting monuments of the sense entertained of his merits, by those who were most capable of knowing and appreciating their value.

To general the right honourable lord Lake, commander in chief of the forces in India, &c. &c.

My Lord,—After a series of the most glorious, unprecedented, and politically-important triumphs, and having held the command of the Indian army, during the most eventful period in the annals of this great empire, we learn, with emotions of sincere regret, your lordship's intention of returning to Europe; and, as a part of that army which had the honour of serving under you, during the late memorable war, we cannot suppress the anxiety we feel, to declare our unanimous sentiments on this occasion to your lordship. Your lordship's whole conduct, since your arrival in India, but more especially during the continuance of war, has justly endeared you to each individual of this army. Your personal gallantry, activity, and decision, at the most critical periods in the field, by animating and inspiring all ranks, have not only been the primary cause of an uninterrupted success, but the remembrance of so glorious and honourable an example, must, for ever, excite in this army a spirit of emulation, more than sufficient to prove the acknowledged superiority of our arms. We also feel ourselves forcibly called upon to express the high opinion, respect, and veneration, entertained by us of your lordship's administration, during the period of your services, in which justice has ever been tempered with lenity; and the meritorious officer, as well as the unfortunate sufferer by the chances of war, however unsupported by interest, has found a sincere friend, and the reward of his services. The more we contemplate your lordship's public character in this point of view, the more deeply we are impressed with those regrets, which we must ever feel for your lordship, as the supporter, protector, and father of this army. The beneficial effects of your lordship's humane attention to the welfare and happiness of the natives, are obvious throughout their provinces, originally conquered by your arms, and finally maintained in a most difficult and dangerous crisis, solely by your wisdom, justice, and moderation. From this fortress, a great and lasting monument of your achievements, we are now to take leave of your lordship with our sincere, and most cordial wishes for your lordship's health, and safe return to your native land; where we fervently hope, that yet higher honours, and the applause of a grateful country, will greet your lordship's arrival.

We have the honor to remain, with every sentiment of respect, esteem, and regard,

My Lord, &c.

(Signed) G. S. Browne, lieut. col. commanding,—J. Willett, lieut. col. 2d, 24th.—J. Pennington, capt. horse artillery,—W. H. L. Frith, lieut. ditto,—J. P. Boileau, lieut. ditto,—W. Thomas assist. surg. ditto,—A. Lindsay, capt. artillery,—C. Harris, lieut. artillery,—W. Mac-

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W. Macquahae, lieut. ditto,—J. Munro capt. 1st. 23d—W Croxton, capt. ditto, —G. M. Popham, capt. dittto,—G. Bridge, lieut. ditto,—G. Birch, lieut. ditto —C. W. Brooke, lieut. ditto,— C P. Dana, lieut. ditto,—Alexander Speirs, lieut. ditto,—J. Mansell, lieut. ditto.—C. Ommaney, lieut. ditto,—J. Defeu, lieut. ditto,—A. Smelt, lieut. ditto,—J. Rutherford, assistant surgeon ditto,—Andrews, lieut. ditto,—H. Tanner, captain, 2d, 24th,—R. H. Buchanan, lieut. ditto,—W. C Baddeley, lieut. ditto,—E. B. Craigie lieut. ditto, —J. Craigie; lieut. ditto, — W. T. Mouatt, lieut ditto,—J. Dyer, garrison surgeon,—W. Forrest, fort adjt.— H. M. Wheeler, lieut 2d, 24th,—G. Young, lieut. ditto.—G. Hall, assistant surgeon ditto,—W. Casement, capt. 2d, 4th,—Alexander Campbell, capt. ditto; —F. Andre, lieut. ditto.—G. Hunter, lieut. ditto,—R. P. Field. lieut. ditto.—H Cock, lieut. ditto.—G B. Field, lieut. ditto,—E. T. Bradley. lieut ditto.—J. Oakes, lieut. ditto,— J. Hepworth, lieut. ditto,—J. Clarke, lieut. ditto —H. Moscrop, assist. sur. ditto,—J. Hunt, deputy commissary.

Fort of Agra, Jan, 24, 1807.

To Lieut. Col. G. S. Browne, Commanding at Agra, and the officers serving under him.

Gentlemen,—Your address expressive of your esteem and approbation, and of your regret on the occasion of my leaving India, conveys to me at the same time a flattering proof of your attachment, and a gratifying assurance, that my conduct in the command of the army has afforded you satisfaction,

Our superiority in the field has been the combined result of high discipline, of persevering zeal, of patience under severe fatigue, and of courage and fortitude under every circumstance of trial.—The high reputation you have acquired rests on those qualities, and they afford a foundation to your fame, which I feel confident will never be destroyed. The attention I have paid to the claims of the meritorious officer, and the sufferings of those whom the chances of war have disabled, has proceeded as well from a sense of duty as from feelings of humanity; and that I have sometimes been enabled to render justice to the one, and to alleviate the misfortunes of the other, are reflections which will afford me sincere and lasting satisfaction.—It likewise proves a most agreeable consideration, that I could preserve from many of the evils incident to war the inhabitants of those provinces over which your valour extended our dominions. In taking leave of you, I must express my gratitude for your partial opinion of my services, and favourable wishes for my welfare; and I intreat of you to be assured, that in whatever quarter of the world I am placed, I shall remain sensible of your merits, and ever feel for you, the warmest sentiments of esteem, regard, and affection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Calcutta, February 19, 1807.

Copy of an address from the officers stationed at Moradabad, to his excellency, General Lake, &c. &c.

My Lord,—We, the British officers of the station of Moradabad, have received intimation of your lordship's approaching departure from India with sorrow and regret. Such sentiments naturally arise in the bosoms of soldiers, when deprived of a commander in chief whom they respect and love, and under whom they have been accustomed to victory. We feel, notwithstanding, a particular pride and happiness, when we reflect that your lordship is returning to your native country, whose arms will be extended to receive you, and where that undaunted bravery and perseverance is recorded, with which you led the British

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British army in India to brilliant victories. We beg you, my lord, to accept our warmest wishes for your welfare, and trust that that Providence, which has preserved you to the army, as an unexampled leader, may extend its protection to you, in the enjoyment of a long and happy life.

We are, my Lord, &c.

(Signed) S. Dubois, lieut. colonel 21st,—John Vaughan, lieut. 21st.—Wm Baker, lieut. 21st —Charles Peach lieut. 21st.—J. Cane, lieut. 21st,—Wm. Menzies, lieut. 21st,—H. Wrottesley lieut. 21st,—Charles Dobbs, lieut. 21st,—J. Fiddes, lieut. 21st,—J. Odell, lieut. 21st,— J. M'Whirter, assistant surgeon.

Moradabad, Feb. 7, 1807.

To which his lordship was pleased to make the following reply :—

To Lieut. Colonel Dubois, and officers stationed at Moradabad.

Gentlemen,—I have received, with sentiments of the most sincere satisfaction, the address with which you have been pleased to honor me, on the occasion of my departure from India. During our several campaigns, the Bengal army has afforded the most distinguished examples of valour, discipline, and fortitude; and every individual composing that army, must reflect on its victories and successes, with feelings of honorable pride and just exultation. I shall ever remain grateful for the important services, which in the course of the war, were rendered by the officers of the 21st regiment of native infantry; and shall never cease to feel a warm interest in their welfare, nor to entertain the most sincere wishes for their fame and prosperity.

With sentiments of regard, &c.

(Signed) LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Sangur roads, Feb. 23, 1807.

Address from the British Inhabitants of the City of Delhi, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lake, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India.

My Lord,—We, the British inhabitants of the city of Delhi, impressed with the sincerest feelings of respect and attachment to your excellency, beg leave to approach you, on the occasion of your intended return to Europe, to request your acceptance of our warmest wishes for your future prosperity and happiness. In common with the rest of our countrymen, we feel those sentiments of admiration, which the splendid and successful exertions of your excellency must ever inspire. If any thing can give additional glow to those feelings, it is the interesting peculiarity of our present situation, where every surrounding object serves to impress them upon our hearts. Among the many brilliant achievements of your excellency, none, perhaps, has a higher claim to admiration, than the glorious and decisive victory at Delhi; by which you completely annihilated the power of the Marhattas, and the influence of the French in the Dooab; delivered the venerable Shah Aulum from a state of thraldom and oppression; and bestowed upon the natives of these provinces those blessings of protection, security, and regular government, of which they had so long been deprived. It is in view of the field where that ever memorable battle was gained, that we now address you. But, it is not in the field alone, that your claim to the grateful applause of your admiring country, is to be found; no sooner had you gained this important victory, than, pausing from conquest, you hastened to the palace of the unfortunate monarch, who

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who had long been the victim of oppression; to sooth his wounded mind; to relieve his distress, to restore him to a situation of dignity and honor. It is under the walls of the palace where that monarch resided, and where his son and successor enjoys the liberal support of the British government, that we now address you. Whether, therefore, we contemplate your heroic achievements in the field, or whether we advert to the milder, gentler glory, with which those achievements were followed up, and behold you devoting the pauses between your victories, to the amiable and interesting office, of administering consolation to royalty in distress, we feel equal cause to venerate and admire; and we are persuaded that, in thus adverting to the talents, the virtues, and the successful energy of your excellency, we express the feelings of all, re-echo the general voice, and anticipate the language of posterity. Upon the present occasion, it were, perhaps, unseasonable to dwell upon the beneficial effects of the manner in which your excellency employed the extensive political powers delegated to you by that great and enlightened statesman, Marquis Wellesley, under whose auspices, after leading your troops to conquest and to glory, you introduced, as far as was then practicable, the mild and relieving system of the British government; and, by substituting security, protection, and justice, for anarchy, rapacity, and oppression, justly endeared yourself, and your measures, to the native inhabitants of these provinces, of every rank and description; yet witnessing, as we daily do, the happy fruits of that conduct, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasing gratification of thus glancing at those merits, the recollection of which must be interesting to the feelings of every Briton. That, after having established such powerful claims to the gratitude and admiration of your country, your lordship may long enjoy the honours which have been conferred on you by our sovereign, and every blessing which this life can afford, is our ardent and heartfelt wish.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)
Archibald Seton,
J. R. Lumley, comdg. at Delhi,
Robert Latter,
And. Lyall,
Will. D. Playfair,
John B. Kerr,
Wm. Mackie,
C. W. Burton, lieut. 8th regt.
P. Robertson, assist. Surg. 8th regt.
G B. Martin, lieut. 8th regt.
P. Turnbull, captain,
J. Scott, lieut 8th regt.
J. Reid, Surg. to the residency,
J. S. Brownrigg,
C. T. Metcalfe,
Philip Cose Gilman, lt. 8th regt.
James Skinner, captain,
Geo. Mercer,
Ar. Dingwall Fordyce, Eng.
Robt. Skirmer, lieut.
D. C. Fergusson, lieut.
Thos. Dunn.

Delhi, 27th January, 1807.

Reply of the right honourable the Commander in Chief, to the foregoing address:—To the British Inhabitants of the city of Delhi.

Gentlemen,—I feel highly gratified by the feelings of regard and attachment, and by the wishes for my prosperity and happiness, which you have been pleased to express, in the address with which you have honoured me. The situation in which you are placed, has been the theatre of some of the principal events that have occurred in the course of our campaigns; and that these have been thought deserving

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deserving of so large a portion of applause and approbation as you have bestowed on them, affords a consideration from which I derive the most cordial satisfaction. The battle of Delhi was highly honourable to our arms, and the source of many advantages to our country, as well as to those provinces over which it extended our dominion. The delivery of the unfortunate Shah Aulum from oppression, and the restoration of that monarch to comfort and to dignity, will remain perpetual monuments of the liberality, humanity, and justice of the British government. My services found their highest reward in the success of these measures which the Marquis Wellesley confided to my execution; and it must ever constitute to my mind a proud reflection, that my name will remain associated with many important events, in the administration of that distinguished statesman. When I consider, that that some of the British inhabitants of Delhi have, themselves, rendered to their country the most important services, and that their situation enables them to appreciate more fully than others, the extent and value of my exertions, I feel peculiarly gratified by the praise with which they have honoured me, and by the interest in my future happiness, which they expressed with such warmth and animation.

With the most ardent wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and with sentiments of the most sincere esteem and gratitude, I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1807.

The loss recently sustained at Batavia, by the attack of the British squadron, upon the harbour and shipping, fell chiefly on individuals, one of whom lost property to the amount of 300,000 dollars. The Batavians have advice of the nomination by king Louis of a new governor, and officers, civil and military, to that settlement, whose arrival is hourly expected.

The ship, Lady Barlow, captain Allan Macasgill, sailed from this port for Port Jackson, New South Wales, in March, 1804, and remained several months on the coasts of New Holland and New Zealand. From Port Jackson she proceeded to England; thence to the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived here early in this month. In all these changes of climes and seasons, the health of the crew, consisting of upwards of fifty natives of India, was, by the attention of the captain and officers, so well preserved, that only two casualties occurred during this protracted voyage of three years.

The ship, Betsey, and brig, Jane, of this port, captured, some time ago, on the West Coast, were retaken by their crews, and carried safe into an English port.

MADRAS,—*Occurrences for March*, 1807.

Lodging the Colours of the Madras Fencible Regiment.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the ceremonies observed in lodging the colours of that zealous and distinguished corps, "*the Madras Fencible regiment*;" and though we regret with them, that they are placed in a temporary state of retirement; (their services being at present unnecessary) yet we receive with confidence, the conviction that, should future circumstances again call them forth, the same zeal and energy

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energy will mark their conduct, as have heretofore so highly exalted their character. On the 27th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, the regiment marched in, by the Fort St. George gate, to "the Fencible march;" and drew up in line, in front of the artillery barracks, facing the Fort Square :— His majesty's 94th regiment were under arms in open order to receive them, near their barracks; their right extending towards the artillery barracks. On the right honourable the governor's entering the parade, the bugles sounded "the preparation to advance;" and the band and drums striking up "the grenadier's march." the fencible regiment moved the parade; (field and staff officers dismounted, the commanding officer and adjutant only excepted) drew up in open order, opposite his majesty's 94th regiment, their right to the Fort Square; and saluted the right honourable the governor. The grenadiers of his majesty 94th regiment then advanced to the front of the fencible regiment, *the colours* of which were delivered to them by the commanding officer, the band playing "Britons strike home :"—The following energetic address was then made by his excellency the commander in chief.

Colonel Taswell, — The right honourable the lady William Bentinck has done me the great honour to depute to me the expression of her feeling on the present occasion, while she receives from your hands the colours, which, two years ago, were presented by her ladyship to the 1st battalion of Madras fencibles. Lady William Bentinck has requested me to signify to you, that. at the time she had the honour of presenting these colours to the battalion under your command, she cherished a confidence, that she was entrusting them to the care of those who would do justice to so sacred a charge; her ladyship's expectations have been most amply fulfilled, as in the public prints, she has had repeated opportunities of perusing, (and with no small degree of satisfaction) such flattering testimonies of the discipline, regularity, and appearance of the Madras fencibles. Her ladyship feels considerable regret, that circumstances have rendered the farther services of this corps unnecessary; but she entertains a full conviction, that, in the hour of emergency, the same laudable spirit of patriotism which actuated gentlemen to sacrifice many private comforts, and subject themselves to various inconveniences, in the public cause, would again urge them to come forward; and, in the necessity of such an event, lady William Bentinck begs leave to assure colonel Taswell, and the officers of the regiment, that she will feel a pride in being the instrument of restoring their colours to the Madras fencibles.

Colonel Taswell's reply.

Madam, — Flattered by your ladyship's marked approbation of this regiment, so impressively delivered by his excellency the commander in chief, I beg to return my most respectful acknowledgement, and to express my concern in its having thus fallen to my lot to return you these revered bands of our association; in fulfilling this unpleasant part of my present duty, it is some relief to my feelings to observe, that their consequence has been preserved as perfect, as at the period of their having been entrusted to our charge, and that this respectable

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ble corps has been ever awake to the distinguished favor, and honorable notice of your lordship.

The officers of the regiment being then ordered to the centre, in face of the colours, colonel Taswell addressed them as follows:—"Assembled here as companions in the last act of our present military duties, to pay our unfeigned respects to the departing banners under which we have served, I trust there is not one amongst us, who will not be sensible in some degree to their loss. The honorable attention that is now paid to them, must be flattering to us, under the persuasion that had they been displayed in the face of a foe, we should have done them that credit, to which they have the claim, and that our invariable regards to pledges so sacred have insured the confidence thus placed in us, as likewise, that on *no other occasion* should we have surrendered them with satisfaction to ourselves; especially, if we look back to the impressive moment of their possession, and hold in our minds the high character of the personage who conferred upon us that honor. It must be gratifying to us to view their present resignation, as an honorable trust; to be restored to the first regiment of Madras fencibles, should they be ever required in their country's service; and that in the mean time, they are to be lodged in the public repository of military honors, *the grand arsenal of our government.* I cannot take my leave of so valuable a body, without marking my regard and affection to them, which is the consequence of that steady and constant readiness they have so generally shewn, in the execution of their duties while under my command. For this, they have my most sincere thanks, and my warmest wishes that they may hereafter experience the full tribute due to their exemplary characters, in their future military walk; placing the most implicit faith in this, I now quit them with a satisfaction, which compensates in some measure for their loss at an event and moment, that cannot be ever effaced from the memory of their zealous associate, and most fithful friend."

The two centre companies of the fencible regiment then wheeled back and formed a street, through which the grenadiers of H. M. 94th regiment passed *with the colours* towards the arsenal, the band playing the appropriate tune of "Farewell to Lochaber"—and the regiment firing three vollies. Colours having passed the street formed by the centre companies, *they* wheeled into line and took close order; when the regiment marched to "the British grenadiers," round the right honorable the governor in their retreat from the fort; passing the line of H. M. 94th regiment.

Dangers and small Islands.

In the N. E. Archipelago of Madagascar, which are not laid down in any charts, lately published.

1°—At 15 or 18 miles in the N. N. E. of Remira Island, there are two small islands very near each other, on which H. M. sloop the Spitfire was lost in the year 1801, the 21st of August, the longitude E. observed by captain Campbell was, on the southern-most island, 54°. 9, 28″. Latitude south 4°. 55.

2°—At four miles in the N. W. by

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by N. of Remira Island there is a reef.

3°—At 15 to 18 miles to the southward of the island of Arott, there is a coral reef.

4°—At 18 miles in the W. S. W. of the island of Poivre, there is a small island of sand.

5°—In the middle of the channel between La Digue, and Praslin islands, there are two rocks near each other, at the edge of the water.

6°—At one and a half mile to the east of the rocks called the Chimeney, on the bank of the Seychelles, between Praslin and the Mahe islands, there are several rocks at the water's surface, on which the French frigate the Regeneree, was very nearly lost, being in chase of a vessel, when she struck.

7°.—At one and a half mile distant from the same Chimeneys, in the N. E. there are also several rocks just under the water.

8°.—At one and a half mile to the N. W. of the Mamelles, there are several rocks.

9°.—In the S. S. E. of Cosmoledo, from the eastermost part of it, to the distance of twenty-four to twenty-seven miles, may be seen the island Astore, the existence of which was doubted; it is six miles in circumference, and is in lat. south, 10°. 12'.

BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for March*, 1807.

Vaccine Inoculation.—Since the appearance of sir George Staunton's translation of "a treatise on vaccine inoculation" into the Chinese language, the practice is general at Canton: a considerable sum has been collected for the purpose of founding an establishment for extending the benefits of it in the neighbouring provinces, and the rest of that vast empire: it is computed that the small pox annually carries off one-tenth of the children. A subscription has been opened at Bombay under the sanction of government for the purpose of presenting a service of plate to Dr. Jenner: in a few days sicca rupees 10,015 were subscribed.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 10, 1807.

Upon the occasion of the return to England of colonel Reynolds, the governor in council feels a satisfaction in expressing his very favourable sense of that officers long and distinguished services. Entering immediately on his arrival in India, in the year 1772 on active service, he continued during the course of the twelve following years, in the honorable discharge of his professional duties, including those of an engineer, on the arduous field operations of that period, against the Mahrattas, and Tippoo Sultaun, from the reduction of Broach till the attacks on Dubhoy in 1780, at which he was wounded; and, thereafter, on service, with general Goddard at the reduction of Ahmedabed, the siege of Bassein, and the capture of Amaul, and on the occasion of the general's memorable retreat from the Ghauts to Panwell, at which arduous crisis colonel Reynolds was attached to the rear guard of that army, and was twice wounded, and having subsequently proceeded, in command of a detachment of six grenadier

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nadier companies of native infantry, to join general Mathews on the service of 1783 and 1784 in the province of Canara, had thence the opportunity of bearing a very creditable share in the lengthened and gallant defence of Onore, which was not given up till the peace of 1784. During the next hostilities with Tippoo Sultaun, colonel Reynolds was attached in the year 1792, to the staff of the late major-general Hartley, in the capacity of quarter-master-general, and in the confidential charge of the intelligence department; his able and useful services on which, gained to this meritorious officer the approbation and thanks of that eminent military commander, and accomplished statesman, the late ever to be lamented marquis Cornwallis.

Between the year 1784 and 1792, and since the conclusion of the peace of Seringapatam, colonel Reynolds has, in his official station of surveyor-general, been chiefly engaged by the extensive surveys of himself, and native assistants, in the sedulous acquisition and arrangement of the most accurate materials for the construction of a general map of India, on the most extensive scale, the result of which he is now returning to offer to his honorable employers, and to his country, in a work that (to say the least of it) will for magnitude of conceptions, and extent of geographical information, be, if ever equalled, not easily surpassed.

To William T. Money, Esq. superintendant of the H. C. marine, Bombay.

Sir,—It is with the greatest concern I have to inform you, of one of the most unaccountable transactions that has ever taken place in a public service, and through which I am still detained at this place with the Sylph, and the honorable the governor's packet; but the assistance I have received from lieutenant Dean, of the Mercury, will enable me to proceed on my voyage to-morrow morning.—On the morningof the 17th January, I went on board at half past nine, A. M. with the packet for Bussora, not being able to get over the inner bar before that day, from the N. W. wind keeping the flood tide to flow; on my arrival on board, I was astonished and surprized beyond measure to find my officer, lieutenant Cox, had quitted the vessel about one hour before, with a large boat, he had forcibly taken, belonging to the Sheik of Bushire, (which had come along side for a few sail needles) to attack four large dows that were at anchor, about five miles to the southward of the town. Immediately on my arrival on board I hoisted the ensign, and fired four guns, to endeavour if possible to bring him back, he being then about three miles from the vessel, but no attention was paid to it, (the pilot had got the vessel under weigh about ten minutes before I was on board) I then furled all sail, anchored, and fired three more guns, to shew him it was not my intention to follow him, hoping it would have the desired effect; however, no notice was taken of it, and he still went on for the boats; finding that was the case, I immediately got under weigh, and set all sail to go to his assistance, and bring him back if possible. After standing to the S. W. for about half an hour, we were obliged to tack and stand to the northward, (this was about half-past ten A. M. the wind W.

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N. W.) at the time he had fired several shot at them, they had only returned one; whether it was my standing to the northward, or what, I do not know, but he at that time left them and stood on shore. The boats got under weigh and stood to sea; unfortunately shortly after I was obliged to tack again to the southward to clear the bar, he again stood for the boats, when they wore round, and in a few minutes he fell; I was then obliged to run for the inner road again, having nothing left to defend the Sylph, in case they should come and attack me, as they would see by the crew that had fallen into their hands, the state the vessel must have been left in. One of the unfortunate men, a Lascar, was picked up yesterday, who had been pierced in three places by a pike. We are now on the look out, to pick up more when they float, as I have not a doubt but every man has lost his life. – William Bruce, Esq. was on the beach at the time with a glass, and he informed me on the fall of our boat, they jumped on board, and he believed they piked every man. It happened opposite his country house, about one mile from the shore. The following is a list of the unfortunate men:

Acting Lieut. F. Cox.....	1
Havildar.....	1
Naique.....	1
Sepoy.....	12
Lascar.....	6
Arab Passenger.....	2
Total..	23

I have the honour, &c.
J. Pruen,
Lieut. in Command.

Bengal.—*Occurrences for April*, 1807.

[*The following extract from a general letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 23d of July, 1806, is published for general information.*]

Calcutta.
Fort William, Public Department.
April 19, 1807.

"We direct, on receipt of this dispatch, that public notice be issued, forbidding, under pain of our high displeasure, any public assemblage, either of our own servants, or of private merchants, traders, or other inhabitants whatsoever, without first obtaining the sanction of the government, through the medium of the sheriff, for the time being; and we further direct, that, with the application for holding such meetings, the subjects intended to be taken into consideration be also submitted to your previous consideration, in order that you may have it in your power to judge of the propriety of allowing the questions that may be proposed to be agitated; and on no consideration whatever is the sheriff, or the officer presiding at such meetings, to allow any subject to be considered that has not been previously submitted for your consideration. We have full confidence, however, that our governments in India will not preclude our servants, or other European inhabitants, from meeting for the purpose of expressing their sentiments, whenever proper subjects

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jects are submitted to their deliberation."

Published by order of the hon. the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c,

May it please your Excellency,—We, the officers of the 1st regt. of cavalry, presume to approach your lordship, with the sentiments of attachment and respect, which we individually and collectively feel for your illustrious character, on the occasion of your departure for Europe. The glory which has been acquired in the late campaigns, by the Bengal army under your lordship's personal command, is spread over the world; and, independent of the immense advantages derived to the British empire from your unrivalled successes against the enemies of the state, who were equally powerful in their resources and in the number of their troops, the fame of your brilliant victories will produce a more remote, yet not less important, effect, by convincing our ancient adversaries, the French, and their renowned leader, that every attempt upon British India must inevitably terminate in the defeat and destruction of the invaders. Thus shall your lordship's name, in the page of history, rank with those of the most distinguished characters of latter ages, or with that of the immortal Nelson, who had the glory of giving a mortal blow to the projected invasion of his country, by the most potent sovereign of the European Continent. Amid the many encounters in which we have met the unnumbered and implacable foe, when every breast was animated by your lordship's great example, and confident of being in the road to victory under your command, the attentive admiration of mankind hath followed your splendid career. In the course of the arduous fatigues, which were necessarily occasioned by the rapid marches of the enemy, your lordship's persevering energy, invincible fortitude, and skilful execution, have been beheld by us, and by the officers of the army at large, with sentiments of the highest admiration; and not without a latent hope, which is natural to the breasts of military men, of future emulation: whilst the same description of troops, with whom the late Madagee Scindia boasted he could overrun the Dooab, without being once seen by the English, have been, by the Bengal and British cavalry, under the influence of your lordship's decisive spirit, successively put to flight, pursued from one end of that country to the other, surprised, overthrown, dispersed, and struck with such terror of the English name, that the troops of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, may be said to have never since presented their front in the neighbourhood of ours. Actions so conspicuous, if ever they are equalled in this country, can never be surpassed. Nor have the warmest emotion of our hearts failed to be awakened by the exalted benevolence of your lordship's mind; which hath embraced the future fortune and prospects of all those gallant and meritorious officers, whose severe wounds in the public service have disabled them for the more active duties of the field; and thus left an impression of gratitude and admiration on the Bengal army, which no time can ever efface; and which will follow to his native country, accompanied by prayers for his lasting happiness,

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happiness, a commander in chief, whose great and glorious character has so deservedly rendered him admired, respected, honoured, and beloved.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. Watson, Capt Comdg. 1st Regt. Cavalry.
J. Tombs, Captain.
Thos. Shubrick, Captain.
W. Pattle, Lieut. & Adjt.
R. H. Sneyd, Lt. & Qr.-Mr.
R. Y. Waugh, Lt. Comdg. the guns 1st cavalry.
J. M'Dowell, Surgeon.

Cantonments, Saharunpore.

Reply.

To Captain Watson, and the Officers of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Gentlemen,—I request you will accept of my best thanks for the too partial opinion of my services, which you have been pleased to express in the address with which you have honoured me. The British government has derived an important increase of security from the destruction of the French force in the Dooab, which was achieved by the Bengal army at a period when that force had become formidable from its own strength, and was rendered dangerous and menacing by the connection which it had established with our European enemies. The cavalry of the Bengal army, by their activity, perseverance and spirit, have not only secured to themselves a high reputation; but, by the complete discomfiture of their enemies, in a mode of warfare in which they considered themselves invincible, have obtained for their country, the most important and lasting advantages. It affords me sincere satisfaction that I have been enabled, in some degree, to provide for those officers who had the misfortune to be disabled in the course of our several campaigns, and I am highly gratified by the expressions of acknowledgment which you have done me the honor to convey to me on that subject. With the most sincere wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and with grateful acknowledgments for the service which, under my command, you have rendered your country,

I have the honor to be, &c.

(*Signed*) LAKE.

Head-quarters, Sangur Roads, 23d February, 1807.

The ship Helen, captain Allan, was entirely burned, on 17th ultimo, while in the Horingotta.

BOMBAY.—*Occurrences for April*, 1807.

In justice to captain William Beauchamp Proctor, the officers, and crew of his Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, we gratify our readers in publishing the proceedings of a court martial, held on board his Majesty's ship Culloden, in Bombay harbour, Friday the 27th day of March, 1807.

PRESENT.

Joseph Bingham, Esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Sceptre; captain John Wood; captain Christopher Cole; captain G. N. Harding; captain Anthony Maitland.

The court, pursuant to an order from Sir Edward Pellew, Baronet, rear admiral of the red, and commander-

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mander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, bearing date the 24th instant, and addressed to Joseph Bingham, esq. captain of his majesty's ship Sceptre, proceeded to inquire into the conduct of captain William Beauchamp Proctor, of his majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, while in presence of an enemy's frigate, off the Isle of France, on the 19th and 20th of November last; and to try him upon charges therein mentioned; transmitting the letter of captain William Beauchamp Proctor, requesting the court-martial, dated the 22d instant, together with one from himself under date of the 24th of November last, detailing the proceedings of his majesty's ship Dedaigneuse on the occasion before stated. And having heard the evidence of the officers and others of his majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, who were called before the court, in substantiation of the charges preferred against him, and having heard the prisoner's defence, and having very maturely and deliberately considered the same, with every possible attention, they are of opinion, that the charges therein stated are not proved; and that, from the testimony of the evidences who have been examined before the court, the conduct of captain William Beauchamp Proctor appears to have been marked by the greatest zeal and anxiety for his Majesty's service; and that the manœuvres of the Dedaigneuse, while in the presence of the enemy, were directed with judgment and skill, very honorable to the character of captain William Beauchamp Proctor. The court do further consider, that the escape of the enemy's ship entirely resulted from the bad sailing of his majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, and that no blame whatever is to be attached to captain William Beauchamp Proctor, on that occasion. The court do, therefore, honorably acquit captain William Beauchamp Proctor of the charges preferred against him; and he is hereby honorably acquitted of the same accordingly.

Given under our hands, on board his majesty's ship Culloden, Bombay harbour, this 27th March, 1807.

(Signed) Joseph Bingham.
Joseph Wood.
Christopher Cole.
G. N. Harding.
Anthony Maitland.

E. Hawke Locker,
Judge Advocate.

The sentence having been read in the court, by the judge-advocate, captain Bingham, the president, returned captain William Beauchamp Proctor his sword, with the following address: "Captain Beauchamp Proctor, I have the highest satisfaction in restoring to you a sword, which I am confident you will ever wear with honor to yourself, and with credit to your country; may you long live to enjoy it."

The Dutch prize, Wind and Water, a fine vessel of 800 tons, captured by the squadron under his excellency, sir Edward Pellew, in Batavia roads, was wrecked on a reef of rocks, to the eastward of that place.—All hands saved.

Arrived the French brigs, Mereau and Jeanette, prizes to his majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, captain William Beauchamp Proctor; and the brig Charles, prize to his majesty's ship Sceptre.

GOVERN-

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

APRIL.

Fort William, Accomptant-General Office, April 30th, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury passes or notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 609 to No 780 inclusive, (the original pass for the last mentioned number, bearing date the 1st February last,) will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 8th May, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant Gen.

MAY.

Accountant-General Office, May 7th, 1806.

Notice is hereby given that the treasury passes or notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 781 to No. 1020 inclusive, (the orignal pass for the last mentioned number, bearing date the 4th February last,) will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 15th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-Gen.

Public Department, May 7, 1806.

Fort William, Public Department, May 14, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer has been directed to discontinue the issue of treasury bills in payments from the general treasury, from the 31st instant, after which date the notes of the Bank of Calcutta will be issued in payments to individuals, in cases where they may be called for. The notes of the Bank, under 250 (two hundred and fifty) rupees, will be payable at all times at the Bank in specie, and the sub-treasurer has been directed to pay every attention to the accommodation of individuals, and particularly the public creditors, who have demands upon the treasury for interest or otherwise, by issuing as large a portion of the smaller notes to them as may be practicable, whenever such notes may be called for in preference. The Bank will, at all times, issue treasury bills in exchange for its notes of every description, whenever these bills may be required by the public. The Bank will also issue its notes in exchange for the treasury bills, which may still be in circulation, on application being made for that purpose. The notes of the Bank will be received in all payments to government at the different treasuries and public offices at the presidency. Individuals having demands upon the general treasury, will be permitted, until further notice, to take payment, either wholly or in part, at their option in the government treasury notes, to be issued under the terms of the advertisement of the 6th February last, provided that the demand, on account of which the note may be required, amount to 500 rupees; this being the smallest sum for which these notes will be granted. Published by order of the honourable the governor-general in council,

THO. BROWN,
Acting Chief Sec to the Govt.

Notice is hereby given, that a box is open at the General Post Office for the receipt of letters for Europe, to be forwarded in the Charger packet.

R. C. BIRCH,
Postmaster-Gen.

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Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, May 21, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury passes or notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 1308 to 1500 inclusive, (the original pass for the last mentioned number, bearing date the 11th February last) will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 29th instant on which day the interest, thereon will cease.

H. St. G. Tucker,
Accountant-Gen.

Fort William, Military Department, May 22, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals of contract, to continue for three years, from the 1st of August next, for feeding and supplying elephants, draft and carriage bullocks, for the use of the army, for victualling the European troops under the Bengal presidency, and for supplying the garrisons of Fort William and Allahabad with a certain quantity of provisions, in the manner hereafter mentioned, will be received at this office, before the 1st day of July next, (or on that day, provided they reach the secretary's office by twelve o'clock at noon) addressed to the secretary to government in the military department. The proposals of contract for victualling the European troops, and the garrisons of Fort William and Allahabad, may be tendered separately, or jointly, with those for feeding and supplying elephants, and draft and carriage bullocks, at the option of the proposers. The proposals must provide for the conditions hereunto annexed, and in failure thereof in any instance, they will not be considered or attended to.

Conditions respecting elephants, and draft and carriage bullocks.

1. The elephants and draft and carriage bullocks now on the establishment, being the property of the honourable company, and the present contractor being bound to deliver over in good and serviceable condition, at the expiration of his contract, to the honourable company, the number of elephants and bullocks committed to his charge; with a view to ascertain the number and condition of the elephants and bullocks, to be so delivered over to the company by the present contractor, a survey and inspection of the bullocks at present under his charge, is to be taken at all stations and posts of the army, on the first day of August next, by a committee composed of an officer, appointed by the commanding officer of the station, on the part of government, a person selected by the present contractor, and a third chosen by the two former, or by the new contractor if so required. This committee shall determine and finally decide what elephants and bullocks shall be retained in the service, and what elephants and bullocks shall, from insufficiency, be rejected.

2. The cast and rejected elephants, draught and carriage cattle, or in other words, all elephants and bullocks not fit to be retained in the service, are to be specified under the description of "*unserviceable cattle,*" and are to be marked with the letter R. to prevent the possibility of their being re-admitted into the service.

3 Whatever number of serviceable elephants, and bullocks, may be thus delivered short of the number given in charge to the present contractor at the commencement of his contract, the new contractor shall engage (if required) to furnish, within a reasonable

time;

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time; in consideration of which, he will be entitled to receive the sum of sicca rupees 750 (or sonaut rupees 783 12 6) for each elephant, and sonaut rupees thirty for each bullock so supplied, being the sums which the present contractor is bound to pay to the honourable company for each elephant and bullock respectively, which may be deficient of the number committed to his charge on the commencement of his present contract.

4. The elephants and bullocks now in the service, as well as those that may hereafter be supplied under the new contract, are to continue to be the property of the honourable company, and the contractor will be held responsible to deliver at the expiration of his agreement, the same number of elephants and bullocks to the company, or to a new contractor, (as may be directed) and in good and serviceable order, as he shall at any time receive under the present agreement, and in failure thereof he shall pay into the company's treasury, within ten days after demand, sonaut rupees 783 12 6 for every deficient elephant, and sonaut rupees thirty for every deficient bullock.

5. Should more elephants, or bullocks, be required hereafter, over and above the serviceable elephants and bullocks, which will be delivered to the new contractor, the new contractor shall engage to provide them at the rate of ten elephants, and two hundred bullocks in three months, government paying him for each bullock so provided, sonaut rupees thirty, and for each elephant sonaut rupees 783 12 6

6. "The establishment of elephants and bullocks, which government shall determine to maintain, must be distributed by the contractor," at the different stations or posts of the army, according to the directions which he may from time to time receive from government, or the commander in chief, or the officer commanding the forces on the Bengal establishment, in the absence of the commander in chief.

7. Whatever number of elephants, or bullocks, there may be on the commencement of the new contract, in excess to the establishment to be hereafter fixed by the governor-general in council, shall be maintained by the new contractor on the same terms as shall be agreed upon for the maintenance of the regular establishment of elephants and bullocks, until they shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of, by directions from the commander in chief.

8. The government, or the commander in chief, or, in his absence, the commanding officer of the forces for the time being, and all officers commanding stations, or detachments of troops, shall always be at liberty to employ on the public service, any, or all the elephants and bullocks, to be found, and fed, under the present contract, in any way they please, either as carriage or draft, at any stations of the army, or in any part of the company's dominions, or those of their allies.

9. The standard height of the elephants and bullocks, to be retained for, or received into the service, is not to be less than seven feet for the elephants, nor than fifty inches for the draught bullocks, and 48 inches for the carriage bullocks; and no bullocks will be retained in the service on the commencement of the contract, whose age exceeds twelve years, nor any new ones received of an

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age less than four, or of a greater age than eight years, to be ascertained by the commanding officers of stations, and of the artillery, that may be at those stations, or in cases of dispute, by one or two competent judges mutually approved by the commanding officer and contractor.

10. The contractor shall be at liberty to tender any new bullocks, or elephants, either for completing the establishment in the first instance, (if required) or for supplying casualties hereafter, at the nearest military station where they can be inspected by a committee of officers, (to be occasionally appointed for that purpose, as prescribed in the fourteenth article of the present advertisement;) but the contractor shall not be entitled to any pay for such elephants, or bullocks, till finally received into the service at the station where they are wanted.

11. That whatever bullocks may be required for the boring machines in Fort William, and at the powder mills at the presidency and Allahabad, or for any other purpose, under the sanction of government, shall be provided and fed by the new contractor, on the same terms and conditions as the other draught and carriage bullocks.

12 Each elephant to be retained in, or provided for, the service, must be competent to carry twenty maunds weight of camp equipage, dry weight, with the pins, poles, mallets, &c. complete, exclusive of pad and other necessary gear.

13. Each carriage bullock is to be competent to march easily with a burthen of 210 lb. avoirdupoise weight, exclusive of his pad and other necessary furniture, and the draught bullocks must be so strong that the following number shall be able to march with facility with the annexed draught of ordnance, viz.

24 Bullocks, with a 24 pounder brass ordnance.
18 Bullocks, with an 18 pounder brass ordnance.
12 Ditto ditto 12,
6 Ditto ditto 6,
4 Ditto ditto 3,
14 Ditto ditto 8 inches howitzer.
10 Ditto ditto 5½,
6 Ditto ditto 4½,
10 ..... 1 Artificer's cart,
6 ..... 1 Tumbrel,

With iron ordnance, an extra number of bullocks will be allowed, equal to a third of the number which is fixed for brass ordnance.

14. That the commanding officer of artillery at the presidency, or at the subordinate stations, the quarter-master-general, or his deputy, where they may happen to be, and at other places, the quarter-masters of corps, with such other officers as shall be nominated by the senior officer at the station, shall be the general inspectors, and examiners of all the elephants and bullocks, received into, or retained in, the service, and will be held responsible that none but proper cattle are permitted to remain in it. The commanding officers of artillery are to report monthly, in writing, to the commanding officers of stations, whether the elephants and bullocks are fit for the service, and any that are not so are to be noticed in the monthly return as "unserviceable," and are to be discharged from the service; the cattle being previously marked with the letter R. on the haunches, and no charge is to be allowed for feeding them from that date, unless the contractor, or his agent, should instantly object to such rejection; in which case the rejected cattle should be immediately inspected by three persons, one to be

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be named by the senior officer on the spot, (not being the commanding officer of the train) one by the commanding officer of the train, and a third by the contractor; the decision of which committee shall be final.

15. It is, however, to be understood, that casual sickness shall not be considered as a sufficient cause of rejection, and that a reasonable time, not exceeding one month for bullocks, and three months for elephants, shall always be allowed for the recovery of cattle coming off a march, before a sentence of rejection is passed on them. In all cases where sickness is alleged for the absence of the elephants, or bullocks, at muster, the commanding officer shall ascertain that the elephants and bullocks actually exist. No charge, however, for maintaining the cattle is ever to be admitted, except for such as shall be returned present, and in serviceable condition.

16. That the contractor shall keep in cantonments, and at fixed stations, one driver for every four bullocks, and one sirdar for every forty bullocks, whether carriage or draught.

17. That for bullocks, whether carriage or draught, when actually marching within the company's dominions, or those of their allies, an increased number of drivers shall be kept, in the proportion altogether of one driver to every two bullocks, and one sirdar for every forty additional drivers. The wages of the additional drivers to be employed on such occasions, at the rate of five sonaut rupees per mensem for each driver, and six sonaut rupees for each sirdar, shall be paid by the contractor, and charged by him, in a contingent bill, which shall be presented for audit through the usual channel, accompanied by a certificate signed by the commanding officer present, and the officer under whose charge the bullocks may be, stating the number of extra drivers who were actually employed, and for what period of time.

18. That the sirdars and drivers be mustered, and monthly returns made of them, with the bullocks, agreeable to the form which is now in use. The return shall be signed by the contractor, or his agent, and countersigned by the commanding officer of the train, under whose charge they may be; as well as by the commanding officer of the station or detachment, and exclusive of the monthly musters of the elephants, bullocks, and drivers, they shall be mustered daily in the morning and evening, by the non-commissioned officers, who shall be appointed to execute this duty.

19. That when the cattle are mustered, the draught bullocks shall be provided with bridles and picket ropes, and the carriage bullocks with pads and picket ropes, and the elephants with pads and picket ropes and chains, which shall be kept constantly in readiness, and in good order for service. The pads, both for elephants and bullocks, shall be well made, and properly stuffed, according, in every respect, with the muster pads that will be kept at the office of the secretary to the military board, and at the different stations of the army.

20. The contractor shall engage to keep such establishment of elephants and bullocks as government shall hereafter fix, complete; and to furnish, at his own proper cost and charge, whatever number may be required to supply casualties

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casualties occasioned by death, or such as may be returned unserviceable from the ordinary course of service; or to replace such as may have been delivered over to the management of an agent of government, as provided for by the 40th article.

21. Any elephants or bullocks that may be rendered unserviceable by forced marches, by overloading them, or by excess of labour, the contractor shall be paid for by the honourable company, at the rate of sonaut rupees 783 12 6 for each elephant, and of thirty sonaut rupees for each bullock, upon a certificate from the commanding officer, that such casualty proceeded from one or other of the above causes.

22. A forced march is explained to be, when the distance shall exceed ten coss in fine weather, and eight coss in bad weather, in the twenty-four hours: overloading is explained to be when the weight shall exceed by two maunds, (exclusive of the pad, and other necessary gear) the regulated weight of twenty maunds for an elephant, and by ten pounds weight (exclusive also of the pad, and other necessary furniture) the regulated weight of 210 pounds for a bullock. The pads and necessary furniture to be as follows:

For a bullock.

1 pad,
1 cushion, } with one girth.
1 saddle,
1 picket rope of two fathoms.
1 bridle.

Excess of labour is explained to be, when elephants or bullocks shall be actually employed as draught or carriage, more than nine hours in bad weather, and twelve hours in ordinary weather, in the twenty-four hours.

23. All casualties are to be noticed in the returns, that the contractor's accounts may be passed only for the number of elephants and bullocks, and the periods of the month for which they have been effective, and in serviceable condition.

24. The contractor shall engage to furnish each bullock, in cantonments, or at any fixed station, with two seers of gram per day, each seer being equal to eight Calcutta sicca weight, forty such seers making one maund, equal to eighty-two avoirdupoise pounds; and with a quantity of straw or other dry cut fodder, not less than ten seers weighed dry; and the contractor shall incur a penalty of fifty sicca rupees a-head upon each bullock, when it shall be proved before a committee of officers, that they have received a short allowance of gram, or fodder, through the neglect (or other cause) of the contractor, or his agents; the gram and fodder shall be served out to the cattle in the presence of one or more European non-commissioned officers, who shall see the provender duly weighed in its dry state, before it is served out to the cattle, reporting the same to the commanding officer, for the information of the commander in chief, or, in his absence, for that of the commanding officer of the troops under this presidency.

25. The contractor shall, moreover, engage to furnish at the current bazar price, to be certified by the commanding officer, one extra seer of gram for each bullock, when actually marching, or employed with the artillery at their annual practice; such extra allowance is not to commence until the date

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date of actual march, but to be given equally on halting days; and is to be drawn for in a contingent bill, accompanied by a certificate signed by the officer commanding the detachment, and the officer under whose charge the bullocks may be, of the quantity of extra gram which has been actually furnished.

26. All elephants which shall be retained in the service from the present existing contract, and all such as shall thereafter be received into the service, are, as soon as surveyed and approved of, to be marked in such manner as government, or the commander in chief, may direct; and the contractor is to be held responsible, to the full amount of his contract penalty, that he does not sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, any elephant, which shall have been received into the service until the same shall be condemned, or regularly discharged from the service.

27. Every bullock, tendered by the contractor, and approved of for the service, is to be marked on the haunch, in the presence of the officer approving, with the mark of the united company, D. for draught, and C. for carriage, with two figures to denote the year when admitted into the service, thus 06, for the present year.

28. No elephants or bullocks are to be at any time hired, or employed by the contractor, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements, which are either directly, or indirectly, the property of any officer in the service, under the penalty of sonaut rupees 1,000 for every elephant and sonaut rupees fifty, for every bullock, so hired or employed.

29. Should government, or the commander in chief, or, in his absence, the senior officer commanding the troops, with the approbation of government, find it necessary, during the period of the contract, to reduce the number of elephants, or of draught, or carriage bullocks, whether the same shall have been originally proposed as the fixed establishment, or may have been afterwards augmented, under the provision contained in the 28th article of the present advertisement, it shall be in their opinion to do so, the company giving to the contractor, in writing, one month's notice of such intention, and of the number to be reduced.

30. Should any increase in the number of elephants or bullocks be required, notice thereof shall be given to the contractor, who shall undertake to supply them at the rate of ten elephants, and of two hundred bullocks, within three months from the date of requisition, and to feed, and find attendants for them, at the rates, and on the terms specified for those of the establishment, which will be hereafter fixed by government.

31. No new elephants either to supply the present deficiency, if any, or to replace casualties, or to increase the establishment, will be received into the service, except such as from Chittagong, or the country to the southward and eastward of that province.

32. The contractor shall appoint his own agents, either licensed Europeans, or natives, at the different stations, and shall be held responsible for their due execution of every part of his engagements. He shall notify their names to the commander in chief, or, in his absence, to the commanding officer of the troops under the presidency; to the commanding officers at the respective

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respective stations, and to the military auditor-general; and the the official signatures of those agents shall be binding on the contractor.

33. The bills and vouchers, for one month complete, are to be sent to the military paymaster-general, who is immediately to transmit them to the military auditor-general, in whose office they are to be inspected, checked, and returned in ten days after they shall have been received, that they may be re-delivered to the contractor.

34. The contractor's bills are then to be paid at the option of the contractor, either in Calcutta, by the pay-master to the artillery and garrisons, or by bills of exchange drawn on the provincial treasuries, which will be obtained upon application, for that purpose, being made to the military pay-master-general.

35. Escorts are to be furnished, when applied for, under the direction of the commanding officer of the station at which the escort may be required. If refused, the contractor may appeal to the commander in chief, whose decision shall be final.

36. The breaking in carriages, eighteen in number, are to be delivered over, upon survey made by directions of the commanding officers of stations, in good order, and condition, to the new contractor, he engaging to deliver them at the expiration of his contract, in the like rate. The contractor will be allowed sicca rupees 150 per annum, for keeping each breaking in carriage in constant repair, and replacing it when necessary. The number of breaking in carriages to be eighteen, as at present, (subject, however, to such increase as may hereafter be thought necessary) six to be kept at the presidency, six at Cawnpore, and six at Futtyghur, unless directed to be stationed elsewhere, by the commander in chief.

37 The bullock sheds shall be delivered in good condition to the contractor, who shall engage to keep them in constant repair, and return them in the same good state at the expiration of his contract; and he shall furnish sheds for all bullocks additional to the establishment hereafter to be determined on, allowing a space of ten feet by four, for each bullock, and such additional sheds shall likewise be delivered in good condition at the expiration of his contract, in consideration of an annual allowance, for that purpose, of sonaut rupees 2,500.

38. .The cattle are to be exercised as the commander in chief, or, in his absence, the commanding officer of the troops under the presidency, or the commanding officers of the respective stations, with his approbation, shall direct.

39. The proposals are to specify the rate per month, in sonaut rupees, at which the contractor will engage to feed and keep the establishment of elephants, and bullocks, whether draught or carriage, complete; and supplied with attendants, with the usual number of pads, saddles, ropes, and all other the usual gear; taking upon himself the risk of all casualties.

40. That the new contract shall be restricted to a time of peace, and that whenever the elephants and bullocks shall proceed on service into an enemy's country, the company will appoint an agent, or agents, to take charge of the number of elephants and bullocks, which shall be so sent on service,

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service, with their proper number of attendants, which the contractor must engage to transfer with them, and the contractors engagements shall cease and determine, as to these cattle, until they shall again return into the company's dominions, or those of their allies; and government shall, at all times, be at liberty, on giving one month's notice to the contractor, to take such number of elephants and bullocks as they may chuse from the contractor, and his engagements, so far as relates to the number of elephants and bullocks, so taken from him, shall cease, until they shall again return into the company's dominions, or those of their allies, or until the contractor shall, by orders from government, have replaced according to the condition of the 20th article, part or the whole, of the elephants or bullocks, which shall have been thus taken into the immediate management of an agent of government. It is, however, to be understood, that the contractor will be only expected to receive such cattle as may have been delivered over to the charge of an agent, as shall upon previous survey be found serviceable.

41. Should the company's territories, or those of their allies, become, at any time, the theatre of war, by the invasion of a foreign enemy, or by internal commotion, the elephants and bullocks, with their proper attendants, before provided by the contractor, and then serving, or that may afterwards serve, in the territories so invaded, shall be taken from the contractor, and put under the care of an agent as before specified, so long as those territories, or any part of them, shall continue to be the theatre of war, or be occupied by hostile armies.

42. The terms proposed are not to be considered as extending to the circumstance of an actual famine, in which event relief is to be afforded to the contractor; and in order to define the circumstances under which the contractor may claim such relief, it shall only be demanded by him when the price of coarse rice, or ottah, shall so far exceed the rate of thirty seers per rupee, and of gram the rate of twenty-four seers for the rupee, at any station, as to produce a difference to the contractor of more than sonaut rupees 500 per month, upon the whole expence of feeding the elephants, and of 200 sonaut rupees, upon the whole expence of feeding the bullocks, at that station, the evidence of such difference or loss, shall be ascertained by certificates of the average price of the coarse rice, ottah, or gram, (which certificates the contractor at any time may require from the commissaries of bazars, where there are any) allowing each bullock to receive two seers of gram, and each elephant fifteen seers of ottah, or rice, a day; the certificate must run in the following words, and be countersigned by the commanding officer on the spot:—"I do hereby certify, that the average wholesale price of the under-mentioned coarse rice, ottah, or gram, for the month of has been, at this station, and in the adjacent country, as follows:—

Gram Boot per maund
Gram Colloy per maund
Rice coarse per maund
Ottah per maund

"(Signed) A. B.
"Commissary of Bazars."

Where there may be no commissary of bazars present, the certificates are to be granted by the commanding officer only.

43. The foregoing terms must be

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be understood to apply to all elephants, and draft and carriage bullocks, which may be employed in time of peace only, in any of the territories immediately subject to the Bengal presidency, as well as in any of those of the allies of the honourable company.

Individuals who may, however, be desirous of offering terms for feeding and supplying elephants, and draft and carriage bullocks, and for victualling European troops in the Bengal, and ceded provinces, are at liberty to offer separate rates for victualling troops, and maintaining elephants and cattle to the westward of the Jumna.

VICTUALLING CONTRACT.

The proposals for victualling the European troops are to specify the rates at which the contractor will engage to victual those troops, on half, and on full batta, respectively, in the manner, and on the conditions hereunto annexed.

CONDITIONS.

1. The contractor shall engage to supply the European troops now employed, or which may hereafter be employed, under this presidency, during the existence of his contract, with the following provisions and necessaries, viz. one pound, full weight, of good beef, or mutton, exclusive of bone, to every European soldier, employed in the field, for each day's provision; the ordinary allotment shall be one bullock to forty men, when beef is served, and one sheep to eight men, when mutton is served; also one pound of bread, or one seer of rice; he must likewise engage to supply to every European soldier two drams of good rum, of the quantity of forty drams to the gallon, also one chattack of salt, and two seers of firewood, when on full batta; and two earthen pots every morning, when on a march, to every mess of five men, and one arrack, or rum, pot to every company; but on such allowance of pots, whatever is to be made when the troops are in quarters, excepting to the recruits on their first landing.

2. The contractor must further engage to supply every European soldier in cantonments, or garrison, and not upon duty in the field, alternately, on one day, the quantity of provisions, salt, and firewood, without the quantity of liquors before-mentioned; and, on the ensuing day, the liquor without the provisions, salt, and firewood, and so on alternately; the liquor and provisions, salt, and firewood, on every other day, during the time the troops shall continue in cantonments, or garrison; including the troops in garrison at Fort William, which shall be supplied during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, on such alternate days as they shall be entitled to receive meat provisions, &c. with mutton meat; and, during the remaining six months of the year, good mutton and beef provisions shall be allowed to them alternately, that is to say, one day mutton, and the ensuing third day beef, and so on, alternately, for each and every day of such last-mentioned six months, on which they shall be entitled to receive meat provisions. The provisions, so supplied, are to be of good, and wholesome quality, and such as shall be approved of by officers and surgeons of the said troops.

3. The contractor must further engage, that if, at any time during the existence of his contract, the several species of provisions, or any of them, cannot be procured, he

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he will pay, or cause to be paid, to each of the soldiers, in lieu and stead thereof, the following several sums of money, that is to say, in case no beef or mutton is to be had, sonaut rupees 6 10 8 being two-thirds of the full batta, or monthly allowance, and sonaut rupees 3 5 4 being one-third of the batta, or monthly allowance; and the same in proportion to the soldiers on half batta, in case of the failure of rum, and for the purposes of fulfilling the articles of agreement before-mentioned on his part, he shall be bound to keep a sufficient deputy, either a native or a licensed European, with every detachment of the troops with which there may be a pay of Europeans, consisting of seven men or upwards, to comply with the demands of the commanding officer, of such detachment, according to the stipulations of the contract. No privilege shall be considered as annexed to this agreement, of vending, or distributing rum, arrack, or any spirituous liquors, except as above provided for. It is to be understood, that the charges of the contractor are to be restricted (according to the rates of his contract) to the number of men who shall appear, by the vouchers prescribed by the fifth article of this advertisement, to have been victualled by him, and the contractor shall not be entitled, as directed by minutes of council, dated the 5th of December, 1788, to draw the batta of any non-commissioned officer or private, and consequently he will not be expected to pay the batta either of men in the hospital or otherwise.

4. Should any provisions, furnished by the contractor for the European troops, be judged by the officers of inspection, such as ought not to be served to the troops; in such case the commanding officer of the station shall be authorized to direct such part or parts thereof, to be destroyed; and for such part or parts thereof, the contractor shall not only not be entitled to any indemnification; but he shall further be bound to pay to each soldier, for whom good and wholesome provisions shall not have been furnished, according to the monthly rate of sonaut rupees 6 10 8, being two-thirds of full batta, and in case of any failure in rum he shall pay to each man one-third of full batta, at the rate of sonaut rupees 3 5 4 per month.

5. The vouchers for victualling are to specify the number of men victualled, and the number of days certified according to the form now in use, and signed by the quartermasters, or, in their absence, by the adjutants of European battalions, and by the commandants, or, in their absence, by the adjutants of native battalions; for the serjeants of these corps or detachments, by the commanding officer of the detachment, and for the supernumeraries in Fort William, by the fort-major: and if any retrenchment shall be made on account of incorrect returns, the officer, who shall have signed such return, will be answerable to the contractor for the amount so retrenched.

6. The contractor will receive payment for the victualling charges in one monthly bill at the presidency, as is provided in respect to the contract for elephants and bullocks; and the same accommodation will be allowed for the victualling, as for the elephant and bullock contract, of bills of exchange for such part of the amount as he may require at the out stations.

7. That, with a view of having the best liquor served out to the soldiers, the

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the contractor shall be bound to buy from the company, at the rate of twelve annas a gallon, all the spirits which, under his engagements, shall hereafter be served out to the troops; government will take care that such rum shall not be less than three years old, and the contractor shall be bound under a penalty of sonaut rupees 10,000 to serve out the rum so received of the company, and no other. The spirits shall be kept in store rooms, of which the commanding officer of the station shall direct a staff officer to keep one key, and the other key shall be kept by the contractor, or his agents.

8. The contractor shall engage, when called upon, to store and keep for the use of the troops stationed there, or elsewhere, such quantities of rice, salt, and ghee, in the garrisons of Fort William and Allahabad, or either of them, as may be required by government, within ten days after requisition for Fort William, and within three months after requisition for Allahabad, and, on the terms hereafter mentioned, the quantities of provisions to be kept in each of the garrisons of Fort William and Allahabad, are computed at

	Maunds.		
Rice	16,875	0	0
Salt	1,406	10	0
Ghee	527	13	12

But this quantity of any, or all, of the above-named articles, may be either diminished, or augmented, at the pleasure of government, always allowing ten days for laying in the above, or a less quantity, of rice, salt, and ghee, in Fort William, and three months in Allahabad, and in proportion for a greater quantity.

9. The contractor shall be allowed, in each of the above garrisons, godowns, or a walled space for the lodgment of the provisions, which he shall protect from the weather, and insects, in any way he pleases, provided he does not make use of thatch. He shall sell, or serve out, to the troops, according to the provisions made in this contract (and replace the rice, salt, and ghee, as often as he pleases, provided the quantity, in the garrison is always kept up, and always at Fort William) when called upon by the military board, with the sanction of government; and at Allahabad, when called upon by the commanding officer of that garrison, in consequence of reports to be made to him by such officer, or committee of officers, as he may appoint for the special purpose of examining the provisions kept in the garrison under his command.

10. The proposals are to specify the conditions on which the provisions will be supplied, in the following manner:

	Rs.	As.	
The rice is estimated at	1	4	per maund.
The salt.....	6	0	per ditto.
The ghee,.....	16	0	per ditto.

On the cost of these articles thus estimated, a per centage will be allowed, which is to cover all risks, and the contractor is to specify what per centage he requires on the quantity of articles so to be supplied, and kept in store, estimated at the above rates; an advance of cash will be made by government equal to the cost of the articles, which may be ordered to be stored, calculated at the above rates.

11. The victualling contract is to be limited to a time of peace in the same manner as the elephant and bullock contract, and is to apply not only as at present to Europeans, ordered on the river in boats, to and from the several stations

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stations of the army, but also to Europeans proceeding in sloops to or from ships at Diamond harbour, Kedgeree, and Saugor.

The proposals, if for both contracts, are to be superscribed :— "*Proposals for the Elephant and* "*Bullock, and Victualling Con-*" *tract*," and, if for either separately, "*Proposals for the Ele-*" *phant and Bullock Contract*," and "*Proposals for the Victualling* "*Contract*."

The proposals for both, or either, of the contracts, are to contain the names of two good and sufficient securities, who will certify, under their hands, that they agree to become securities, to be bound jointly, and separately, for the due performance and execution of the contractor's engagements, in a penalty, to the following amount:

If the contract be for the two services, one lack and sixteen thousand sicca rupees.

If separately, the contract for elephants and bullocks will be subject to a penalty of fifty thousand sicca rupees.

And that for victualling, to a penalty of fifty-six thousand sicca rupees.

The contractor is to defray the expence of postage on all his letters.

The terms of the victualling contract must, like those of the elephant and bullock contract, be understood to extend to all European troops, that may be serving in time of peace only, in any of the territories immediately subject to the Bengal presidency, or in any of those of the allies of the honourable company.

Separate proposals may, however, be tendered for victualling troops to the westward of the Jumna, as already notified in article 43.

By order of the honourable the govornor-general in coûncil.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Public Department, May 28, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the month of June, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees 52,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,707 to No. 4,721, both inclusive, on Monday the 23d of June, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner. Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council,

THOS. BROWN,
Acting chief-sec. to the govt.

Fort-William, Accountant-general office, May 28, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury passes or notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 1501 to No. 1567 inclusive, (the original pass for the last mentioned number bearing date the 12th February last) will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday the 5th of June, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER.
Accountant-general.

Fort William, Public Department, May 28, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that

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that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of June, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees 52,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,707 to No. 4,721 both inclusive, on Monday the 23d of June, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner. Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN.
Acting chief-sec. to the govt.

JUNE.

Fort William, Accountant-general office, June 4, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury passes or notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 1568 to No. 1664 inclusive, (the original pass for the last mentioned number bearing date the 14th February last) will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday the 12th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-general.

Fort William, Public-department, June 11, 1806.

Notice is hereby given that no further subscriptions to the loan opened on the 5th March last, will be received after Monday the 7th July, at any of the public treasuries. The collectors and other public officers in charge of treasuries are accordingly prohibited from receiving subscription after that date, when their registers are to be closed and transmitted to the accountant-general. Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN,
Acting chief-sec. to the govt.

Fort William, Accountant-general office. June 11, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury passes or notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 1665 to No. 1920 inclusive, (the original pass for the last mentioned number bearing date the 20th February last) will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 19th June, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-general.

Fort William, Accountant-general office. June 18, 1806.

Notice is hereby given that the treasury passes or notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 1921 to No. 2082, both inclusive, (the original pass for the last mentioned number bearing date the 22d February last) will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Wednesday the 26th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-general.

Fort William, Public Department. June 25, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of July, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees 50,000, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,722 to No. 4,735 both inclusive on Monday,

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Monday, the 28th of July, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner. Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN,
Acting chief-sec. to the govt.

Fort William, Public Department, June 27, 1806.

The honorable the governor-general in council has been pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the select committee of supra cargoes at Canton, dated the 30th of March, 1806, and received this day, be published for general information.

" In consequence of a scarcity of grain which has been suffered of late by the inhabitants of this province, the happo, or superintending magistrate of the port of Canton, has given public notice by an edict, which has been communicated to us through the channel of the Hong merchants, that any vessels importing rice will be admitted free of measurage, and exempted from the payment of other duties, provided that they arrive before the month of October next, and we think it right to apprize your honorable board of this circumstance, and to request that notice thereof may be given to the merchants of Calcutta." Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN.
Acting chief sec. to govt.

Fort William, Public Department, June 27, 1806.

The following extracts from letters from the honorable the court of directors, are published for general information:

Extract from a letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 25th of May, 1798.

PAR. 105. " You will have observed by our dispatches from time to time, that we have invariably manifested, as the occasion required, our disposition for the encouragement of Indian literature; we understood it has been of late years a frequent practice among our servants, especially in Bengal, to make collections of Oriental manuscripts, many of which have afterwards been brought into this country. These remaining in private hands, and being likely in a course of time to pass to others, in which probably no use can be made of them, they are in danger of being neglected, and at length, in a great measure, lost to Europe, as well as to India. We think this issue a matter of greater regret, because we apprehend, that since the decline of the Mogul empire, the encouragement formerly given in it to Persian literature has ceased, that hardly any new works of celebrity appear, and that few copies of books of established character are now made; so that there being by the accidents of time, and the exportation of many of the best manuscripts, a progressive diminution of the original stock, Hindoostan may at length be much thinned of its literary stores, without greatly enriching Europe. To prevent in part this injury to letters, we have thought that the institution of a public repository in this country for Oriental writings, would be useful, and that a thing professedly of this kind, is still a bibliothical desideratum here. It is not our meaning that the company should go into any considerable expence in forming a col-

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a collection of Eastern books, but we think the India house might, with particular propriety, be the centre of an ample accumulation of that nature, and conceiving also that gentlemen might chuse to lodge valuable compositions, where they could be safely preserved, and become useful to the public, we therefore desire it to be made known, that we are willing to allot a suitable apartment for the purpose of an Oriental repository, in the additional buildings now erecting in Leadenhall-street, and that all Eastern manuscripts transmitted to that repository, will be carefully preserved and registered there."

106. " By such a collection the literature of Persian and Mahomedan India, may be preserved in this country, after, perhaps, it shall, from further changes, and the further declension of taste for it, be partly lost in its original seats."

107. " Nor would we confine this collection to Persian and Arabian manuscripts. The Sanscrit writings, from the long subjection of the Hindoos to foreign government, from the discouragements their literature in consequence experienced, and from the ravages of time, must have suffered greatly; we should be glad, therefore, that copies of all the valuable books which remain in that language, or in any ancient dialects of the Hindoos might, through the industry of individuals, at length be placed in safety in this island, and form a part of the proposed collection."

Extract from a letter from the honorable the court of directors, dated the 5th of June, 1805.

PAR. 26. " In our public letter of the 25th of May, 1798, paragraphs 105, 106, and 107, we informed you of our willingness to allot apartments for the purpose of our Oriental repository in the additional buildings then erecting in Leadenhall-street, and that all Eastern manuscripts transmitted to that repository, would be carefully preserved and registered there."

28. " We have now to inform you, that the apartments for the Oriental library, being completed according to our intentions, have been placed under the charge of Mr. Charles Wilkins, formerly of our civil service in Bengal, and that a considerable number of manuscripts, and printed books, upon Oriental subjects, with objects of natural history and curiosity, have already been placed in it, among which are many valuable presents from individuals and public bodies in this country."

29. " As our original views in establishing this library have by no means been abandoned, and we still entertain hopes, that the invitation held out to individuals in India, in the above mentioned paragraphs, would be successful, if properly seconded by our supreme government, we again refer you to them, and desire that the subject may be entered into with alacrity and zeal." The new building in Leadenhall-street, being prepared for the reception of books, coins, or other articles which may be presented for the Oriental library and museum of the honorable court, the public are hereby informed, that whatever books in any of the Asiatic languages, or other articles coming within the object of the honorable court's collection, may be transmitted to the secretary to the government in the public department, for the purpose of being presented to the honorable the court of directors, will be duly forwarded.

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By order of the honorable the governor-general in council.

THOS BROWN,
Acting chief-sec. to the govt.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, June 25, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 2,083 to No. 2,310 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 3d July, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-General.

JULY.

Fort-William, Accountant-General's Office, July 9, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 2,501 to No. 2,700 of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 17th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-General.

Fort William, Public Department, July 10, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer at the presidency, the resident at Lucknow, and the several collectors of the land revenue, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, (not being less than sicca rupees one thousand) which may be tendered on loan to the honourable company, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, as hereafter specified.

2d. The above-mentioned officers have been authorized to receive, in transfer to this loan, all outstanding treasury notes or treasury bills of this government; accepted bills of exchange drawn on the governor-general in council, after deducting in. rest at the rate of six rupees, thirteen annas, and six pice per cent. per annum for the period which the bills may have to run; bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not; and, generally, all authorized public demands.

3d. The paymasters of the army are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amount in the usual manner on the military paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above-mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4th. Subscriptions to the loan will be received at a discount of two per cent, that is, for every subscription of one hundred and two sicca rupees, a receipt will be granted, entitling the subscriber to a promissory note for one hundred sicca rupees, to be issued on the terms of the present loan.

5th. The treasury notes of this government, bearing an interest of ten per cent. per annum, and the public obligations of government generally which bear that rate of interest, will be received, until further notice, in subscription on this loan at par.

6th. The sicca rupee of Lucknow and Benares, will be received as equal to the Calcutta sicca rupee.

7th. A receipt will be granted for each subscription, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date of such receipt, until the fifteenth of Febru-

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ary next, when the accounts of this loan will be made up.

8th. The interest which may be due on the fifteenth February next, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan, will be paid in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasuries of the resident at Lucknow, or of the collectors of the ceded and conquered provinces, in cases where the subscriptions shall have been made at those treasuries respectively, and for the principal, a promissory note or notes will be granted, bearing date the fifteenth of February, 1807, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the receipts may be presented at the accountant-general's office.

9th. The principal of the promissory notes shall be payable, either in Bengal, under the rules established for the payment of the register debt now existing, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the honourable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight, (which bills shall be granted at any time on the application of the proprietor of the notes, either when the principal shall have become payable in Bengal, or at any earlier period;) and any bills which may be so granted will, if the proprietor desire it, be forwarded by the deputy-accountant-general in the public packets to him, or his agent or assign according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

10th. The interest of the promissory notes shall be payable half-yearly, viz. on the 15th February and 15th August, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, and it shall be at the option of the proprietors of the notes to receive payment of such interest either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight; provided always in the latter case, that the interest for which bills may be so required, amount to the sum of fifty pounds sterling, at the least, and no bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

11th. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the subscribers to this loan, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the governor-general in council, to have their promissory notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of sicca rupees 1,000) deposited in charge of the sub-treasurer for the time being at the risk, and under the security of the company. An acknowledgment will be granted by that officer for the promissory notes so deposited with him; and the interest accruing thereon will be remitted, as it shall become due, by bills on the terms above-mentioned, which bills will be forwarded by the deputy-accountant-general to the proprietor, his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

12th. All applications to the governor-general in council, to have promissory notes deposited in the treasury, must be accompanied by the notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each note, and be attested by the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies.

"The interest accruing half-yearly,

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yearly on this promissory note, and the principal, as it shall become payable, according to the order established for the discharge of the register debt, are to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by bills to be drawn on the honorable the court of directors, pursuant to the tenor of this promissory note, and the other conditions of this loan, published in the Calcutta gazette of the 10th July, 1806, payable to ————, and be forwarded to ————, but this promissory note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever, nor are these directions with respect to the mode of payment, of the interest or principal to be in any manner altered, except on application to the governor-general in council, to be made by myself, my executors, or administrators, or under the authority of a special power of attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this promissory note, to be executed by me or them, for that purpose."

13th. For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing articles, the deputy-accountant-general will, on their part, write the declaration above prescribed on the promissory notes, provided he shall receive instructions for that purpose by an indorsement to be executed on the receipt or receipts, under the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies. The deputy-accountant-general will also make the necessay application to the governor-general in council for an order to the sub-treasurer to receive the promissory notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgment of that officer to the proprietor of the notes, or to his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for that purpose.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, July 25, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 2,851 to No. 3,050, of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 31st instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. St. G. Tucker,
Accountant General.

Fort William, Public Department, July 25, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of Aug. is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees, 48,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,736 to No. 4,750, both inclusive, on Monday, the 25th of August, on which date the interest will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the honourable the governor-general in council.

Thos. Brown,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

August.

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether under sections

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XII. and XIII. regulation VI. 1805, the articles therein enumerated, if intended for private use, and not for sale, be liable to the payment of town duties on importation into any of the cities and towns, specified in section IV. of that regulation; and also whether articles composing the private property of individuals passing through the ceded and conquered provinces be subject to the operation of regulation XI. 1804, the following notice, with the sanction of the governor-general in council, is published for general information:—That all articles, whether intended for sale or for domestic consumption, if rendered liable to the assessment of government customs, or of town duties, by regulations XI. 1804, and VI. 1805, are declared to be subject to all the rules contained in those regulations on being imported within the jurisdiction of any of the custom-houses, established in the ceded and conquered provinces; that the several collectors of government customs in those provinces, on a written application being made to them for that purpose, are authorized to pass at their discretion, the baggage and necessaries of individuals, free of duty, provided the collector shall be satisfied that the packages and parcels, for which application may be made, contain such articles only as are bona fide of the description of private baggage; but that excepting in cases of this nature, no person or persons, by the special orders of the governor-general in council, are exempted from the payment of the duties to which they may be liable under regulations X. 1804, and VI. 1805. Published by order of the board of trade,

J. THORNHILL,
Secretary.

Fort William, Aug. 5, 1806.

Fort William, Public Department, Aug. 13, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the residents at Lucknow and Delhi, the collectors of the land revenue and other officers in the ceded and conquered provinces, and in the province of Benares, who were authorized by the advertisement of the 12th February last, to negotiate bills on the presidency at par, have been directed, from the 31st instant, to grant bills on the application of individuals at the exchange of 103 Lucknow or Benares sicca rupees, for 100 Calcutta sicca rupees, the bills to be drawn payable ten days after sight. The collectors and other officers, who are authorized to negotiate bills on the presidency, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, will continue to draw on the terms of the advertisement of the 12th February. By order of the honorable the governor-general in council.

THOMAS BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, Aug. 13, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 3,381, to No. 3,510 of 1805-6, inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 21st instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-General.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 18th of September next, and the following days, until the whole is disposed of, will be put up to sale by public auction, at the Salt-office, maunds 12,00,000 of the honourable company's salt, the

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the particulars whereof are below stated. The salt will be put up to sale at specific prices. The lots will be fixed at one thousand maunds each, (at an even scale) of eighty-two sicca weight to the seer. One rupee to be paid down on each lot to bind the purchase. The salt to be transported from the places of delivery, (which are fully detailed in an advertisement published at this office) at the risk of the purchasers.

Particulars of the twelve lacks of maunds of salt to be sold by public auction, with the conditions of the sale:

Divisions.	Quantity for Sale.
Hidgelee	1,93,000
Do. Kurkutch	7,000
Tumlook	2,30,000
24 Pergunnahs	2,00,000
Bullooah	1,75,000
Chittagong	68,000
Sulkea.	
Coast salt	3,16,557
Seized salt	3,196
Coot Gunge ditto	1,761
Narrain Gunge ditto	486
Maunds	12,00,000

A deposit in company's paper of twenty per cent. on the amount of salt purchased. Payment in cash, or treasury bills, ten per cent. on amount of the salt purchased. Period for completing the payments, three months after the conclusion of the sale.

The deposit in company's paper, (this paper to be received at par for its principal only) and the proportion of payment in cash, or treasury bills, as above specified, to be both made within ten days after the conclusion of the sale. In failure of either the stipulated deposit in paper, or the payment in cash, or treasury bills, being made by the period above specified, the salt to be immediately re-sold by public auction, for ready money; any profit arising thereupon shall belong to government, and any deficiency falling thereupon, shall be made good by the first purchasers, with all expences attending the re-sale. Printed certificates, under the signature of the secretary, specifying the purchaser's name, the number of the lot, and the particulars of the salt purchased, will be delivered to the purchasers on their having completed the payment of their deposits, both in cash and paper. But the certificates above-mentioned must be returned previously to the orders and rowannahs for the delivery of the salt being issued. On a payment for salt being made, an equivalent proportion of the paper deposit will be returned to the purchasers, so that twenty per cent. in paper will always be retained on the balance of the purchases, until the whole shall be paid. On a payment in ready money, or treasury bills being made, an order will be immediately issued by the secretary to the board of trade, for the delivery of a quantity of salt equivalent to it, and the merchant will be furnished with the order for delivery, and such rowannahs as he may require for the salt, on his paying the rowannah fees as usual. No order will be issued for a less quantity than two hundred and fifty maunds of salt. It being stipulated that the salt shall be paid for within three months from the conclusion of the sale; in case any salt shall not be so paid for, a proportion of the payment in cash, as above stipulated, to the extent of ten per cent. on the purchases unpaid for, will be liable to forfeiture; and moreover, the salt will be forthwith advertised for a ready money sale; all losses and expences attending such sale, to be borne by the first purchasers, and any

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any profit accruing from it to belong to government.

By order of the Board of Trade,

WALTER FARQUHAR,
Assistant Sec. Salt Dept.

Calcutta, Salt Office,
21st Aug. 1806.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, Aug. 27, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 3,631 to No. 3,900 of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged, on application to the general treasury, on Thursday, the 4th of September, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant General.

Notice is hereby given, that packets are opened at the general post office for the receipt of Europe letters, by the under-mentioned ships:—H. C. regular ships, Calcutta, and Jane Dutchess of Gordon.—Ditto extra ships, Comet, Glory, Northampton, Sarah Christianah, Union, and Sir William Pulteney.

R. C. BIRCH,
Postmaster Gen.

Fort William, Public Department, Aug. 27, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of Sept. is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees 58,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,751 to No. 4,767, both inclusive, on Monday, the 29th of September, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the hon. the gov.-gen. in council,

THO. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

SEPTEMBER.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, Sept. 3, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 3,901 to No. 4,001 of 1805-6, inclusive, will be discharged, on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 11th inst. on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-Gen.

OCTOBER.

Accountant-General's Office, Oct. 8, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasurer's notes of this government which may be outstanding, from No. 4,552 to No. 4,810 inclusive, will be discharged, on application at the general treasury, on Wednesday, the 15th of Oct. on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-Gen.

Public Department, Oct. 8, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of November, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees 1,08,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,797 to 4,814, both inclusive, on Monday, the 24th November, on which day the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners

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missioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the governor general in council,

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

NOVEMBER.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals of contract will be received at the Bank of Hindostan, on or before the 1st January, 1807, for the construction of a mausoleum over the remains of the late most noble marquis Cornwallis, at Gazepore, agreeably to a plan, elevation, and section, now lodged at the Bank for inspection, and where any further information will be given that may be required.

1st. The foundation of the building to be of the best masonry of bricks, made for this express purpose, and none but those of a good quality and exceedingly well burnt will be admitted; the work to be built in bond, in a workmanlike manner; the mortar to be made as is hereafter particularized.

2d. The floor of the building to be raised, agreeably to the plan, and constructed on arched flues and brick on edge, over which to be laid a pavement of China marble, in slabs of two feet square, properly cleaned and bedded in strong cement. The steps up to the building to be faced with stone and finished with an astragal noosing, each stone forming the steps to be at least six feet in length.

3d. The rest of the building to be erected agreeably to the plans, sections, and elevations, and to be built with free stone, to be drawn from the quarries of Chunar or Mirzapore; none but stone of the very first quality will, on any account, be admitted in the work. All stones are to be cut to the quick, and to have no part of them spongy, or soft; any stone defective or that has any flaw within eight inches of the surface, or that is of an inferior quality will be rejected, and all expence of removal to be at the cost and charge of the contractor.

4th. The stones are all to be filled and correctly bedded, perfectly level; the beds on the same layer, to be of similar heights, and no layer to be less than ten inches in thickness; it will be desirable that the lower courses should be more, from one foot to fourteen inches. All the stones to be fastened together by iron cramps, to have at least four to each stone. The cramps to weigh (col. Garstin to be requested to give the necessary information, which should remain at the Bank) — oz. and to be run in, and covered with lead, and to be so placed as not to be within six inches of the outer faces of the stones; all the faces to be rough chiselled, or finished on the interior sides in the way that stones are usually cut, before they receive the last polish; and on the outer face to be cut and polished in the best manner, the joints to be carefully chamfered and sifted; any work where this caution is not used, is to be taken down, that fault rectified, and replaced at the contractor's expence. In forming the cornices large stones, at least six feet in length by two, and six wide, are to be used; and at all the angles square stones at least six feet square. All ornaments to be cut out of the solid; and the hardest and best stone to be used for that purpose. For the dome, every stone is to be cut to a bevel, and made of a length to form one solid mass, so that each layer

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layer shall reach from the outside to the interior, both faces of which must be carefully cut, fitted, and polished. The mortar to be used throughout the building to be made of the best stone chunam, burnt on the spot. The stones to be drawn from the quarries at Dugeah Dehrie, near Lettif Ghur, and burnt at Gazepore. All mortar to be made in the following manner:---proportions of chunam one-third, fine sifted soorkey one-third, and of one-third sand, well washed, from the rivers Curramanassa, or the Jurgoo, to be so clean, that the water must run from it perfectly clear. The sand being wetted with as much lime-water as it will retain, the lime is to be put under it to slack, and when the fermentation has ceased, it is to be well beaten, and afterwards soorkey is to be added in proportion of one-third, to be made of fresh well burnt bricks, to be sifted through a fine sieve; and as a very small quantity of mortar will be used, the expence will not be great, but its composition must be carefully attended to, and no joint to be above three-tenths of an inch in thickness. The composition to be thoroughly incorporated by repeated beating. The proposals are required to specify the terms on which the brick work by the one hundred cubic feet, and the stone work per cubic foot, will be constructed. Two good and sufficient securities will be required for the due performance of the contract, and a penalty of fifty per cent. will be exacted in case of failure. The advances will be made as follows, one-third on signing the contract, one-third on the second story being raised to the height of the pediments; the last payment after the whole shall have been completed and surveyed. The contractor to be responsible for its remaining in perfect order for the term of one year, from the day of survey. The committee will reserve to themselves the right of accepting, or otherwise, such proposals as may be offered, as they may deem most advantageous for the public, without assigning any reasons for so doing. The work to be completed in two years from signing the contract, and to be constructed under the superintendance of such person as the committee may deem proper; and in the event of any difference of opinion, between the contractor and superintending officer, either with respect to the quality of materials or the mode of carrying on the building, the same to be determined by an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

Fort William, Accountant Gen's. Office, Nov. 19, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 5,281 to No. 5,466 of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 20th November, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. St. G. Tucker,
Accountant-gen.

Fort William, Public Department, Nov. 24, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the orders of government of the 12th April, 1804, which were published in the Calcutta gazette, of the 19th April, 1804, whereby Edward Bunny, formerly a writer in the office of the collector of government customs at Moorshedabad, was declared incapable of holding any office hereafter in the service

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service of government, have been rescinded by the resolutions of the governor-general in council of the 20th of November, 1806. Published by order of the honourable the governor-general in council.

THO. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

DECEMBER.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, Dec. 3, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 5,601 to No 5,760 of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged on application to the general treasury, on Thursday, the 11th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Accountant-General.

Fort William, Dec. 5, 1806.

A dispatch from the resident at Delhi has this morning been received by the honorable the governor-general in council, announcing the melancholy event of the decease of his majesty Shah Allum, on the morning of the 19th ultimo. His majesty's remains were interred on the evening of the same day, with great funeral pomp and splendor, in the vault of his ancestors, and the funeral was attended by the resident at Delhi, and the principal public officers stationed at that capital. The utmost tranquillity prevailed in the capital at the time of the dispatch of the latest advices from the resident at Delhi. His late majesty is succeeded in the throne of Delhi by his majesty's eldest son, Mirza Akber Shah, who ascended the musnud in public state on 19th ult. His present majesty has assumed the title of Akber Saunee. In testimony of respect to the memory of his late majesty, the honorable the governor-general has been pleased to direct, that minute guns be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at the principal military stations within the company's provinces.

THOS. BROWN.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, Dec. 10, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 5,761 to No. 5,970 of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 18th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Deputy Acct. Gen.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, Dec. 17, 1806.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No 5,971 to No. 6,250 of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Friday, the 26th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Deputy Acct. Gen.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, Dec. 18, 1806.

Whereas instances have occurred of masters of ships, placing themselves under convoy of his majesty's ships of war, disobeying, to the great injury of the public service, and of individuals, the orders which they have received from the commanding officers of the convoy, the honorable the governor-general in council, in order to prevent as much as possible a recurrence of such practices, is pleased to publish the following orders,

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orders, to take effect from this date.

1st. All masters of ships, belonging of this port, placing themselves under convoy of his majesty's ships of war, are required strictly to conform to the orders which they receive from the commanding officer of such convoy.

2d. On a report being made to this government, on the part of the commanding officer of the convoy, that any masters of such ships have, without orders, separated from his convoy, an enquiry will be immediately instituted in the conduct of such masters, and unless satisfactory proof of the necessity of their separating from the convoy can be shewn, such masters will be considered to have contravened the orders of government, and to have forfeited protection of the honorable company, and will be ordered by the government to quit India. Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council,

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, Dec. 24, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of January, 1807, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees 1,01,000, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,842 to No. 4,869 both inclusive, on Saturday, the 24th January, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner. By order of the honorable the governor-general in council,

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

JANUARY.

Fort William, Public Department, January 7, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that no further subscriptions to the loan opened on the 10th July last, will be received after Saturday, the 31st instant, at any of the public treasuries. The collectors and other public officers in charge of treasuries, are accordingly prohibited from receiving subscriptions after that date, when their registers are to be closed and transmitted to the accountant-general. Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council,

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, January 7, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government which may be outstanding from No. 6,701 to No. 6,970 of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 15th of January, 1807, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant-General.

Fort William, Account General's Office, January 14, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 6,971 to No. 7,350 of 1805-6 inclusive; will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 22d instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant-General.

Fort

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Fort William, Public Department, January 24, 1807.

The governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the following advertisement, issued under the authority of the right honorable the governor in council of Fort St. George, be published for general information.

Government Advertisement.

The right honorable the governor in council being desirous of giving every practical encouragement to the importation of rice at this presidency, in consequence of a failure in the periodical rains of the late monsoon; notice is hereby given, that his lordship in council has been pleased to resolve, that the price of one hundred and ten (110) pagodas per Madras garce, shall be allowed on such rice (of the description of cargo rice of good quality) as may be imported at Fort St. George, from the territories subject to the government of Bengal, from the tenth of February to the first of August next.

2. It is to be understood, that the importers of rice shall have the option of disposing of the grain in the market at such rate as the price of the market may produce, or of disposing of it to the government on the above terms, there being no obligation on the importers or the owners of rice to transfer it to the government, if not consistent with their own convenience and inclination.

3. If the importer of rice shall be desirous of accepting the terms allowed by this advertisement, the rice will be received into the public stores, and paid for on delivery.

4. As it is probable that persons may be desirous of remitting money to Bengal for the purchase of grain, it is hereby notified, that, until further notice, the treasury of Fort St. George will be open for the receipt of money for bills on Bengal, at the exchange of 365 Arcot rupees for 100 pagodas for thirty days sight, and of 368 rupees for sixty days sight.

Published by order of the right honourable the governor-general in council.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, Jan. 10, 1807.

By order of the honorable the governor-general in council,

T. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, Accountant-General's Office, Jan. 21, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 7,351 to No. 8,041 of 1805-6 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 29th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

FEBRUARY.

Fort William, Public Department, Feb. 11, 1807.

The public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer at the presidency, the resident at Lucknow, and the several collectors of the land revenue, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, (not being less than sicca rupees one thousand, which may be tendered on loan to the honourable company, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, as hereafter specified.

2d. The abovementioned officers have been authorized to receive in transfer to this loan, all outstanding treasury

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treasury notes or treasury bills of this government; accepted bills of exchange drawn on the governor-general in council, after deducting interest at the rate of six rupees thirteen annas and six pice per cent. per annum, for the period which the bill may have to run; bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, and, generally, all authorised public demands.

3d. The paymasters of the army are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amount, in the usual manner, on the military paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above-mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being rendered to them for that purpose.

4th. Subscriptions to this loan will be received at a discount of three per cent. that is, for every subscription of one hundred and three sicca rupees, a receipt will be granted, entitling the subscriber to a promissary note for one hundred sicca rupees, to be issued on the terms of the present loan.

5th. The treasury notes of this government bearing an interest of ten per cent. per annum, and the public obligations of government, generally, which bear that rate of interest, will be received until the 30th of April next, in subscription to this loan at par.

6th. The sicca rupee of Lucknow and Benares will be received as equal to the Calcutta sicca rupee.

7th. A receipt will be granted for each subscription, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date of such receipt, until the 2d of November next, when the accounts of this loan will be made up.

8th. The interest which may be due on the 2d of November next, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan, will be paid in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasuries of the resident at Lucknow, or of the collectors of the ceded and conquered provinces, in cases where the subscriptions shall have been made at those treasuries respectively, and for the principal, a promissory note will be granted, bearing date the 2d of November, 1807, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the receipts may be presented at the accountant-general's office.

9th. The principal of the promissory notes shall be payable, either in Bengal under the rules established for the payment of the register debt now existing, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the honourable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight, (which bills shall be granted at any time, on the application of the proprietor of the notes, either when the principal shall have become payable in Bengal, or at any earlier period;) and any bills which may be so granted will, if the proprietor desire it, be forwarded by the deputy-accountant-general in the public packets, to him, or his agents, or assigns, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

10th. The interest of the promissory notes shall be payable half-yearly, viz. on the 2d of May and the 2d of November, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged,

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discharged, and it shall be at the option of the proprietors of the notes to receive payment of such interest, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council, on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, payable six months after sight; provided always, in the latter case, that the interest for which bills may be so required, amount to the sum of fifty pounds sterling, at the least, and no bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

11th. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe the subscribers to this loan, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the governor-general in council, to have their promissory notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of sicca rupees 1,000, deposited in charge of the sub-treasurer for the time being at the risk, and under the security of the company. An acknowledgment will be granted by that officer for the promissory notes so deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon will be remitted as it shall become due by the bills on the terms above-mentioned, which bills will be forwarded by the deputy-accountant-general to the proprietor, his agent, or assign, according to the instructions which may be given, for that purpose.

12th. All applications to the governor-general in council to have promissory notes deposited in the treasury must be accompanied by the notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and cross lines of each note, and be attested by the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies.

"The interest accruing half-yearly on this promissory note, and the principal, as it shall become payable, according to the order established for the discharge of the register debt, are to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by bills to be drawn on the hon. the court of directors, pursuant to the tenor of this promissory note, and the other conditions of this loan, published in the Calcutta gazette of the 12th February, 1807, payable to ——, and to be forwarded to ——; but this promissory note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever; nor are these directions with respect to the mode of payment of the interest, or principal, to be in any manner altered, except on application to the governor-general in council, to be made by myself, my executors, or administrators, or under the authority of a special power of attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this promissory note, to be executed by me or them, for that purpose."

13th. For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing articles, the deputy-accountant-general will, on their part, write the declaration above prescribed on the promissory notes, provided he shall receive instructions for that purpose by an indorsement to be executed on the receipt or receipts, under the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney

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attorney or attornies. The deputy-accountant-general will also make the necessary application to the governor-general in council for an order to the sub-treasurer to receive the promissory notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgment of that officer to the proprietor of the notes, or to his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for that purpose.

14th. A receipt will be granted in the following form, for subscriptions which may be made at any of the public treasuries:

Form of receipt:—"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the honourable company's treasury, the sum of sicca rupees ——, which is to be accounted for to him or order, as follows: Interest on the principal will be paid to him at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of ———, at and after the rate of ten rupees per cent. per annum, from this date to the 2d of November next; and for the principal, a promissory note, to be dated on the 2d Nov. 1807, will be granted on application to the deputy-accountant-general, payable conformably to the condition of the loan published in the Calcutta gazette of the 12th February, 1807.

(Signed) C. D.
Sub-Treasurer, or Collector."
" ———

15th. Promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the government, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the receipt:

" FORT WILLIAM.
" Promissory Note for Sa. Rs.
" The governor-general in council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of sicca rupees ———, as a loan to the hon. the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said united company, to repay and discharge the said loan, by paying unto the said A. B. his executors, or administrators, or his or their order, the principal sum of sicca rupees ——, aforesaid, at the presidency of Fort William, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the general register of notes and bonds of this presidency, payable according to priority of date and number, unless the same shall have been previously discharged by bills drawn on the hon. the court of directors, according to the conditions of the plan for a loan published in the Calcutta gazette of the 12th of February, 1807, and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments, viz. on the 2d of May and 2d of November following, from year to year, at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the hon. the court of directors, at the rate of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, and payable six months after sight, until the principal shall be discharged.

" Signed by the authority of the governor-general in council,

(Signed) " E. F.
" Sec. to the Government,
" Public department.
Account.-Gen.'s Office,
Registered as No. —."

16th. The accounts of this loan are not to be made up until the 2d Nov. 1807; but it is hereby notified, that the loan will be closed at any earlier period, should the governor-general in council deem it expedient

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expedient to give direction for that purpose.

Published by order of the hon. the governor-general in council,

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Secretary to the Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, Feb. 18, 1807.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of March, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees 1,04,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,891 to No. 4,904, both inclusive, on Tuesday, the 24th of March, on which date the interest thereon will cease.—The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of that government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the hon. the governor-general in council,

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Accountant General's Office, Feb. 18, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding, from No. 4,401 to No. 4,700 of 1806-7, inclusive, will be discharged, on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 29th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Account.-Gen.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, Feb. 25, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 4,701 to No. 8,000 of 1806-7, inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 5th March, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant-General.

MARCH.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, March 4, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No, 8,001 to No. 10,000 of 1806-7 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 12th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

Public notice is hereby given, that no goods whatever imported at Calcutta, from sea, or for exportation from Calcutta by sea, will, in future, be allowed to be landed at or shipped from any other ghaut but that to the south of the custom house wharf; and no goods whatever brought to the custom house at Calcutta, from the interior of the country by the river Hoogly will, in future, be allowed to be landed at that ghaut. No goods whatever brought to the custom house at Calcutta, from the interior of the country, by the river Hoogly, will, in future, be allowed to be landed at any other ghaut but at the Old Fort ghaut, to the north of the custom house wharf; and no goods whatever imported at Calcutta, from sea, will, in future be allowed to be landed at that ghaut, by order of the board of trade.

T. DASHWOOD,
Col. Gov. Cus. and of the Calcutta Town Duties.

Govt. Cust. House. Calcutta, Feb. 28, 1807. Fort

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Fort William, Public Department, March 11, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurer and acting marine pay-master will be furnished with cash, to enable them to discharge the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments for January last, on or after Thursday, the 26th instant.

By order of the honorable the governor-general in council,

T. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, March 11, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 10,001, to No. 13,000 of 1806-7 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 19th inst. on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, March 18, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 13,001 to No. 15,000, of 1806-7 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 26th March, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

Fort William, Public Department, March 18, 1807.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of March, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum sicca rupees 1,02,000, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register, of 1792-3, from No. 4,905 to No. 4,920 both inclusive, on Monday, the 27th of April, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the hon. the governor-general in council,

T. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, March 25, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 15,001 to No. 18,203 and from No. 1 to 30 of 1806-7 of the register of notes, bearing an interest of eight per cent. per annum, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 2d of April, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

APRIL.

Fort William. Accountant General's Office, April 1, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 31 to No. 500 of 1806-7 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 9th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, April 8, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government,

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which may be outstanding from No. 501 to No. 650, of 1806-7 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 16th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, April 15, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 651 to No. 900, of 1806-7 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 23d instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, April 22, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the treasury notes of this government, which may be outstanding from No. 901 to No. 1150, of 1806-7 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the general treasury, on Thursday, the 30th instant, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON,
Accountant General.

Fort William, Public Department, April 22, 1807.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of March, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum, sicca rupees 194,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3 from No. 4,921 to No. 4,966 both inclusive, on Monday, the 25th of May, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the hon. the governor-general in council,

T. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENGAL.

MAY, 1806.

Mr. Archibald Cockburn, collector of the district of Furruckabad.

Mr. John Routledge, collector of Bareilly.

Mr. W. E. Wynne, register of the zillah court of Bhaugulpore, and assistant to the magistrate of that station.

Mr. E. Strachey, judge and magistrate of the Agra.

Mr. W. E. Rees, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Midnapore.

Mr. J. W. Sage, register of the zillah court of Rungpore, and assistant to the magistrate at that station.

Mr. William Swinton, commercial resident at Keerpoy.

Mr. W. P. Monckton, assistant to the collector of Allyghurd.

Mr. John Pattenson, commercial resident at Hurriaul.

Mr Walter Farquhar, head assistant to the secretary to the board of trade in the salt department.

Mr. John Ewer, assistant to the salt agent at Hidgelee.

Mr. G. T. Siddons, assistant to the superintendant of the salt chokies.

Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, assistant to the commercial resident at Patna.

Mr. H. Cornish, judge of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. Pattenson, register of the zillah court of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. David Burgess, collector of government customs at Dacca.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, register of the zillah court at Agra.

The hon. C. A. Bruce, third judge of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit, for the division of Dacca.

Mr. Robert Graham, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Furruckabad.

Mr. C. F. Fergusson, collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. Charles Lloyd, collector of Moradabad.

Mr. W. Russell, superintendant-general of vaccine inoculation.

JULY.

Mr. John Monckton, Persian secretary to the government.

Mr. George Swinton, deputy Persian secretary to the government.

Mr. Charles Chapman, assistant to the commercial resident at Soonamooky.

John Lumsden, esq. president of the board of revenue.

Mr. John Hunter, assistant to the commercial resident at Benares.

Mr. R. Martin, magistrate of the northern division of Scharunpore.

Mr. R. C. Plowden, appraiser of piece-goods, at the Calcutta custom-house.

Mr. Henry Alexander, deputy appraiser of piece-goods, at the Calcutta custom-house.

AUGUST.

Mr. John Richardson, secretary to the government in the military department.

Mr. Hugh Wilkinson, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Meerut.

Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, first assistant to the resident at Delhi.

Mr. William Henry Trant, assistant to the collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr

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SEPTEMBER.

Mr. C. W. Steer, assistant to the magistrate of Bareilly, and to the register of the zillah court at that station.

Mr. Gordon Forbes, register of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit for the division of Calcutta.

OCTOBER.

Mr. R. J. Powell, register of the provincial court at Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. Batson, register of the zillah court of Bundlecund,

Mr. H. G. Christian, register of the zillah court of Furruckabad.

DECEMBER.

Mr. George Suttie, collector of the zillah of Beerbhoom.

JANUARY, 1807.

Mr. W. Egerton, accountant-general, a director of the bank, and a member of the mint committee at Calcutta.

Mr. J. W. Sherer, deputy-accountant-general, accountant to the revenue and judicial department, and civil auditor.

Mr. William Morton, sub-accountant-general to the board of trade, and treasurer of the bank of Calcutta.

Mr. J. Littledale, assistant to the sub-treasurer.

Mr. George Saunders, assistant to the treasurer to the board of trade.

Mr. Charles Buller, a member of the board of revenue.

Mr. R. Thackeray, secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. D. Campbell, sub-secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. David Burges, collector of the district of Momensing.

Mr. Mathew Lumsden, superintendant of the hon. company's press, in the room of Mr. Francis Horsley, resigned.

Mr. Charles Murray, assistant to the resident at Fort Marlborough.

Mr. G. C. Master, register of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit, for the division of Patna.

Mr. Alexander Wright, judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and magistrate of the zillah court of Dinagepore.

Mr. R. H. Rattray, register of the Dewanny Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah court of Sarun.

Mr. James Pattle, judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and magistate of the zillah court of Moradabad.

Mr. Salter, assistant to the register of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit, for the division of Calcutta.

FEBRUARY.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, private secretary to the honorable the governor-general.

MARCH.

Mr. Charles Sweedland, commercial president at Luckepore and Chittagong.

Mr. Andrew Seton, commercial resident at Malda.

Mr. Henry Williams, commercial resident at Commercolly.

Mr. John Pattenson, commercial resident at Dacca.

Mr. John Forsyth, commercial resident at Golagore.

Mr. Robert Brooke, commercial resident at Hurriaul.

Mr. Robert Richardson, commercial resident at Hurripaul.

Mr. T. N. Sealy, assistant to the import-warehouse keeper.

Mr. James Edmiston, collector of government customs at Dacca.

Mr. J. O. Oldham, deputy collector of government customs at Allahabad.

Mr. William Trower, deputy collector of customs at Etawa.

Mr. George Saunders, sub-secretary to the board of trade.

Mr. Henry Ellis, assistant in the office of the secretary to the government, in the secret political, and foreign department.

Mr. Richard Parry, secretary to the government, in the military department.

Mr. W. H. Trant, assistant to the secretary to the government in the military department.

Mr. A. Revelry, assistant to the commercial resident at Cassimbuzar.

Mr. Y. Burges, second judge of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit, for the division of Bareilly.

The hon. J. R. Elphinstone, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Jaunpore.

Mr. William Brodie, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Agra.

Mr. T. Richardson, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Bundlecund.

Mr. William Leycester, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Moradabad.

Mr. T. Pattle, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Cawnpore.

Mr. William Blunt, magistrate of the Jungle Mehaul.

Mr.

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Mr. T. M. Rees, collector of the zillah of Barun.
Mr. T. Wauchope, register of the zillah court at Bundlecund.
Mr. J. R. Barwell, register of the zillah court of Allahabad.
Mr. E. Impey, register of the zillah court at Beerbhoom.
Mr. H. Batson, register of the zillah court at Agra.
Mr. T. Liell, register of the zillah court at Gorruckpoor.
Mr. R. Brown, assistant to the register court of Sudder, Dewaung Addulut, and Nizamut Adawlut.
Mr. R. T. J. Glynn, assistant to the register of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit, for the division of Benares.
Mr. W. F. Clarke, assistant to the magistrate of Beerbhoom, and to the register of the civil court at that station.
Mr. W. Wright, assistant to the magistrate of Etawa, and to the register of the civil court at that station.
Mr. N. J. Halhed, assistant to the magistrate of Meerut, and to the register of the civil court at that station.
Mr. E. Maxwell, assistant to the magistrate of the city of Dacca, and to the register of the civil court at that station.
Mr. T. Ewing, assistant to the magistrate of Chittagong, and to the register of the civil court at that station.
Mr. R. B. Gardiner, assistant to the register of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit, for the division of Moorshedabad.
Mr. C. Ward, assistant to the collector of Bhaugulpore.
Mr. H. M. Money, assistant to the register of the court of appeal, and court of circuit, for the division of Dacca.
Mr. J. T. Roberdeau, assistant to the magistrate of Mynumsing, and to the register of the civil court at that station.
Mr. W. Oakely, assistant to the magistrate of Rungpore, and to the register of the civil court at that station.
Mr. S. Macan, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Muddea.
Mr. E. Strachey, judge and magistrate of the city of Dacca.
Mr. W. W. Massie, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Mynumsing.
Mr. J. Rattray, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Jessore.
Mr. James Lowther, assistant to the magistrate of Moorshedabad, and to the register of the civil court at that station.
Mr. John Addison, collector of government customs at Moorshedabad.
Mr. Thomas Evans, collector of government customs at Hoogly.
Mr. William Carmichael Smyth, assistant to the commercial resident at Rungpore.
Mr. John G. Turnbull, assistant to the principal collector of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.
Mr. James Munro, ditto to the collector in the northern division of Arcot.
Mr. Charles H. Higginson, register to the provincial court of appeal, and circuit for the northern division.
Mr. Algernon Revely, second assistant to the superintendant of western salt chokies.

MADRAS.

MAY, 1806.

Mr. John M'Kerrel, assistant, under the principal collector in the province of Canara.
Mr. John Bird, assistant, under the principal collector in the ceded districts.
Mr. John Hanbury, assistant, under the secretary of the board of revenue.
Mr. W. Montgomery, assistant, under the register of the court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.
Mr. J. B. Huddleston, assistant, under the secretary, to the board of revenue.
Mr. J. E. Eliot, assistant, under the register, to the court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.
Mr. Andrew Scott, first judge of the court

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court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. T. B. Hurdis, second judge of the ditto ditto.

Mr. Nathaniel Webb, senior judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit, in the northern division.

Mr. J. H. D. Ogilvie, second judge of ditto, in the centre divison.

Mr. Harry Taylor, collector of Madras.

Mr. James Hepburn, ditto in the zillah of Tinnevelly.

Mr. P. R. Cazalet, ditto in the zillah of Chingleput.

Mr. Thomas Frazer, ditto in the zillah of Masulipatam, and agent of the government bank.

Mr. W. Chaplin, subordinate collector in the ceded districts.

Mr. W. Wayte, secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. Casamajor, deputy secretary to the ditto ditto.

Mr. George Stratton, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Tinnevelly.

Mr. George Coleman, ditto ditto of the zillah of Chingeeput.

Mr. D. Crawford, ditto ditto of the zillah of Manargoody.

Mr. F. W. Ellis, ditto ditto of the zillah of Combacoonum.

Mr. D. Cockburn, ditto ditto of the southern division of the province of Arcot.

Mr. W. E. Wright, ditto of the zillah of Chittoor.

Mr. R. H. Lathom, ditto ditto of the zillah of Trichinopoly.

Mr. G. T. Travers, ditto ditto of the southern division of the ceded districts.

Mr. J. Cochrane, ditto ditto of the western division of the ditto, at Bellary.

Mr. J. H. Peille, ditto ditto of the eastern division of the ceded districts, at Cuddapa.

Mr. R. W. Irwin, ditto ditto of the zillah of Madura.

Mr. J. S. Savory, ditto of the zillah of Dharapooram.

Mr. G. W. Gillio, do. do. of the southern division of Malabar at Augryapoore.

Mr. W. Clephane, ditto ditto of the zillah of Calicut.

Mr. E. Wood, acting register to the court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. T. Hamilton, register to the provincial court of appeal, and circuit for the centre division.

Mr. J. O. Todd, register to the zillah court of Mausulipatam.

Mr. W. O. Shakespear, assistant to the register of the zillah court of Mausulipatam.

Mr. T. Jarret, commercial resident at Mausulipatam.

Mr. G. Moore, deputy-accountant-general, and commercial accountant.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, secretary and accountant to the sinking fund.

JUNE.

Mr. John Bing, judge and magistrate in the northern division of Canara.

Mr. T. M. Keate, judge and magistrate in the southern division of Canara.

Mr. George Gregory, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Ramnad.

Mr. Thomas Newnham, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Chittaput, in the southern division of Arcot.

Mr. P. Kinlock, register of the court of appeal and circuit, in the centre division.

Mr. E. Powerey, register of the court of appeal and circuit, in the western division.

JULY.

Mr. Francis Stratham, register to the collector of Vellore and Ongole.

Mr. Septimus Money ditto, to the zillah court of Chittoon.

Mr. John Sullivan, ditto to the ditto of Chittaput, in the southern divison.

Mr. John Forbes, ditto to the ditto in the southern division.

Mr. Rous Peter, ditto to the ditto of Trichinopoly.

Mr. W. Sheffield, ditto to the ditto in the northern division of Tanjore.

Mr. Thomas Harding, ditto to the ditto in the southern division of Tanjore.

Mr. Joseph Dacre, ditto to the ditto of Madura.

Mr. Charles Woodcock, ditto to the ditto of Tinnevelly.

Mr. W. G. Monck, ditto to the ditto of Conubatore.

Mr. Thomas A. Oakes, ditto to the ditto, in the eastern division of the ceded districts.

Mr. James Vaughan, ditto to the ditto in the western of the ceded districts.

Mr. Hector Shaw, ditto to the ditto in the southern division of the ceded districts.

Mr. S. Ibbetson, ditto to the ditto in the southern division of Malabar.

Mr. John M'Kerrel, ditto to the ditto in the northern division of Canara.

Mr.

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Mr. R. Abercromby, ditto to the ditto in the southern division of Canara.
Mr. W. Sanders, ditto to the ditto of Ramnad.
Mr. Terrick Hamilton, ditto to the provincial court of appeal and circuit in the centre division.
Mr. Edward Powney, ditto to the provincial court of appeal and circuit in the southern division.
Mr. J. H. Pearson, ditto to the provincial court of appeal and circuit in the western division.
Mr. P. Kinlock, collector in the zillah of Ramnad.
Mr. David Hill, assistant to the under secretary to government, in the revenue and judicial department.
Mr. Edward Holden Cruttenden, assistant to the register of the court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.
Mr. Edward Stuart, ditto ditto.
Mr. Thomas Townsend, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Vellore.
Mr. James Vaughan, register of the zillah court, in the northern division of Malabar.
Mr. John Gwatkin, deputy secretary to the board of trade.

AUGUST.

Mr. Charles Harris, acting agent for the salt monopoly.
Mr. Thomas Geoghegan, assistant, under the secretary to government, in the revenue and judicial department.
Mr. Robert Alexander, collector in the zillah of Ganjam.
Mr. George Paske, judge and magistrate of the zillah of Vizagapatam.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. G. Houston, assistant, under the secretary to government, in the revenue and judicial department.
Ernest William Tallofield, esq. a member of the board of trade.
James Strange, esq. magistrate and collector at Pondicherry.
Mr. James Munro, assistant, under the chief secretary to government, in the secret, foreign, and political department.
Mr. Alexander Falconer, senior, member of the board of revenue.
Mr. William Thackeray, jun. member of the board of revenue.

OCTOBER.

Mr. H. R. Oakes, register to the zillah court of Manargoody.
Mr. Thomas Harding, ditto ditto of Salun.
James Henry Cassamajor, esq. sub-treasurer and mint master.
The hon. L. G. K. Murray, collector of Madras.
The hon. John E. Elliott, assistant to the principal collector in the ceded districts.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. F. A. Savage, commercial resident in the ceded districts.

DECEMBER.

Mr. David Hill, assistant under the collector of Tinnevelly.

JANUARY, 1807.

Mr. James Chatfield, assistant under the secretary to the board of revenue.
Mr. Thomas Watts, ditto ditto.
Mr. Charles Harris, acting member of the board of revenue, in the absence of Messrs. Hodgson and Thackeray.
Mr. Hector Shaw, subordinate collector in the ceded districts.
Mr. Francis William Robinson, assistant under the secretary to the board of revenue.
Mr. F. A. Robson, deputy commercial resident at Ganjam.
Mr. R. B. J. Honyman, assistant under the chief secretary to government in the secret, political, and foreign departments.
Lieut. M'Lean, deputy post-master at Vellore.
Mr. J. G. Turnbull, assistant under the secretary to government in the revenue and judicial departments.
Mr. Edward H. Woodcock, do do do.
Mr. S. M. Nicholls, assistant under the the chief secretary to government, in the secret, political, and foreign departments.
Mr. G. F. Cherry, do. do. do.

FEBRUARY.

Mr. C. E. Stuart, assistant under the principal collector in the ceded districts.
Mr. Webb Thackeray, assistant to the judge and magistrate of the zillah of Bellary.

MARCH.

Mr. G. W. Saunders, assistant under secretary in the revenue and judicial department.

APRIL.

Mr. F. A. Savage, commercial resident at Maddepollam.
Mr. A. Stodart, deputy commercial resident at Ganjam.
Mr. H. Vibart, assistant to the secretary of the board of revenue.
Mr. William Oliver, deputy Persian translator to government.
Mr. R. H. Tulloh, assistant under the register of the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

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BOMBAY.

MAY, 1806.

Mr. Hallet, to be a senior merchant.

Messrs. Drummond, Diggle, Steadman, and Baber, to be junior merchants.

Messrs. Romer, Rowles, Jenkins, and Osborne, to be factors.

AUGUST.

J. H. Bellasis, to have charge of the department of customs at Baroach.

J. B. Sparrow, to be assistant to the custom-master at Surat.

Julian Skrine, to be post-master at Surat, vice Sparrow.

G. C. Osborne, to be French and Dutch translators to government, vice Wappers.

DECEMBER.

James Taylor, of Calcutta, esq. to be commissioner for administering oaths, and taking affidavits &c, &c. within the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, in the common law, equity, ecclesiastical, and admiralty jurisdictions of the court.

J. Elphinston, to be a senior merchant, vice Spencer, deceased

R. T. Goodwin, to be a junior merchant, vice Elphinston, promoted.

R. E. Stephenson, register, and assistant to magistrate at Tannah.

MARCH, 1807.

George Cumming Osborne, to be private secretary to the hon. the governor, vice Shank, resigned.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

1806.

	May 2.		May 12		May 19.		May 26.	
	Buy.	Sell.	Buy	Sell	Buy.	Sell	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	5 0	5 8	5 12	6 4	5 12	6 4	5 8	6 0
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	1 4	1 12	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 4	1 8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	0 12	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 4	1 8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804	0 12	1 0	0 12	1 0	0 12	1 0	0 12	1 0
Ten per cents. .. pm.	2 0	1 8	1 12	1 8	1 12	1 0	1 12	1 8
Do. for 2 years ... do.	0 8	0 0	0 2	par	0 2	par	0 2	par

	June 2.		June 9.		June 16.		June 23.	
	Buy.	Sell.	Buy	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	1 0	4 0	8 5	5 8
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 10	0 14	0 8	0 12	0 6	0 10	0 10	0 14
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	0 10	0 14	0 8	0 12	0 6	0 10	0 10	0 14
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	par	0 4	0 4	1 8
Ten per cents. ... pm.	1 12	1 8	1 12	1 8	1 12	1 8	1 12	1 8
Do. for 2 years ... do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par.

	June 30.		July 7.		July 18		July 21.	
	Buy.	Sell	Buy	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	5 0	5 8	5 0	5 8	5 6	6 0	4 8	5 0
Old 8 per cents .. ditto	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 4	0 8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 4	0 8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 8	par
Ten per cents ... pm.	1 12	1 8	1 12	1 8	1 12	1 8	1 12	1 8
Ditto for 2 years ... do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par

1806.

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1806.

	August 1.		Aug. 11.		Aug. 18.		Aug. 25.	
	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	4 0	4 8	4 0	3 8	4 0	3 8	4 0	
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8
Do. do, of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804	0 8	par	0 8	0 8	0 8	par	0 8	par
Ten per cents. ... pm.	1 12	1 8	1 12	1 12	1 8	1 8	1 12	1 8
Ditto for 2 years .. do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par

	Sept. 1.		Sept. 8.		Sept. 15.		Sept. 29.	
	Buy	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	3 0	3 8	3 0	3 8	3 0	3 8	3 0	3 8
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	par	0 4	par	0 4
Eight per cents loans, of 1800	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	do.	0 4	do.	0 4
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par
Ten per cents ... pm.	1 12	1 12	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	
Ditto for 2 years ... do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par

	Octob. 6.		Oct. 13.		Oct. 23.		Oct. 27.	
	Buy	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	3 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	3 8	4 0	3 8	4 0
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	par	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4
Do. do of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par
Ten per cents. ... pm.	0 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8
Ditto for 2 years ... do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par

	Nov. 3.		Nov. 10.		Nov. 17.		Nov. 24.	
	Buy.	Sell	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	3 8	4 0	3 8	4 0	3 12	4 4	3 12	4 4
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8
Eight per cents loans, of 1800	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4
Do do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par
Ten per cents. ... pm.	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8
Ditto for 2 years ... do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par

	Dec. 1.		Dec. 8.		Dec. 15.		Dec. 22.	
	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	4 4	4 12	4 4	4 12	4 4	4 12	4 8	5 0
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4
Do do of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par
Ten per cents. ... pm.	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8
Ditto for 2 years ... do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par

1807.

	Jan. 5.		Jan. 12.		Jan. 19.		Jan. 26.	
	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 0
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10	0 8	6 12
Eight per cents loans, of 1800	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 8
Do. do of 1801, 2, 3 and 1804 ... pm.	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 8	par
Ten per cents. ... do.	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8
Ditto for 2 years ... do.	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 4	par

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1807.

	Feb. 2.		Feb. 9.		Feb. 19		Feb. 20.	
	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	5 8	6 0	5 12	6 4	5 0	5 8	5 0	5 8
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 6	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	par	0 8	par	0 8	par	0 0	par	0 0
Do do. of 1801, 2, 3, and 1804 .. pm.	0 8	par	0 8	par	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 4
Ten per cents. ..... do.	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8
Ditto for 2 years .... do,	0 4	par	0 4	par	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4

	March 2.		March 9.		March 16.		March 30.	
	Buy.	Sell.	Buy	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 0
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 8	0 12	2 0	1 4	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Do. do. of 1801, 2, 3, and 1804 ... pm.	0 4	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8
Ten per cents. ..... do.	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 8
Ditto for 2 years ..... do.	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4

	April 6.		April 13.		April 20.		April 27.	
	Buy	Sell	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. ... discount	4 0	4 8	3 0	3 8	2 8	3 0	2 8	3 0
Old 8 per cents. ... ditto	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	0 4	0 8	0 2	0 4	0 0	par	0 0	par
Do. do of 1801, 2, 3, and 1804 ... pm.	0 4	par	0 4	par	par	0 4	par	0 5
Ten per cents. ..... do	2 8	2 0	2 8	2 0	2 8	2 0	2 8	2 0
Ditto for 2 years ..... do.	0 8	0 4	0 2	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 4

General Orders by the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, April 17, 1806.

The governor-general in council has been pleased to extend the contract and agency with Mr. Fairlie for victualling the European troops, and maintaining the army cattle, belonging to the establishment of this presidency, on the present terms and conditions, till the 1st of August next, with exception to the troops and cattle stationed in Bundlecund, and the westward of the jumna, which Mr. Fairlie is to continue to provide for on agency.

THOS. HILL,
Officiating Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, May 1, 1806.

Ordered, that the following extracts from the general letter from the honourable the court of directors, dated 23d October, 1805, be published in general orders.

Par. 2. "We have this season (1805) resolved to appoint one hundred and fifty-five cadets for the infantry on your establishment.

3. "We have also resolved to appoint twenty-eight assistant-surgeons for your presidency."

4. "We shall also appoint twenty-eight cadets for our artillery and engineer corps in India, who will receive their education at the royal military academy at Woolwich; their destination for the several presidencies will depend on the existing deficiencies of each, when they are reported qualified."

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Fort William, May 6, 1806.

On the occasion of withdrawing the army from the duties of the field, and of placing it in cantonments, in consequence of the conclusion of the late honorable and advantageous peace, which the valor and exertions of that army have primarily produced, the governor-general in council fulfils a satisfactory obligation of his public duty, in renewing the expression of gratitude and approbation, which, in the course of the late contest with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, a series of splendid achievements have successively demanded. The governor-general in council accordingly requests, that the right honorable lord Lake will accept the most cordial thanks of this government for the eminent services which his lordship has rendered to the British nation, and to the honorable company in India, by the animated efforts of his public zeal, in distinguished military talents, personal gallantry, and invincible firmness on every occasion of danger or emergency, from the commencement of the late war with Jeswunt Rao Holkar until its termination in the recent honourable and advantageous peace with that chieftain. To the successful exertion of these combined qualities must, under Providence, be primarily ascribed the augmented power and reputation of the British arms, and the consolidation and security of our empire in India, which have been produced by the issue of the late contest. The governor-general in council also records the expression of his public gratitude to the officers and men of his majesty's and the honorable company's army, who, under the direction of their illustrious commander, and animated by his example, have participated in the dangers, the hardships, and the glory of the late arduous and successful campaigns; for their exemplary discipline, their fortitude, and firmness, under the severest trials of fatigue and difficulty, and their activity and persevering courage in the hour of battle. To the latest period of recorded history, the glory and renown of the gallant officers and men of his majesty's army, and of the army of Bengal, and of their illustrious commander, will be inseparably connected with the memory of those signal victories and achievements, by which the rights and dignity of the British government have been vindicated, the peace of India has been restored, and the power and prosperity of this empire have been consolidated and secured.

THOS. HILL,
Officiating Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, May 8, 1806.

The governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the following monthly allowances be granted to all corps in which messes now are, or hereafter may be established, which are to provide for all expences attending the accommodation of these messes. To each regiment of European cavalry or infantry in his majesty's or the honorable company's service, when actually marching, or in the field, sonaut rupees one hundred and fifty, and when in garrison, or cantonments, seventy-five. To each regiment of native cavalry and battalion of native infantry, when actually marching, or in the field, sonaut rupees one hundred and twenty, and, when in cantonments, sixty rupees. The above allowances are to be drawn by the adjutant of the corps, for every month in which the mess shall have been conducted, upon certificate to that effect

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effect, signed by the commanding officer. The accommodation of the mess of that part of the regiment of artillery which is at the presidency, will be provided for, as heretofore, at the public expence, and as the detachments from that corps are seldom sufficiently large to render it necessary to make any provision for the accommodation of the mess, the governor-general in council does not deem it to be necessary to authorize any monthly allowance on that account.

THOS. HILL,
Officiating Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, May 15, 1806.

The high state of efficiency in which the important departments committed to the charge of major John Campbell, agent for providing camels for the army, and gram for the cavalry, have been maintained during the late war, by the judicious arrangements, and uncommon personal activity, of that zealous officer, have been repeatedly noticed to the government by the right honourable the commander in chief—and the strict integrity and scrupulous attention to economy, with which the duties of these important departments have been conducted by major Campbell, are fully evinced by the report of the military auditor-general on major Campbell's public accounts. The conduct of major Campbell, in the instances above adverted to, is highly honourable and creditable to the character of that officer, and has produced extensive benefits to the public service. Under these considerations, the governor-general in council deems it to be his duty to signify, in the most public manner, his approbation of major Campbell's conduct in the management of the important departments committed to his charge, during the late war; and as a further mark of his sense of the integrity, zeal, and ability manifested by major Campbell in the performance of the duties of these departments, the governor-general in council is pleased to direct that the increased salary which was granted to major Campbell as agent for camels and gram, by the orders of the governor-general in council, of September, 1803, during the war, shall be continued to that officer as long as he shall hold that appointment.

THO. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Depat.

Fort William, May 15, 1806.

The honourable the court of directors, in their general letter to the governor-general in council, of the 12th July, 1805, have been pleased to confirm the general orders of the governor-general in council, of the 4th August, 1803, declaring, "officers of artillery and engineers, when promoted to the rank of general officers, to be eligible conformably to the existing regulations of the honourable the court of directors, to be employed on the general staff." The honourable court have also been pleased to approve that part of the general orders, of the 4th August, 1803, which states, that "the general principle established by the public regulations of the government, of the 5th of June, 1795, which prohibit general officers from performing regimental duties, and from conducting the details of their respective corps, is applicable equally to all general officers in every branch of the service." The honourable court, in their general letter above adverted to, have also stated, that it is not their intention that colonels of the company's service shall be promoted to the rank of major-general, independently of the operation of his

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majesty's general brevet promotions. In pursuance of the orders of the court of directors 242d paragraph of the general letter of the 12th July, 1805, the table allowance, now granted to colonels of regiments and of battalions, and all allowances of that nature, are to be discontinued and abolished from and after the 30th November next.

THO. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, May 15, 1806.

The governor-general in council, at the particular recommendation of the right honourable the commander in chief, and in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case of captain lieutenant A. Mathews, of artillery, deputy commissary of ordnance at Futtyghur, who lost his leg and thigh in the battle of Delhi, is pleased to determine, that captain lieutenant Mathews shall be exempted from the operations of the orders of government, of the 14th of November last, declaring the situations of deputy commissaries of ordnance to be incompatible with the situations of regimental captains. This exception from the general rule established by the orders of the government above adverted to, is admitted by the governor-general in council, in the present instance, as a mark of attention and indulgence to a deserving officer, who has suffered severely in the execution of his duty on active service against the enemy.

THO. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. dept.

Fort William, May 15, 1806.

Ordered, that the following paragraphs of a general letter from the honourable the court of directors in the public department, dated 5th June, 1805, be published in general orders.

5th. "We have resolved to augment the establishment of chaplains for your presidency, which is, therefore, to be as follows:

6th. "At Calcutta, allowing for the present occupations of the provost and vice-provost of the college, and supposing they may be able, occasionally, to attend to the higher duties of their clerical functions, - - - - - - 3

For the garrison of Fort William,....	1
For two out of three civil stations, recommended in the letter of the 9th January, ...	3
1797, above-mentioned,...	2
For military stations within the provinces as formerly,..... ..	4
For military stations in Oude, as formerly,.....	2
For the ceded provinces, ...	1
Total	16

16. "We have further resolved, that the following salaries be annexed to the chaplains at the other stations, viz.

17. "To the chaplain to the garrison of Fort William, and to each of the chaplains at the military stations within the provinces, current rupees 10,000 per annum.

18. "To the chaplains at the military stations in Oude, current rupees 12,000 each; the above, as you will perceive, are higher than the salaries formerly annexed to those stations."

20. "On examining into the allowances, at present drawn by the chaplains, as stated in the book of military establishments on the 30th April, 1803, we observe, with much surprise, that the chaplain at the Cawnpore station receives, in addition to the allowances as such, allowances nearly to a similar amount as acting chaplain

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lain to each of the two king's regiments of dragoons stationed there, thus multiplying threefold the allowance intended to serve for the performance of duties applicable to all the troops which should at any time be attached to that station.

21. "In like manner we observe, from the same documents, that one of the chaplains at Calcutta, (Mr. Limrick) is called acting chaplain to his majesty's 22d regiment of foot, and receives as such sicca rupees 534 12 per month, in addition to the allowances drawn by him as civil chaplain.

22. "We are not able to trace upon your records any authority for these multiplied allowances: we observe, indeed, on your military consultations, of the 30th September, 1802, that a reference was made from the office of audit on a claim of this nature, from the reverend Mr. Auchmuty, in consequence of his officiating as chaplain to two regiments, on which in your letter to the adjutant-general, communicating the auditor-general's report for the information of the commander in chief, you expressed your intention to direct the double allowance to be discontinued, but previously wished to be favoured with the commander in chief's sentiments; these sentiments, however, do not appear to have been furnished; at least we do not find they have been recorded.

23. "We consider these extra allowances as totally repugnant to to the regulations of the service, and to our intentions in fixing the salaries to the chaplains at military stations, which, as already observed, were meant to remunerate the performance of religious duties for every corps attached to those stations; they were likewise, as you remarked on the occasion above-mentioned, inconsistently with the principles laid down in his majesty's warrant, of the 23d September, 1796, as quoted by the military auditor-general, in his letter of the 22d August, 1802, and in every view of the subject, they appear to us to be an unreasonable and profuse expenditure of the public money.

"24. We, therefore, positively direct, that all additional allowances, of the nature in question, shall forthwith cease, and that the chaplains of stations be restricted to the salaries herein before directed, to be annexed thereto from receipt of these our orders, which salaries are to be in full of all emoluments from the company.

25. "We have resolved that henceforward a gradation of rank shall take place in the clerical establishment at our several presidencies, and that this shall he regulated by seniority of appointment from the lowest to the highest stations of emolument, unless there shall be some reasonable objection thereto."

The preceding orders of the hon. the court of directors respecting chaplains are to take effect from this date.

THO. HILL,

Letter, dated July 3, 1805.

11th.—"We have taken into our consideration the case of Mrs. Maxwell, widow of lieut.-colonel Maxwell, of his majesty's 19th regiment of dragoons, who fell gloriously, at the head of the cavalry, in the battle of Assaye, leaving a young and deserving woman destitute of any provision.

12th. "In considering this case, although we find that there is no example

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their public duties, they should state, as fully and circumstantially as may be practicable, the nature of the service required to be performed; leaving it to the commanding officer to judge of the strength of the force which should be employed in the execution of the duty in question. By these means, the responsibility of calling in the aid of the military will rest entirely with the civil magistrate, and the allotment of the force will depend upon the commanding officer, who must necessarily be the best judge of the question. At the same time it is essential it should be understood, that officers commanding corps or detachments in the different districts, are not empowered to exercise any discretion, either in granting or withholding military aid, whenever applications may be regularly made to them, by the magistrate, for guards or detachments for the maintenance of the peace, or for the support of the general police of the country. In order, however, to prevent the employment of military force, except in cases of actual necessity, the governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the magistrates, in the ceded and conquered provinces, be required to report to government, whenever they may deem it necessary to call in the aid of the military in support of the civil power. The governor-general in council observes, that an order to the effect of that above stated, was issued to the magistrates in the ceded provinces, under date the 30th June last. It being essential, however, on every ground, to restrict the employment of military force to cases of absolute necessity, the governor-general in council is pleased to desire, that the magistrates of the ceded and conquered provinces will give the strictest attention to the orders now issued to them.

On the principle above stated, the governor-general in council likewise resolves, that whenever the magistrates may require permanent guards for the protection of the public cutcherries, of the jails, of the treasuries, or for other purposes, they furnish the officer commanding the corps or detachments from which the guards are to be furnished, with the necessary information respecting the nature of the duty to be performed; leaving it to the commanding officer to determine, on a consideration of the information so obtained, regarding the strength of the guards required. The governor-general in council is further pleased to determine, that the principle of the foregoing rules be also considered applicable to the collectors of the land revenue and customs, to the commercial residents, and to any other civil officers to whom it has been usual to furnish guards or detachments for the conduct of the business of their respective offices, and that it be accordingly left to the commanding officers to judge of the strength of the guards or detachments required, after receiving the necessary information on the subject from the civil officers, by whom the applications for such military aid may be made.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, July 3, 1806.

The members of the medical board, in granting certificates to officers of his majesty's or the honourable company's service, desirous of proceeding to Europe for the recovery of their health, are to observe the following forms of cer-

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certificates, according to the nature of the case, instead of the form of certificates prescribed by general orders of the 23d December, 1796.

FORM No. I.

"I do hereby certify, that A. B. is in a bad state of health, and that I think it highly advisable for him to return to Europe by the first opportunity."

No. II.

"I do hereby certify, that A. B. is in a very bad state of health, and that I think a return to Europe necessary for his recovery."

No. III.

"I do hereby certify, that A. B. is in an extremely bad state of health, and that, according to the best of my judgment, a speedy return to Europe is indispensably necessary for his recovery."

THOS. HILL.
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, July 17, 1806.

The governor in council, adverting to the order of the honorable the court of directors, contained in their general letter in the public department, dated the 5th June, 1805, respecting the establishment and allowances of chaplains, observes, that the honorable court, in the 6th paragraph of that letter, have allowed thirteen chaplains for the civil and military stations under this presidency. Four of that number are stated to be for the military stations in the lower provinces, including the station of Barrackpore, but exclusive of the garrison of Fort William, under a supposition that Barrackpore was one of the military stations at which a chaplain was permanently required to be stationed. The reverend Dr. Claudius Buchanan was appointed, by minutes of council of the 7th April, 1797, "to do duty for the present at Barrackpore." That temporary appointment continued until the 15th of May last, when it ceased, conformably to the orders of the honorable the court of directors, published in the orders of that date; and as the continuance of a separate chaplain for the performance of clerical duties at Barrackpore is unnecessary, such occasional clerical duties as may be required to be performed, at Barrackpore, will be discharged in future by the chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, as a part of his duty as chaplain to Fort William, the troops at Barrackpore being considered a part of that garrison. The following are the civil and military stations for which chaplains are allowed, viz.

CIVIL STATIONS.

3 chaplains for Calcutta, the Revd. Mr. Brown,
Mr. Limrick,
Dr. C. Buchanan.
1 Do. Patna..... Vacant.
1 Do. Dacca..... Vacant.

MILITARY STATIONS.

1 Chaplain..... Cawnpore.
1 Do..... Futty Ghur.
1 Do..... Muttra.
1 Do..... Chunar.
1 Do..... Dinapore.
2 Do..... Berhampore.
1 Do.....Garrison of Fort William.
The Revd. M. Jeffreys.

The following is the order of rank of the chaplain, at present belonging to this presidency, viz.

The revd. Mr. W. Lewis, on furlough in Europe, appointed by the court of directors in the 23d paragraph of their general letter, dated 2d Feb. 1781.

The revd. Mr. D. Brown, appointed by the governor-general in council, to be chaplain to the garrison of Fort William on the 27th February, 1788, which appointment was confirmed by the court

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of directors in the 94th paragraph of their general letter, dated the 6th April, 1789.

The revd. Mr. P. Limerick, appointed in the 8th paragraph of the general letter from the court of directors, dated the 28th of March, 1788.

The revd. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, appointed in the 10th paragraph of the general letter from the court of directors, in the public department, dated the 22d April, 1796.

The revd. James Ward, appointed by the court of directors in the 10th paragraph of their general letter, in the public department, dated 18th October, 1797.

The revd Dr. H. P. Stacy, appointed by the court of directors in the 5th paragraph of the general letter from the court of directors, dated the 26th August, 1801.

The revd. Henry Shepherd, appointed by the court of directors in the 4th paragraph of their general letter, dated the 23d June, 1802.

The revd. Jeffreys, appointed by the court of directors in the 6th paragraph of their general letter, dated 4th August, 1802.

The revd. Henry Martyn, appointed by the court of directors in the 4th paragraph of their general letter, dated the 3d July, 1805.

The next two chaplains who shall be nominated by the court of directors for this establishment, will be appointed on their arrival to the two military stations in the lower provinces, which shall then be vacant, and the remaining two chaplains necessary to complete the establishment, to the civil stations of Patna and Dacca, unless the public service should require any temporary departure from the principle of this arrangement.

Where the salaries of stations are the same, the selection for each station will be made by the governor-general in council with the aid of the recommendation of the commander-in-chief, if the station be a military one, not being the station of the garrison of Fort William.

With a view more effectually to carry into effect the orders and intentions of the honorable the court of directors respecting chaplains, the governor-general in council is pleased to determine, that all chaplains of this establishment shall be eligible to be appointed either to the civil or military stations where chaplains are permanently allowed, and that they shall be appointed to the stations to which superior salaries are annexed according to seniority in all practicable cases, "unless there shall be some reasonable objection thereto," conformably to the principle prescribed in the 25th paragraph of the honorable court's letter.

The governor-general in council will recommend to the honorable the court of directors to admit to the benefits of pensions and furlough, the chaplains belonging to this presidency, after they shall have served in India the time prescribed by the honorable court, whether they shall have served the whole of that time at a military station or not.

Chaplains being already appointed by the preceding orders to the civil station of Calcutta, and the garrison of Fort William; ordered, with a view to enable government to complete the arrangement of chaplains as far as is practicable at present, that the right honorable the commander-in-chief be requested to propose the names of the remaining chaplains of this establishment

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establishment now in India, to be appointed to the military stations in the upper and lower provinces, conformably to the principles established by these regulations.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Aug. 20, 1806.

The governor-general in council has already expressed in the general orders issued under date the 6th of May last, the high sense which he entertains of the distinguished merits and services of the whole of the forces of his majesty and the honorable company, employed during the late war, under the personal command and direction of his excellency the right honorable lord Lake. But on the occasion of the embarkation of his majesty's 25th regiment light dragoons, which formed a part of those forces, for the presidency of Fort St. George, the governor-general in council considers it to be an obligation of his public duty, to apply the expression of his admiration and applause specifically to the merits and services of that corps. The general orders issued by the right honorable lord Lake on the 5th ultimo, on the occasion of the departure of his majesty's 25th regiment of light dragoons from Cawnpore, records (in language reciprocally honorable,) a public testimony of the exemplary exertions, zeal, and gallantry of that regiment under his lordship's direction, in the memorable battle of Laswaree, and on every other occasion which has offered of distinguishing itself, during the period of his lordship's command in India. It remains, therefore, only for the governor-general in council to express his cordial participation in those sentiments, and his sincere regret at the approaching departure of that distinguished regiment, and the governor-general in council unites in the just conviction expressed by his lordship, that in whatever quarter of the globe, the services of the regiment may be required, the spirit and ardent zeal, which have ever characterized the 25th dragoons, will support it, in the hour of difficulty and danger, and ensure it that success, which must ever be the result of valour and steady discipline.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Aug. 21, 1806.

As the contractor, according to the terms of his agreement, is not to victual Europeans at stations or outposts where the number of non-commissioned officers and privates do not exceed seven; in all such cases, the batta of the Europeans is to be drawn and included in the same pay abstract in which their subsistence shall be drawn, and paid with the subsistence to the men, with exception however of the batta of the sick men in the hospital, which is not to be drawn, as their diet and other necessaries will be furnished by the surgeon, who is entitled to an allowance for those purposes. The governor-general in council hereby calls the attention of commanding officers of stations, posts, and detachments of the army to the section of musters published in minutes of council in the military departments, dated 22d August, 1796, and directs that the monthly muster rolls of elephants, camels, draft and carriage bullocks, shall be transmitted with the other muster returns of the troops, by the mustering officers, direct to the military auditor-general. The gover-

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nor-general in council deeming it to be highly improper that any officer holding a staff appointment at any army station, or an officer who may be employed in the capacity of personal staff to the commanding officer at such stations, should act as agent for a contractor, is pleased to direct that this practice, which is evidently so much at variance with the established principles of controul, shall be hereafter discontinued; and every officer holding a staff employed, is hereby positively prohibited from undertaking such an agency.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Aug. 28, 1806.

The governor-general in council is pleased to direct all persons, formerly in the service of the Mahratta or other native states or chiefs, who quitted the service of such states and chiefs, and availed themselves of the protection of the British government, in consequence of the proclamation issued by the governor-general in council, under date the 29th Aug. 1803, to report their names, place of residence, and the rank which they respectively held in the service which they quitted, to the secretary to government in the secret, political, and foreign department, for the information of the honorable the governor-general in council, without delay.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Sept. 6, 1806.

Instances having occurred of officers embarking for Europe on furlough, and on retiring from the service, without complying with the regulations of government, which direct "that officers and surgeons proceeding on foreign ships shall forward to the secretary to government, certificates from the captains or pilots specifying the dates of dispatch or departure of ships respectively," the commander-in-chief directs, that the strictest attention be invariably paid to those directions in future, by all commission officers, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, chaplains, or others, belonging to any department of the army, who may be permitted to embark either for Europe, or elsewhere, on furlough, or to retire from the service, on board of foreign or other ships that may not be dispatched by the civil officers of government. Duplicates of such certificates to be sent to the adjutant-general's office at Fort William. And all officers, surgeons, or assistants, who may be permitted to visit other presidencies, or to proceed to sea, for the benefit of their health, are directed to report the date of embarkation, the name of the ship on which they proceed, and the date of their return to the presidency, to the town major, and to the adjutant-general at Fort William. Officers, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, chaplains, or warrant officers, who may arrive at the presidency from Europe; or on leave, or duty from other stations, are also reminded of the necessity of reporting their arrival to the town-major, and adjutant-general, and are strictly enjoined always to report in like manner the date of their departure from the presidency. All officers and assistant surgeons, appointed to corps in the first instance, are also directed to make similar reports on proceeding to join their corps. Lieutenant Scott, of the 2d battalion 5th regiment, is ordered to do duty with the 1st battalion of the regiment, until the 15th of Dec. next, when

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when he will proceed to join the corps, to which he is appointed. John Burke, matross of artillery, doing duty at the arsenal at Fort William, is directed to join his corps.

H. WORSLEY,
Adjutant-General.

Fort William, Sep. 11, 1806.

The following regulations for the guidance of pay-masters, in their capacities of commissaries of supplies, are to have effect from this date.

1. The deputy pay-masters who were appointed by the general orders of government of the 18th June, 1804, to the following stations of the army, and who are also to perform the duty of commissaries of supplies, are to furnish such articles of stores as may be required for the service of the magazines, at their respective stations, according to the following list and prices, to be determined on as soon as the present rates can be revised and equitably adjusted, without any claim whatever to commission.

Futty Ghur,
Cawnpore, (including Allahabad;)
Chunar (including Sultanpore.
Benares, and Ghazepore,)
Dinapore (including Buxar,
Monghier,
Boglepore) and Berhampore.

List of stores which are in future to be furnished by the deputy pay-masters at the different stations, in their capacities of commissaries of supplies, and the rates of which will be here after settled.

Bamboos (of Bengal,) large---ditto middling.---ditto, small.---bamboos, upper country, best short, ---baskets, large.---bellows, brass, smiths.---borax (Tincal),---buntin, country,--- charcoal, mangoe soondry.---cotton, raw.---dammer ---duppers, empty (for each md. they contain,)---eggs.----flour.---glue, Patna.---grease.----gunneys double.----ditto, single.----hides, country.---ditto Corah.---hemp.---iron country.---jars, water.---jute. linen cotton,---linen gurrah, Panta. ---ditto Curwa.---ditto Gudgee.---mats, best.----oil, linseed.----do. mustard.---paint, blue, Patna,---plank, mangoe.---rope jute.---saltpetre, unrefined.---sheep skins,---stone corone.---tape (cotton broad) ---thread ditto.--- timbers, saul, large.---ditto sissoo.---ditto mangoe.----twine, country----jute.---wax.---wood fire.

2. The deputy pay-master who may be charged with the payment of the troops and stations on the west bank of the Jumna, shall also act as commissary of supplies to magazines and stations to the westward of that river.

3. The deputy pay-masters are bound, in consideration of the salaries they receive, and of the above rates which will be fixed on a just and adequate calculation, to furnish such quantities of the stores therein specified, as shall be required of them within one month, at farthest, from the date of the requisition, unless satisfactory reasons shall be produced for further delay, under the penalty of forfeiting the rated value of every article that shall not have been delivered within that period of time.

4. In order to ascertain the time within which it is incumbent on a deputy pay-master to furnish the articles required of him, he shall, whenever an Indent is presented to him, in his capacity of commissary of supplies, and that the stores are not supplied forthwith, indorse it "accepted," and add the date of presentment.

5. Stores supplied in any considerable quantity are, in every practicable case, to undergo a regular survey, agreeably to the established rules of the service previous

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previous to their being received into the magazine, and in case when a survey shall not have been practicable, as on occasion of any sudden emergency, from a want of officers, or from the supplies being too inconsiderable to require a particular survey of them, the commissary, deputy commissary, or other officer in charge of the magazine, is himself to survey and minutely examine the stores, to see that they are in quality, weight, and measure, conformable to what is required by the indent, and that they are in every respect in good condition and adapted to the purpose for which they were indented for.

6. The survey report is, along with the indent on which the stores were passed by the military board, to be tacked to the deputy pay-master's bill, and forwarded with it as a necessary voucher, to the office of the military auditor general.

7. In cases when stores shall have been supplied on emergent indents, under the authority vested in commanding officers of stations, without the previous sanction of the military board, such indents, accompanied by the deputy pay-master's bills for the stores so supplied, vouched in the manner directed in the 6th article, are to be transmitted, through the regular channel of the brigade major of the station, to the secretary of the military board, for the purpose of being submitted for their sanction.

8. When the indents shall have been passed by the board, they will, together with the bills, be forwarded to the office of the military auditor general, of which due intimation will be given to the deputy pay-master by the secretary of the military board.

9. If any deputy pay-master shall, in his capacity of commissary of supplies, furnish stores without authority of the right honourable the commander in chief, or the military board, (except in cases of emergency, which are provided for by the 7th and 15th articles) he shall not be held entitled to make any charge against the company for stores so furnished, and the military auditor-general shall reject all such bills as may be presented to him for stores supplied without either of the authorities above-mentioned, or without the emergency of the case requiring that they should be so supplied.

10. The deputy pay-masters are however authorized to comply with the indents of the ordnance officers in charge of magazines for such articles as may be requisite to complete the proportions of petty stores allowed to be issued to quarter-masters by the general orders of 13th September, and 14th November, 1796, taking care that the quantities issued on such indents do not exceed the regulated allowances, and that the indents, with the receipts of the ordnance officers for the contents, are transmitted regularly every month to the military board office for the sanction of the military board.

11. The supplies to be furnished by the deputy pay-masters are to be confined to the wants of the magazines, and not to extend to the engineer department, or that of the quarter-master-general.

12. The commissaries, deputy-commissaries, or other officers in charge of magazines, are to be furnished with a copy of the list of stores to be supplied by the deputy pay-master at the different stations of the army, by which their indents on the deputy pay-master are to be regulated, and they are positively enjoined

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enjoined not to indent on them for any article not specified therein, except in cases of absolute necessity, of which necessity the military board are to be judges in the first instance. The indents and bills for all such extra articles shall be made out separate from those for stores *authorised* to be furnished by the deputy pay-master, and the rates at which the articles are charged by the deputy pay-master must correspond with his actual *bona fide* disbursements, (which must be certified to be so upon honor,) the bills for which are to be accompanied by the original bill or receipt for the sum paid for them, and to be attested by the following declaration: "I, A. B. do hereby declare upon my honor, that the articles charged for in this bill have been purchased by me, on the public account, at the rates specified; that I do not directly or indirectly derive any emolument from their purchase; and that I have endeavoured, to the best of my power, to procure them on the most reasonable.

(Signed "A. B.
"Deputy pay-master at the
"station of——."

13. The agent for the supply of military stores at the presidency, and the deputy pay-masters acting in their capacity of commissaries of supplies, being the only persons authorised to furnish any article of military stores; commissaries, deputy commissaries, or other officers of ordnance, shall on no account act as commissaries of supplies of stores; nor on any occasion whatever be concerned in purchasing or procuring military stores; the regulations of the service placing them in their proper situations of officers of custody, check and controul in the department to which they belong.

14. The list of stores and their rates to undergo revision every two years.

15. Indents on the commissary of supplies shall not include any article which the commissary, or other officer of ordnance, shall have it in his power to make up from the materials in the magazine under his charge, or which he may be able to procure from a neighbouring depot or magazine; provided, however, the purpose for which such articles are required is not of an emergent nature, or that the service would be liable to be prejudiced by the delay that could attend a requisition on another depot or magazine, in all such cases the discretion of the officer commanding, and the rules of the service which provide for public emergencies must be the guide.

16. It is however expected, that commissaries, and officers of ordnance, in charge of magazines, will prevent the necessity of having recourse to the commissiaries of supplies, for Europe, and other articles not in the list of stores which they are authorised to supply, and which are usually sent from the grand arsenal of Fort William to the different magazines, by foreseeing the probable demand there will be for such articles, and by making timely applications to the military board for the requisite supplies, as well as by keeping themselves informed of the state of magazines within their reach.

17. Until a new table of rates can be prepared for the different stations of the army, deputy pay-masters are to continue to furnish the usual stores according to the rates heretofore allowed.

T. Hill,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort

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Fort William, Sept. 18, 1806.

Ordered that the following conditions of the agreement, entered into by government with Mr. Fairlie, for the supply of military stores, &c. and with Messrs. Inglis, Raitt, and Co. for the supply of chumani, be published in general orders.

The stores are to be supplied on indents passed by the military board, setting forth the specific purposes for which they are required; and the contractor or contractors are obliged to furnish the several articles of stores, if of less cost than sicca rupees 5000: within one month after the indent or indents, passed by the military board, for such stores, shall have been presented by the public officer or department, for whose use they may be required; if the stores be of the value or cost, of sicca rupees 5000: within two months, and if the value or cost of the stores be sicca rupees 10,000: within three months after the indents passed as before shall have been presented to the contractor, unless sufficient and satisfactory reasons shall be assigned by the contractor to the military board, for any longer delay in their delivery.

Immediately on the indent being presented to the contractor, passed by the military board as above, he is to endorse the same "accepted," adding the date of presentment, so as to ascertain the time within which it is incumbent upon him to furnish the articles required.

No stores are, on any account, to be received in large quantities from the contractor, until they shall have been surveyed, and approved as good and serviceable, and corresponding with the prescribed musters (in case where musters are fixed by a committee of officers nominated for the purpose.

The commissary of stores, garrison store-keeper, executive officer, barrack-master, and agent for gun carriages, and powder barrels, are to attend the committees of survey in their respective departments, and to point out, to the committees, such stores as may be tendered by the contractor, and which may in their judgment be any way objectionable or unfit for service, and these officers, viz. the garrison store-keeper, executive-officer, barrack-master, and agent for gun carriages and powder barrels, will be held responsible for any store admitted by the committees of survey, with their consent, which may afterwards be found unfit for the purposes for which they were intended.

The contractor is bound to furnish the commissary stores, and garrison store-keeper, with lists of the articles which he shall from time to time offer to deliver into the arsenal, or garrison stores, in which lists are to be expressed the numbers of the indents, as registered by the military board office, by which the supplies of the articles so offered shall have been authorized, and committees of surveys, or inspecting officers being furnished by the commissary of stores, or garrison store-keeper, as the case may require, with the said lists, shall insert the corresponding numbers of the indents in their reports of the survey, which are to be forwarded in the usual manner through the town-major's office, to the military board.

The store which may be rejected by the committees of survey as unfit for the service, will be at the expense of the contractor, who will

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will in no case be entitled to any indemnification, either for the original cost of stores so rejected, or for any expense attending their transportation or custody.

In all cases where a large quantity of stores of considerable value may have been rejected, the contractor shall be at liberty to appeal to the military board, whose decision, or that of the committee, to consist of no less than two of its members, deputed by them for the purpose of inspecting the rejected stores, shall be final.

Should it appear that stores, which have been thus finally rejected, have again been tendered for the public service by the contractor, he shall, on the same being proved to the satisfaction of government, be held to have forfeited double the rate of the article, or articles, of stores so tendered, and government, moreover, on clear proof of such intended imposition, reserves to itself the right of annulling the contract altogether.

All risque and expense attending the provision, transportation, and custody of the stores, until they shall have been approved, and received on survey and inspection, by the proper officers, shall, in all cases, and under all circumstances, be borne by the contractor, and not by the honorable company; on the other hand, no unnecessary delay is to attend the reception of the stores from the contractor; it being the duty of the commissary of stores, garrison store-keeper, executive officers, barrack-master, and agent for gun carriages and powder barrels, in their respective departments, to make the requisite application to have committees of survey appointed for the inspection of stores, whenever they shall be tendered by the contractor.

The indents of the contractor, after they shall have been complied with by him, and indorsed, "received serviceable," by the officer for the use of whose department the stores may have been supplied, are, together with a duplicate, or authenticated copy of the survey report of the stores so supplied, to be tacked to his bills for the same, and together with them to be forwarded to the military auditor-general, by whom they will be passed, conformably to the contract rates, and to the prescribed mode for adjusting accounts in the military department.

Proportionate and periodical supplies of cash will be made to the contractor or contractors, (at the recommendation of the military board) calculated on quarterly estimates, of the expected demands to be furnished for that purpose, by the departments for whose use respectively the stores shall be required.

All stores required for the department of the commissary of stores, are to be delivered at the arsenal of Fort William, and all stores required for the barrack-master at such place, within the garrison of Fort William, as he shall point out.

Timbers of a bulky nature, bricks, soorkies, coah, sand and conker, are to be tendered at Ballao Ghaut, where the garrison store-keeper will assume the charge of them after they shall have passed the prescribed survey or inspection.

All other stores not specified as above, are to be delivered at the garrison store rooms.

Accoutrements for two-thirds of the army are to be delivered at Cawnpore, and it will be at the option of the contractor to deliver at the same magazine such number of

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of tents as may be required for the service of the upper stations, that is, at and above Allahabad, the accoutrement and tents to be delivered to be subject to the same risks of survey, rejection, and check, as are hereby made and provided.

The casement in Fort William, which has hitherto been appropriated to the use of the agent, is to be allowed to the contractors for the use of their stores.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Oct. 16, 1806.

The governor-general in council having determined that the off-reckoning accounts shall hereafter be closed on the 31st December, in place of the 30th April, the compensation authorized by general orders of the 18th ult. to be paid to the troops belonging to the establishment of this presidency, in lieu of clothing for the years 1804-5 and 1805-6, is to be restricted to the 31st Dec. 1805.

THOS. HILL.
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

The governor-general in council is pleased to order and direct, that the regulations of government, of the 18th April, 1808, establishing certain allowances to commanding officers for hircarrahs, guides, and intelligence, &c. be applied to officers commanding detachments and out-posts in the conquered provinces.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Oct. 16, 1806.

The honorable the governor-general in council is pleased to direct that the following terms of Mr. Measure's contract, for providing the clothing of the army, and for packing, transporting, and insuring the clothing to the different stations of the army, be published in general orders.

CAVALRY.	
Serjeant-Major, Current rupees.	24 0
Serjeant	21 10
Trumpet-major	22 4
Subadar	23 8
Jemadar	14 0
Havildar	10 4
Naick	5 5
Trumpeter	5 0
Trooper	5 4
Farrier	5 0
EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.	
Serjeant-major	10 0
Drum-major	28 4
Serjeant	10 8
Corporal	9 8
Gunner	5 1
Drummer	6 0
Matross	5 0
GOLUNDAUZE.	
Zemadar	8 12
Havildar	8 4
Naick	5 0
Sepoy	4 12
LASCARS.	
Serang	2 4
Tindal-first	2 0
Tindal-second	1 14
Private	1 13
EUROPEAN ARTILLERY INVALIDS.	
Serjeant	7 12
Corporal	7 8
Drummer	6 0
Matross	4 13 6

EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

	White lace and yellow lace. Tin buttons.	—brass buttons.
Serjeant-major	15	19 0
Drum-major	24	29 0
Grenadier-serjeant.	10 4	12 8
Ditto. Corporal.	5 10	5 12
Ditto. Drummer,	4 14	5 0
Ditto. Private	5 9	5 12
LIGHT COMPANY.		
Serjeant	9 11	11 14
Corporal	5 0	5 12
Drummer	5 4	5 6
Private	4 12	4 14
Battalion-Serjeant.	10 0	12 2
Ditto. Corporal.	5 9	5 11
Ditto. Drummer.	4 13	4 15
Ditto. Private	5 8	5 10

EUROPEAN

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EUROPEAN INFANTRY INVALIDS.

Serjeant-major, ...ct. rupees....	14 8
Serjeant.....	7 0
Corporal.....	5 8
Drummer.....	4 12
Private.....	5 7

NATIVE INFANTRY.

	White lace and yellow lace and tin buttons,		brass buttons.		
Serjeant-major ct. rupees	15		19	0	
Quarter-master-serjeant,	10		12	8	
Drum-major,.....	24		29	0	
Grenadier subadar,.....	15		17	0	
Ditto jemadar,.....	6	6	4	10	
Ditto havildar,.....	5	3	5	5	
Ditto naicks,.....	5	2	5	4	
Ditto drummer,.....	4	14	5	0	
Ditto sepoy,.....	3	12	3	13	6
Battalion subadar,	12	0	14	8	0
Ditto jemadar,...	5	15	6	4	0
Ditto havildar,..	5	2	5	4	0
Ditto naick,.....	5	1	5	3	0
Ditto drummer,	4	13	4	15	0
Ditto sepoy,.....	3	11	3	12	6

NATIVE INFANTRY INVALID.

Serjeant-major, ct. rupees,.....	12 0
Subadar	8 0
Jemadar.....	5 4
Havildar.....	4 0
Naick.....	3 8
Drummer.....	4 12
Sepoy.....	3 9

The marine and Ramghur battalions, and Bhauglepore-hill rangers, are to be clothed at the same rates with those specified for the native infantry.

Rates of packing, transporting, and insuring the clothing of the army.

	Pack. pr. bale.	*Transp. pr. bale.*	*Insur. pr. ct.*
To Barrackpore,	2	14... 1	0...0 6
— Berhampore,	2	14... 2	12...0 8
— Boglepore,	2	14... 3	8...1 0
— Mongheer,	2	14... 5	8...1 4
— Dinnapoor,	2	14... 5	8...1 8
— Chunar,	2	14... 7	4...1 12
— Allahabad,	2	14... 9	0.. 2 0
— Cawnpore,	2	14...11	0...2 8
— Futtyghur,	2	14...12	0...2 10
— Lucknow,	2	14...12	0...2 8
— Bundlecund,	2	14...14	0...3 0
— Midnapore,	2	14... 3	0...0 8
— Dacca,	2	14... 3	0...1 12
— Chittagong,	2	14... 6	0...2 8
— Kissengunge,	2	14... 6	0...1 8
— Ballasore,	2	14... 7	0...1 8
— Cuttack,	2	14...10	0.. 2 0
To Malacca,	2	14...15	0.. 6 0
— Ceylon,	2	14.. 15	0...6 0
— Penang,	2	14...14	0...6 0

THO. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Depart.

Fort William, October 16, 1806.

Considerable expense having been incurred by government, in permitting officers holding the temporary and nominal appointments of brigadiers to draw the "superior batta," and also an extraordinary personal allowance under the denomination of "brigadier's allowance," during the same period of time, under the misconception of the orders and intentions of government upon that subject, the governor-general in council deems it to be proper to notify in public orders, that whenever the public service shall hereafter require the nomination of brigadiers to command brigades of the army, they are to receive an extra personal allowance equal to "brigadier's allowance," viz. sonaut rupees twelve per diem for the performance of that duty, but no superior batta. In the event of any of the officers, who shall hereafter be appointed brigadiers, being previously to appointment entitled to superior batta for commanding regiments or battalions, under the regulations established by minutes of council, of the 12th August, 1796, the superior batta in such cases is to be drawn by the officers on whom the immediate and actual command of such regiments or battalions may devolve, conformably to the regulations of the 12th August, 1796, above adverted to.

THO. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort

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Fort William, November 20, 1806.

Descriptive rolls of all native commission officers who have joined the regulars from the provincial corps that were reduced in the course of the present year, are to be sent to the adjutant-general's office without delay, in order to their being furnished with commissions accordingly.

The rolls are to specify the rank to which such officers are actually entitled, agreeably to the orders issued on the occasion, viz. The rank next above that which they respectively held in the regulars previous to their transfer to the provincials on the formation of the latter corps. The date of rank is to be from the period at which their rank and pay ceased in their late provincial battalions. All officers, non-commissioned officers, including drummers or privates, appointed to corps of the line, from the reduced provincials, who shall not have joined on the 30th of this month, are to be struck off and returned deserted. Rolls of all European commission officers of the several corps of the honourable company's service, belonging to the establishment of Bengal, who have not received his majesty's commissions, corresponding to those of their respective commissions in the honourable company's service, are to be forwarded to the adjutant-general's office without delay, specifying the rank and date of promotion to the several ranks, for which his majesty's commissions may not have been received.

H. Worsley,
Adjutant-general.

Fort William, November 23, 1806.

The honourable the court of directors have been pleased to order, that the establishment of a second lieutenant-colonel and second major to each battalion of artillery, authorized by general orders, of the 15th May last, shall have effect from the 21st September, 1804. The right honourable the commander in chief will be pleased to take the necessary steps for having such alterations made in the rank assigned to the officers of artillery, as the orders of the honourable court render necessary. In pursuance of the orders of the honourable court, the difference of pay only is to be drawn by the officers of artillery, to be promoted from the 21st September, 1804, in consequence of the present orders.

Tho. Hill,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, November 20, 1806.

The governor-general in council is pleased to authorize the following establishment of gun drivers, and gun lascars, for the horse artillery.

GUN DRIVERS.

1 Havildar, 1 Naick, 24 Gun drivers or privates.	With pay, batta, cloathing, tentage, &c. of the corresponding ranks in the corps of Golundauze.

The governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the present establishment of gun Lascars, for the horse artillery, be reduced to

1 Serang, 1 1st Tindal. 1 2d ditto, 24 Lascars,	With pay, batta, cloathing, tentage, &c. of the corresponding ranks in corps of the foot gun Lascars.

Tho. Hill,
Acting Sec. Mil. Depart.

Fort William, November 20, 1806.

All applications to government from the commanding officer of the cadet company, respecting the institution

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institution under his charge, are to be transmitted through the right honourable the commander in chief, excepting such as relate to the buildings, which are to be forward to the military board.

When tents are required to be sent to Baraset for the accommodation of the cadets, the town major will indent on the military board for the requisite number of tents, and the military board will instruct the commissary of stores to send the tents to Baraset.

THO. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Depart.

Fort William, December 4, 1806.

In pursuance of the orders, passed by the governor-general in council, on the 10th of April last, for restricting the command of the "provincial battalions," to officers under the rank of major, no officer above the rank of captain will, in future, be appointed to command a "provincial battalion;" nor will any officer, under the rank of major, be appointed to command one of those battalions, previously, or subsequently to the 10th April last, be permitted to retain such command after he shall have attained the rank of major. Officers of major or lieutenant-colonel, now holding the command of provincial battalions, will be permitted to retain those commands, until promoted, when they must relinquish such command.

THO. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Depart.

Fort William, December 24, 1806.

The governor-general in council has been pleased to authorize the following establishment for the Golandauze corps.

Staff.—1 native doctor, the same as to a battalion of sepoys; 1 drill serjeant, 1 drill corporal, Europeans; 1 pay havildar, to each company as in the native infantry. *Arms and accoutrements.*—The same as those of any European artillery. *Camp equipage.*—1 private tent for the drill serjeant and corporal. 1 paul (or ¼ of a sepoy tent) to every fourteen men, that is, to the party attached to every two six-pounder battalion guns. The pauls are to be made to close at one end. This will require for the corps forty-two tents of one paul each, equal to 10½ sepoy tents, or two pauls less than the complement for a battalion of native infantry.

Allowances.—To the commanding officer of the corps for stationary, writer, &c. the same as to a battalion of sepoys, sonaut rupees 20. To the officer commanding, or in charge of a company, for stationary, writers, repairs of arms, &c. the same as to a company of sepoys, per month, sonaut rupees 50. To the surgeon for medicines, in the proportion of what is allowed to a sepoy regiment, per month, sonaut rupees 132.

The quarter-master of artillery at the station, where the head quarters of the corps may be, for repairing pauls, for pins, mallets, gunny bags, sulletahs, &c. in proportion to the camp equipage, at the rate established for a sepoy corps. To the quarter-master of artillery, as above-mentioned, for targets, the same as to a battalion of sepoys, per annum, sonaut rupees 45.

Quarter-master's establishment for the corps of Golundauze.

1 Tindal, 5 Lascars, half of what is allowed to a sepoy battalion; 1 mistry smith, 1 fireman, 2 hammermen, or one forge; 1 carpenter, 3 bildars, a cart, half

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half of what is allowed to a sepoy battalion.

The quarter-master's establishment, as well as all quarter-master's allowances to this corps, is to be drawn for by the quarter-master of artillery, where the head-quarters of the corps may be. Except that the allowance for re-repairing pauls, or pins, mallets, gunny bags, &c. to the tents, with details at battalion guns, is to be drawn for by the officer in charge of such details, when no artillery quarter-master is present. The native doctor, and medicine allowances, to be drawn for in situations respectively, agreeably to the rules established for corps of native infantry. The drill serjeant and drill corporal to be drawn for in a bill, signed by the commanding officer of the corps. The camp equipage, not detached on command, to be in the custody of the quarter-master, as above-mentioned.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Jan. 1, 1807.

The governor-general in council has been pleased to determine, that the establishment of European artillery and infantry invalids, for this presidency, shall consist of two companies of European artillery invalids, and two companies of European infantry invalids. The proportion of non-commissioned officers and privates for each company of the European infantry invalids to be continued as at present, and the proportion of non-commissioned officers for each company of the European artillery invalids, to be six serjeants, six corporals, and six gunners, with drummers and privates the same as at present. The officers and men belonging to the company of European and infantry invalids to be reduced, in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, are to be posted to the remaining companies of European infantry invalids. The right honourable the commander in chief will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for carrying the foregoing arrangement into effect. The governor-general in council directs, that all bills against individuals, on account of the fund arising from the property captured from the enemy during the late war, be sent to the paymasters of the corps to which these individuals belong, signed by a prize-agent, and that the amount due to the fund be recovered from those indebted to it, by monthly stoppage from their pay.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Jan. 8, 1807.

The governor-general in council having determined, that the contract for clothing the army on this establishment, which was assigned to Mr. Joseph Measures in general orders, by the vice-president in council, dated the 15th of August, 1805, for three years, shall commence from the 1st January, 1806, instead of commencing with the official year, 1804-5. The following conditions of that contract, in addition to those published in general orders of the 16th of October, 1806, are now published for the information of the army. The clothing for the common year, 1806, for the troops stationed above Chunar, is to be in readiness to be dispatched from Calcutta on the 1st day of June, 1807; and the clothing of the same year for the troops at and below Chunar, with exception to the presidency station, is to be in readiness for dispatch from Fort William on the 1st day of August,

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August, 1807; the clothing for the troops at the presidency station is to be ready for delivery to those troops on the 20th day of September, annually. The clothing for each successive year, is to be in readiness for dispatch to the troops above, at and below Chunar, on the above-named days of the months specified, of the year following that for which the clothing is required; and the contractor for packing and transporting the clothing of the army, is bound to have it dispatched from the presidency for the respective stations, within five days from the dates fixed for its being in readiness for dispatch. The contractor is to prepare the clothing for the corps at the different stations of the army, in such order of priority as shall be prescribed to him through the adjutant-general, reporting to that officer whenever he shall have completed the clothing of any battalion of European artillery, with the Golundauze and gun-lascar companies attached to it, or of any regiment of European or native cavalry or infantry. The contractor shall be regulated by the indents of the quarter-masters, countersigned by the commanding officers of corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each corps; these indents, as soon as received from the different corps, will be separately transmitted to the contractor, through the office of the adjutant-general, who will record the dates of transmission; but the contractor will be authorized by the commander in chief, signified through the adjutant-general, to commence making up part of the clothing immediately upon the acceptance of his proposals the first year, and on the 1st of January, every year after, without waiting for the receipt of the indents. The clothing of Europeans and of the drummers and fifers, both of European and native corps, is to consist of one coat, according to musters; and that of the native troops also of one coat. The contractor is to attend particularly to the three distinct sizes, of which the muster coats are prepared, and to furnish each corps with an equal proportion of coats, of the different sizes; and such of the corps as may be at the presidency, are to be allowed to send any man they have of an extraordinary size, and whom the largest muster coat could not be made to fit, to the contractor's taylor, to be measured for their clothing. The quarter-masters of corps at the upper stations, will be directed to furnish the contractor with the measures for clothing of any men belonging to such corps, not of the ordinary size; and he is to prepare the clothing accordingly; as the names of the men will be written on each measure, the contractor is to distinguish each extra-sized coat, by putting a label upon it, mentioning the person for whom it is intended. Spare cloth is to be left at the seams, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as in the muster coats. The qualities of the cloths, of which the coats of the several ranks are to be made, shall be as follows: For the regulars, subadars of cavalry, the best superfine broad or town cloth; jemadars of cavalry, the same as for the subadars; for havildars of cavalry, fine scarlet cloth; for naicks and troopers, aurora; for trumpeters and farriers, cloth the colour of the facings of the corps, and faced with aurora. The twist, cord, lace, and trimmings, with every other mark, distinguishing the different ranks on the musters, to be carefully observed by the contractor; and the clothing to be prepared, in every respect,

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respect, equal in size, and the materials to be equal in quality to the musters. For serjeant-majors, drum and fife-majors, and subadars of infantry, best superfine broad cloth; for infantry serjeants, artillery serjeants, and corporals, and for jemadars, middling cloth; for drummers and fifers of artillery and infantry, including the native corps, whose coats are to be red, aurora; for the drummers of infantry corps, whose coats are to be the colour of the facings, coarse cloth; for gunners and matrosses of artillery, blue coarse cloth, and aurora cuffs and facings; for jemadars and havildars, of Golundauze, middling blue cloth, with facings of middling red cloth; for naicks and private golundauze, coarse or ordinary blue cloth, with aurora facings; for European infantry, corporals, and privates, native infantry, havildars and naicks, aurora cloth; for privates of native infantry, lacca cloth; for serangs, tindals, cossabs, and lascars, whether of artillery or infantry, and pioneers, ordinary purpets. For the invalids: serjeant-majors, superfine broad cloth; for subadars, middling ditto; for jemadars, aurora ditto; for havildars, ditto; for naicks, lacca ditto; for sepoys, ditto; for drummers, ordinary blue ditto; for fifers, ditto; for pioneers, a close jacket of dark-green purpet, with black cuffs and collar. The trimmings of all the clothing to be the same as the musters. The clothing is to be tendered in the garrison of Fort William, free of any additional expense whatever, previous to its being inspected. After having undergone inspection in the garrison of Fort William, as aforesaid, by a committee of officers, their certificate of the goodness and due correspondence of the clothing with the musters, both in quality and workmanship, will be necessary; the vouchers of it being approved and accepted, must accompany the delivery of the clothing to the agent for packings, and transporting it to the different stations of the army; or to stations beyond sea, as the case may be, or to such other persons as shall be appointed by government to receive it. In case the clothing, or any part of it, shall be rejected by the committee, the contractor or contractors may require the inspection of such part of the clothing by three members of the military board, whose determination shall be final; and if against the contractor, he shall be then subject to a penalty of a breach of contract. The clothing, after having been surveyed and approved, and until it be packed, to be sent to the army, shall be lodged in Fort William under two keys, one of which shall remain with the fort major, the other with the agent for packing and transporting. The sole responsibility for the clothing shall rest on the contractor or contractors, until it shall have been approved as above-mentioned, and delivered over to such persons as shall be appointed to receive it, immediately after such inspection. Advances shall be made in cash to the contractor or contractors in the following proportions, to enable him, or them, to prepare the clothing, viz. For European clothing, 15 per cent. on the contract value of the computed number of suits of cloathing engaged to be furnished, to be advanced for the first year, on the execution of the deed of contract; and on every succeeding year on the 1st of January, and ten per cent. on the 15th of June each year. For the native clothing, including the invalids and pioneers, ten per cent. for

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for the first year, to be advanced on the execution of the contract; on every succeeding year on the 1st of January, and ten per cent. on the 15th of June each year. The calculation of the advances to be made by the military auditor-general from the returns in the adjutant-general's office, dated the 1st of Jan. 1807, and the 1st of January every year after.——If any alteration shall be made in the clothing of the army, or any part thereof, at the expiration of the first, second, or third year, the difference of expense shall be settled by arbitration; one arbitrator to be appointed by the military board, one by the contractor, and a third to be chosen by both; and the difference of expense so adjusted, shall be brought to the debit or credit of the contractor, as the case may require.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Jan. 17, 1807.

Extract from the proceedings of the hon. the governor-general in council in the political department, under date the 12th of Jan. 1807.

"On the occasion of the departure of the Persian ambassador, and of the consequent dissolution of his excellency's guard of honour, the governor-general in council deems it an act of justice to record the sense which he entertains of the meritorious conduct of capt. H. B. Kelly, in the command of his excellency's guard. In discharging the duties of which command capt. Kelly has manifested a degree of vigilance, prudence, and attention, highly creditable to his character as an officer, and eminently conducive to the preservation of good order, under circumstances which rendered the exertion of those qualities peculiarly necessary for the preservation and accommodation of dispute between the sepoys and the followers of the ambassador."

Ordered, that the preceding extract be sent to the military department, for the purpose of being published in general orders.

(A true extract)
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to the Govt.

(A true copy)
THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Jan. 15, 1807.

With a view to prevent any deviation from the spirit of the regulations of the 30th of Nov. 1792, and of the 19th of Dec. 1796, and the 12th of April, 1804, by which officers in the military branch of the service are indulged with permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, or to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe, in cases of certified sickness, without forfeiting the personal allowances of their rank, in the event of their remaining at those places as prescribed by the regulations; and in conformity to the principle prescribed by the orders of the hon. the court of directors, by which officers holding staff appointments, or other employments out of the line of their regimental duty, are required to relinquish such appointments, on their quitting the presidency to which they belong, with the permission of government and the commander-in-chief, to proceed to Europe; the governor-general in council deems it to be proper to notify, in public orders, that when officers holding staff appointments, the command of independent or irregular corps, or other employments of the line of their regimental duty, shall embark, under the permission of government, "to proceed to the Cape, and eventually to Europe," or to

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" St. Helena, and eventually to Europe," such appointments or commands, &c. will be considered as vacant from the date of the dispatch of the ships on which the officers shall respectively embark, according to the general rule of the service in such cases.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

FEBRUARY.

Fort William, Feb. 12, 1807.

The governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the following regulations of government, of the 11th Oct. 1785, be re-published in general orders.

" The paymaster-general is, after the close of every year's books, to furnish accounts current to any person who may have received, by the order of the board, or otherwise, advances on account of military charges, and have neglected settling them previous to the balancing of the military books."

The governor-general in council also deems it proper to direct, that the account current of every officer, agent, or contractor, who may have received advances of cash, by order of government, or otherwise, shall be adjusted by the military paymaster-general, immediately after the military books of the past year shall have been balanced, when the military paymaster-general shall proceed to recover the balances that may appear to be due on these accounts respectively. In cases, however, when it may be necessary to transfer the balance of the past year's accounts of an officer in charge of a department, of an agent or contractor, to the accounts of the following year, such balance shall always be considered as an advance of cash made to the agent, or other person, for the current expenses of his department, and acknowledged by a receipt under his signature accordingly; and the paymaster-general, on his part, will grant a certificate to the officer, agent, or contractor, stating that his accounts have been adjusted up to the 30th April of the past year, and that there are not any demands against him on the books of the pay-office, by which means all retrospect to the accounts of former years will be rendered unnecessary.

THO. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Feb. 19, 1807.

The hon. the governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the adjutants of all effective corps of European artillery and infantry, on the establishment of this presidency, be allowed horse allowance in garrison and cantonments, as well as in the field, from this date.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Feb. 26, 1807.

The hon. the governor-general in council, in order to facilitate the adjustment of claims for clothing, has been pleased to establish the following regulations, which are to have effect from the 1st day of Jan. 1807. In all cases of casualty arising from death, discharge, transfer to other corps, or to the non-effective establishment of any European non-commissioned officer or private, or of any native officer or soldier of cavalry, infantry, pioneers, or artillery lascars, to whom clothing may be due, the officer commanding the corps in which such casualty occurs, shall draw from the paymaster of the station, in separate abstracts for each year, accompanied by a roll of the names and rank of the persons to whom clothing

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clothing is due, the value of such clothing, according to the contract rates, which he shall pay to the officers or soldiers discharged or removed, or to the heirs of deceased soldiers, on their receipts prior to their quitting the corps. Duplicates of such abstracts and rolls shall accompany the monthly returns of corps to the adjutant-general's office, and a general roll of payments for the preceding year shall be annually transmitted from each corps and department, on the 1st of January, to the same office. The paymasters of stations shall enter all payments made on account of arrears of clothing to European or native corps, on a separate account; copy of which, accompanied by the abstracts as vouchers, they shall regularly transmit to the military paymaster-general, who will carry the whole to the annual debit of the off-reckoning fund for the years specified in the abstracts. In no case are native troops to be allowed to quit the corps, to which they may be attached, until the claims shall have been adjusted.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Feb. 28, 1807.

The governor-general in council has much satisfaction in publishing to the army, the following letter to the adjutant-general, from the military secretary to his excellency the right hon. the commander in chief, and the orders referred to in it.

"*To lieut.-col. Worsley, adjutant-general, &c. &c.*

"Sir,

"I have received the commands of the right hon. the commander-in-chief, to transmit the accompanying general order, wich, with the sanction of the hon. the governor-general in council, you will be pleased to publish to the army.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "G. A. F. LAKE,
Mil. Sec Head Quarters.

"H. C. ship Walthamstow,
Saugar Road, Feb. 24, 1807."

"General Orders, by the commander-in-chief, head quarters, on board the hon. company's ship Walthamstow, Saugur Road, 24th Feb. 1807.

"The right hon. lord Lake having taken his departure from Fort William, for the purpose of returning to Europe, feels himself now called upon to perform the last act of public duty in his situation of commander-in-chief in India, by recording his final testimony of the character and conduct of the army of India, and of all the officers and soldiers who have served under his command. In attempting the discharge of that duty, his lordship feels it difficult either to do justice to them, or to his own feelings, under the mixed sensations of pride and regret, inseparable from the occasion of contemplating their merits, and of bidding adieu to officers and men, collectively and individually, endeared to him by habits of intercourse, and the mutual exertion of the spirit of professional enterprize during the long period of six years, for the most part passed amidst the vicissitudes of climate, and the laborious duties of the field, in the service of their king and country. The merits and the services of the army, and of all the officers and troops engaged in the late arduous war in India, have been so repeatedly and so emphatically expressed and recorded by the supreme government of the British possessions in Asia; and the gratitude and applause of the com-

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mander-in-chief have been so frequently called forth to express his admiration of the gallant spirit of enterprize and exertion of the officers, the steady discipline and undaunted valour of the troops, that the commander-in-chief feels any endeavour of his to add to their reputation, would only tend to lessen its estimation, in proportion as the attempt must fall short of the praise which it deserves. It therefore only remains for his lordship to express once more his most sincere and hearty thanks for the distinguished honour which he has derived from the gallant exertions and splendid successes of the British army in India, and to record that testimony which his personal observation and experience, during the period of six years, entitles him to pronounce, that the approbation which has been bestowed on them has been most eminently deserved, and that they have established a just and undoubted claim to the best rewards which can be bestowed on them by a grateful government. The commander-in-chief feels, that to ascribe any peculiar merit to the conduct by which the officers and soldiers, his countrymen, have been actuated beyond what might attach to their distinguished valour and noble perseverance, during a long and arduous war, would be felt only as a negative compliment; but he finds it difficult to do justice to the merits of our native soldiers, who have encountered every danger with the most exemplary valour, who have submitted to every hardship and privation with the utmost fortitude and perseverance, and who, to promote the cause in which they were engaged, have, on many occasions, made a cheerful and ready sacrifice of every habit and prejudice which they have been taught to regard as most dear and inviolable. If any weight can attach to his success, or any influence be derived from the acknowledged national benefits that have been justly ascribed to the fortitude and valour of the British army in India, during the period of his command, the commander-in-chief will esteem it the greatest honour, and the highest gratification of his life, to employ that weight and influence in promoting the interests and exalting the character of that gallant army, to which he now subscribes his affectionate FAREWEL. The remainder of his days will be enlivened by the recollection of those public services which obtained for him the approbation of his king and country; and his lordship will never cease to cherish the affectionate remembrance of the companions of his glory, and the promoters of his success, during the eventful period of his long command in India."

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

MARCH.

Fort William, March 16, 1807.

Lieutenant-colonel R. H. Colebrooke, surveyor-general, is directed to proceed on duty by water to the upper provinces, for the purpose of completing certain surveys according to instructions, which will be transmitted to him by the secretary to the government. Lieutenant White, at present employed in surveying the country on the Delhi frontier, is directed to discontinue that duty on the 1st of June next, after which period the allowances of every description now drawn by that officer for surveying, &c. are to cease.

R. PARRY,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

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Fort William, Public Department, March 25, 1807.

The following clause of the first decennial loan published in the Calcutta gazette of the 21st June, 1798, is re-published for general information.

"Secondly. That the principal shall be paid at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of ten years, at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, either in cash at the presidency, or by bills, to be drawn by the governor-general in council, on the honorable court of directors, at the same rate of exchange of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, payable fifteen months after date; but reserving to the honorable court an option of postponing payment of the bills so to be drawn for the principal for one or two years longer, upon paying interest thereon half yearly, to be calculated at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from and after the expiration of the term of fifteen months from the date of the bills to the day of payment, provided that persons who may be desirous of receiving payment of the principal in Bengal, shall signify such desire in writing, to the accountant-general, twelve months previous to the expiration of the term of the loan; and provided also, that the governor-general in council shall, in this latter case, have an option of postponing payment of the principal, for one or two years after the expiration of the term of the loan, upon paying interest thereon annually, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, to the day of payment."

The public are hereby informed, that the governor-general in council will not avail himself of the option reserved in the foregoing clause of postponing payment of the principal of the loan for one or two years. The promissary notes will be discharged at the expiration of the term of ten years from their respective dates, either in cash at the general treasury, or by bills on the honorable court of directors, and the holders of these obligations, who may be desirous of receiving payment of the principal in Bengal, are accordingly required to signify such desire to the accountant-general in writing, agreeably to the conditions of the loan. Published by order of the honorable the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

APRIL.

Fort William, April 2, 1807.

The permission given to Mr. Thomas White, assistant-surgeon, in general orders of the 8th Sept. last, to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, is extended six months, from the 15th ultimo.

R. PARRY,
Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, April 2, 1807.

The governor-general in council having determined to carry into effect the orders of the honourable the court of directors (contained in their general letter, dated 20th April, 1803) respecting the formation of the retired list, and the consolidation of the off-reckoning funds of the three presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, from the 1st of January, 1803, is pleased to direct, that a proportion of the surplus off-reckonings of the official year 1802-3, or from 1st of May to 31st December 1802, shall be immediately distributed among the colonels and other officers entitled to

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to share therein, according to the annexed statement, prepared by the military auditor-general, from the proceedings of the committee lately assembled in Fort William, for the examination of the off-reckoning accounts of the year 1802-3; and that the remainder of the surplus off-reckonings of the year 1802-3, or from the 1st January to the 30th of April, 1803, shall be thrown into the general fund of the three presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, for the year 1803. The annual accounts of the off-reckoning fund will continue to be examined as heretofore by a committee of officers, who will be appointed for that purpose, who after having adjusted all charges of preparing, packing, and transporting the clothing, and all other incidental claims upon the fund, will be pleased to state on their proceedings, the gross amount of the surplus off-reckonings in each year, and also furnish a list of the officers entitled to share, noticing thereon particularly all casualties, but without proceeding to make any division of shares. The accounts of the off-reckonings for 1803-4, and for 1804-5, will be most conveniently adjusted, according to the period of the official year; but compensation in lieu of clothing for the last eight months of 1805, having been authorized, the off-reckoning accounts, from 1st May to 31st December, 1805, the committee will find easy of adjustment, and the accounts of the off-reckoning fund up to the 31st December, 1805, being settled, the computation of the off-reckonings from that date, will commence on the 1st of January, and end on the 31st December of each year. The surplus of the off-reckonings of each year beginning 1st January, and ending 31st December, will then be carried to the account of the general fund, and as soon as an account of the surplus off-reckonings, accompanied by the necessary lists of officers entitled to share in the off-reckonings of the corresponding year, shall be received from the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, it shall be the duty of the military auditor-general to prepare and submit to the governor-general in council, with the least possible delay,

1st. A statement of the surplus off-reckonings of the three presidencies, forming the general fund.

2dly. A statement of the sums to be appropriated to the general officers of the three presidencies, placed on the retired list.

3dly. A statement of the remainder of the surplus off-reckonings divided among the colonels of the regiments of infantry and cavalry, and battalions of artillery.

The provincial commander-in-chief will be pleased to order a committee to assemble in Fort William, as soon as may be convenient, for the adjustment of the off-reckonings for 1803-4 and 1804-5, and from 1st May to 31st December, 1805. The governor-general in council deems it to be proper to publish for general information, that a committee for the adjustment of the off-reckonings, will be ordered to assemble on the 1st December next, for the examination of the off-reckoning accounts for the year 1806; by which period it is expected that all claims against the off-reckonings for that year will be presented to the paymasters of stations, who are directed to transmit them to the

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the military paymaster-general, without delay, in order that they may be laid before the off-reckoning committee. A committee will, in like manner, be assembled on the 1st December, in each succeeding year. Conformably to the orders of the honorable the court of directors, contained in the 40th paragraph of their letter, dated the 20th April, 1803, and published in general orders by the governor-general in council on the 12th April, 1804, a proportion of the off-reckonings, equal to two-thirds of the probable amount of each share will be paid to each colonel in India, entitled to share in the general fund; the balance of their respective shares to be received when the accounts of the fund for the corresponding year shall be then adjusted. An advance of 500*l.* will be made by the honorable court to each colonel in Europe annually, on account of the off-reckonings. A list of the colonels, and of the advance on account of off-reckonings they are respectively entitled to receive, shall be prepared by the military auditor-general, and laid before government on the 1st of June annually.

R. PARRY,
Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, April 2, 1807.

The committee ordered to assemble at Fort William, by general orders of the 16th February, 1804, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the claims of the European commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, &c. entitled to share in the prize money arising from the capture of Chinsurah in 1781, having reported that the claims of all Europeans to share in that prize money have been adjusted, with the exception of the claims of six serjeants, which have not yet been preferred, and the time fixed by the orders of government above adverted to for receiving claims on account of natives to share in the Chinsurah prize money, having expired, the governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the proceedings of the committee, ordered to assemble at Fort William, be immediately closed, and that in conformity to the orders of government above adverted to, the share of natives remaining unclaimed, be forfeited. The committees ordered to assemble with the army in the field, and at the several stations of the army, in consequence of the orders of government of the 16th February, 1804, are hereby dissolved; and the committee at Fort William is directed to submit, with as little delay as possible, a copy of its proceedings, for the consideration and orders of the governor-general in council, accompanied with an abstract statement, shewing the total amount of the prize property captured at Chinsurah, the amount which has been disbursed in discharging the claims admitted by government, and the balance remaining in the general treasury.

R. PARRY,
Sec. to Govt.

MADRAS.—*General Orders for* 1806.

Fort St. George, April 25, 1806.

The right honourable the governor in council has been pleased to resolve, that from the 1st of the

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ensuing month, the pay-masters of his majesty's regiments shall be permitted to draw an allowance of 20l. per annum for stationary. His lordship in council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the salaries, at present allowed to the officers, appointed to pay family certificates at the presidency and Vellore, the former amounting to seventy-five pagodas, and the latter to thirty-five pagodas per month, they be permitted to draw a monthly salary of fifty-five pagodas each. This modification to take place from the 1st of the ensuing month.

April 29, 1806.

With a view to prevent confusion in the adjustment of accounts, the right honourable the governor in council is pleased to direct, that all advances of money on other payments to the gentlemen in the military or medical departments, arriving from England at this presidency, shall be issued through the following channels. To assistant surgeons on the establishment at Fort St. George, through the secretary of the medical board. To cadets on the establishment of Fort St. George, through the officer commanding the cadet company, or the officer appointed to take charge of them at the presidency. To assistant surgeons, and cadets belonging to other presidencies, through the town major of Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1806.

The right honourable the governor in council having considered with attention the situation of certain descriptions of staff officers on the establishment of the army under the presidency, who, from the offices which they fill, are not liable to take the field, consequently should not be considered as amenable to muster the camp equipage of their respective ranks, nor entitled to draw regimental tent allowance. Of this description of officers, the right honourable the governor in council considers the military staff attached to himself, (not inclusive of the commandant of the body guard) all military residents at native courts, the military auditor-general, his deputy and assistants; the secretary, deputy secretary, and assistant to the secretary of the military board, the deputy paymaster-general to his majesty's troops; the members of the medical board and their secretary; the commissary of stores at the arsenal of Fort St. George; all fixed commissaries and deputy commissaries of stores, and subordinate stations; all town majors, fort and town adjutants; the agent for furnishing military stores at the presidency; the paymaster of stipends and his assistant at Vellore; the medical storekeeper at the presidency; assistant surgeon at the dispensary; surgeons of the male asylum, lunatic and native hospitals; Black Town jails and St. Thome; all fixed garrison surgeons; in short, no description of officers in public fixed situations are to be considered as entitled to tent allowance. This indulgence having been extended to the army with the exclusive view of facilitating its movements, which in the instances before stated does not apply; all officers, therefore, of the descriptions to which the letter and spirit of this order applies, will only, from the 1st June next, draw the house and office rent already allowed to them under the authority from government; and such officers as are not in receipt of house rent will, for the above period, draw it conformably to the regulations

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regulations established under this head at the presidency, and at subordinate stations when not provided with quarters at the public expense. This order in no shape affects the staff of the commander-in-chief, nor the offices of the adjutant quarter-master-general of the army, or subordinate officers in those departments, or other public officers who may be considered liable to take the field with the army, or to move about from one station to another on duty, as in the instances of barrack masters and judge advocates, &c.

The right honourable the governor in council, having resolved that all officers, in certain fixed staff situations, who are not liable to take the field, shall draw house rent in lieu of tent allowance, from the first of the ensuing month; and his lordship in council having given due consideration to the rates of house and office rent, formerly allowed at subordinate stations, viz. pagodas five per month, indiscriminately to all ranks, (a sum by no means sufficient to enable officers of rank to procure suitable accommodation) has been pleased further to resolve, that field officers, in situations above described, shall draw, as house rent, pagodas fifteen, office rent, pagodas five per month; captains in such situations to be permitted to draw pagodas ten as house rent, and pagodas five per month for an office; subalterns, in such situations, pagodas ten per month, for house and office rent.

The rates of house rent at the presidency and its dependencies to continue as usual, viz. field officers, pagodas twenty; captains, pagodas fifteen; and subalterns, pagodas eight per month. Office rent to be fixed by the right honourable the governor in council, on application from the parties, according to the nature and extent of duty, which the officer applying may have to discharge. These allowances are only to be drawn by staff officers, who are not provided with quarters or office at the public expense, and the abstracts or bills in which they are included, are always to be supported by a certificate from the barrack master, in the following words:—"I do hereby certify, that the officer, drawing house (or office) rent as above, is not provided with a public quarter, and that there are none to be had for his accommodation, (or that of his office) at this station." In the absence of the barrack-master, the certificate is to be signed by the public staff officer of the station, or where there is no officer of this description, by the commanding officer on the spot.

By order of the right honourable the governor in council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Sec. to Govt.

May 31, 1806.—The present allowance of six fanams per day to each man, commanders of ships, on which European troops may be sent from one port to another, being found totally inadequate to the expense of victualling them, the right honourable the governor in council has been pleased to resolve, that an allowance of ten fanams per day, on account of each European, shall be paid by government to the commander of any ship in which troops may be ordered to proceed from any port dependent on the presidency of Fort St. George, provided the troops shall be victualled at the expense of the commander,

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commander, or owner, of the said ship.

(Signed) P. AGNEW,
Adjutant-gen. to the army.

Fort St. George, May 27, 1806.

The right honourable the governor in council has great satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter addressed to this government, by the honourable the governor-general in council, and in stating the cordial concurrence of his lordship in council in the sentiments expressed by the governor-general in council, in regard to the meritorious conduct of the officers and troops of this establishment, who were employed in the field during the operations against Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

"On the occasion of withdrawing the armies of the establishments of the several presidencies from the duties of the field, and placing them in the cantonments, in consequence of the conclusion of the late honourable and advantageous peace with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, we discharge a satisfactory obligation of our public duty in conveying to your lordship in council the expression of the high sense we entertain of the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of that portion of his majesty's and the honourable company's forces, attached to the presidency of Fort St. George, which has been employed on active service during the last contest. Under every trial of fatigue and difficulty incident to a protracted term of a military service in countries recently exposed to the injuries of famine; and the ravages of war, the officers and troops of his majesty's and the honourable company's service, employed under the presidency of Fort St. George, have manifested an exemplary degree of fortitude, activity, and military discipline; and in the execution of the military operations which required their services, their conduct has been distinguished by every quality of perseverance, gallantry, and skill, which can tend to elevate the reputation and establish the ascendency of the British arms. We request that your lordship in council will be pleased to direct the communication of these sentiments to the officers and men of his majesty's and the honourable company's forces of the presidency of Fort St. George, engaged in the duties of the field, during the late contest with Jeswunt Rao Holkar."

June 17th, 1806.—The right honourable the governor in council is pleased to publish in general orders the following regulations, which have been established for the guidance of the chaplains, serving under the orders of this presidency.

Regulations for the chaplains serving under the presidency of Fort St. George.

1. Every chaplain shall read divine service every Sunday morning to the Europeans, civil and military, residing in the garrison to which he is appointed, when the whole of the morning prayer is to be read, and a sermon to be preached.

2. The chaplain is to apply to the commanding officer, or the chief civilian in authority, to allot any convenient room, which can be spared, for the purpose of divine worship, should no regular church be established at the station or garrison to which a chaplain is appointed; and if no such building, or room, can be spared, he is to apply to the commanding officer, requesting

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requesting that a range of tents may be pitched for this express purpose every Sunday morning.

3. Should the clergyman receive any hinderance in the discharge of his duty; should the Europeans not attend divine service, or shops be opened on the Sabbath day, the clergyman is to make the same known (according as the case may be, of a civil or military nature) to the commanding officer, or senior civil servant, in writing, and request his interference to prevent such irregularity in future; and in the event of such complaint not being duly noticed by the commanding officer, or senior civil servant, he is to forward a copy of his complaint to the senior chaplain, to be laid before the right honourable the governor in council.

4. Christmas day, and Good Friday, are to be kept holy, and the usual solemnities of the church duly observed on these holidays.

5. If from indisposition or other causes, divine service should not be performed by the clergyman at the appointed times, a letter is to be addressed to the senior chaplain, accounting for the omission.

6. The practice of baptizing in private houses is to be avoided by the chaplain as much as possible, and the clergymen is to attend at the place appointed for divine service every Saturday at noon, for the purpose of baptizing soldier's children; however, this is not to be considered as authorizing the clergyman to decline attending at any time or place to administer private baptism to such infants as may be in a weak, or precarious state of health.

7. The sacrament of the Lord's supper is to be publicly administered four times in the year, provided there are a sufficient number of proper communicants desirous of receiving it, and it is to be proclaimed on the Lord's day next before Christmas day, Easter day, Whitsunday, and the 13th Sunday after Trinity.

8. Clergymen having obtained the right honourable the governor's permission to marry those in the higher ranks of life, and that of the chief civil, or military officer on the spot, to marry those in the inferior orders, are to direct the attendance of the parties at the church, or place allotted for divine service in canonical hours; and at such time and place only, the marriage ceremony is to be performed, except in cases of emergency; and in all such cases, the cause for deviating from this regulation is to be noted on the back of the marriage certificate forwarded to the senior clergyman.

9. Women are to be churched only in the face of the congregation and during public prayers.

10. Funerals are to be appointed either at half past six o'clock in the morning, or half past five o'clock in the afternoon, and the clergyman is to attend at the latter time if he receives notice of the funeral before three o'clock p. m. but if the notice arrive after that hour, the interment is to take place at half past six o'clock on the morning following; cases, however, may occur which may require a deviation from this general rule.

11. Attention is to be paid by clergymen to those seasons set apart for the fasts, festivals, and other solemnities appointed by the church, and they are particularly to use their influence in preventing public amusements in the holy week (commonly called passion week.)

12.

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12. It is a bounden duty of every clergyman to make frequent visits to the sick Europeans in the hospital, to pray by those who wish for such consolation in their last moments, and, where it may seem proper, to administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

13. No clergyman is to carry on any trade or traffick whatsoever, directly or indirectly.

14. The general order issued by government on the 27th of March, 1805, is to be strictly attended to, regarding marriages, baptisms, and funerals, and the certificates which are to be forwarded to the senior chaplain, are to be made out in the exact form prescribed by that G. O. by clergymen as well as civilians and commanding officers.

15. The junior clergy shall answer all enquiries made by the senior chaplain of Fort St. George, on the state of religion in their respective stations, &c. &c. and point out to him, for the information of government, any irregularities they may observe in their neighbourhood, tending to disturb the peace of society, and to subvert the principles of true religion and virtue; and also regularly report, at the expiration of every three months, on the progress of their ministry to the senior chaplain.

16. The senior chaplain is to communicate to government all matters relative to the church, and all communications from the junior clergy are to be addressed to government through the senior chaplain, in order that he may make such remarks thereon as he may think proper; however, the senior chaplain is not hereby authorized to keep back any letter which may be forwarded to him.

17. The senior chaplain shall from time to time visit the subordinate garrisons, for the purpose of reporting such observations to government as he may conceive of consequence to the cause of religion in this country.

Fort St. George, June 27, 1806.

The right honourable the governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that all paymasters, and garrison store-keepers, in the civil service of the honourable company, appointed to do duty as members of military committees, shall take relative rank with officers of the army, according to the following table of presidency established by the honourable court of directors. Senior merchants, lieutenant-colonels, junior merchants, majors, factors, captains, writers, and subalterns. His lordship in council, however, further directs, that the paymaster shall not in any case take rank of the officer commanding the station at which he may reside.

The right honorable the governor in council having resolved that no fire arms, ammunition, or military stores of any description, shall be purchased or sold by any individual residing under the protection of the government of Fort St. George, (with the exception of regular shop keepers, who may import from England, small arms, battle powder, swords or dirks, for sale to their customers) does hereby order and direct, that all individuals having any ordnance, fire arms, ammunition, or military stores, which may be intended for sale, (with the exception above stated) shall deliver the same at the arsenal of Fort St. George, when a receipt will be granted by the

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the officer of government. The individuals will be reimbursed by the government in the full value of all articles so delivered. It is the desire of his lordship in council, to obviate the inconvenience which the regulation might produce to individuals who may require arms, ammunition, &c. for the protection of ships or other vessels, that may be employed in trade. It is, therefore, hereby notified, that articles will be supplied from the arsenal, when it may be convenient, under the usual authority of government and the military board. By order of the right honourable the governor in council.

G. STRACHEY,
Sec. to Govt.

Published in Fort Saint George, Sept. 10, 1806.

OCTOBER.

Fort St. George, Oct. 10, 1806.

On the occasion of the intended return of his majesty's 19th regiment of light dragoons to Europe, the right honorable the governor in council feels the greatest satisfaction in testifying, in the most public manner, his highest approbation of the conduct of that distinguished and valuable corps. From the period of the arrival of his majesty's 19th dragoons in India, in the year 1782, until the present time, that regiment has shared in almost every action of difficulty and of glory, in which the British arms have been engaged during that long and eventful interval, and has deservedly established a degree of reputation seldom equalled, never surpassed. His lordship in council deems it unnecessary at this moment to enumerate the various instances in which his majesty's 19th dragoons have rendered the most important service to their country: but the glory acquired by that regiment in the field of Assaye, and the important advantages which resulted from its bravery, discipline, and activity, on a late memorable occasion, an instance which cannot be omitted, and which can never be obliterated from the annals of this country, or from the memory of the British nation. His lordship in council was pleased, by a general order under date the 27th August, 1805, to confer a particular mark of his lordship's approbation on his majesty's 74th regiment, at the period of the embarkation of that distinguished corps for Europe, by granting to the officers a donation of three months full batta. Impressed with similar sentiments on the present occasion, his lordship in council has, in consideration of the long and brilliant services of his majesty's 19th regiment of dragoons, resolved to extend to the officers of that regiment a donation of the same amount, which is accordingly directed to be paid previously to their departure.

JANUARY.

Fort St. George, Jan. 2, 1807.

The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to publish, for the information of the army, the following extract of a general letter from the honorable court of directors to the governor-general in council, dated the 21st May, 1806.

Para. 2. "By our letter of the 10th July last, you were informed that we had taken into serious consideration the state of our artillery corps in India, relative to the establishment of field officers attached to the battalions; and of the reference made to the late marquis Cornwallis on the subject of an increase of that establishment.

3. "We

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3. "We have learned, by a communication from G. A. Robinson, esq. the private secretary to the late governor-general, that his lordship had discussed the subject, and from a conviction of the propriety and fairness of the measure we had submitted to his consideration, had determined to adopt it. We conclude, however, from the ever to be lamented death of the noble marquis, so soon after his arrival in Bengal, no steps had been taken to give effect to his lordship's sentiments.

4. "Under these circumstances, as our conviction of the expediency and justice of the augmentation remains unaltered, and as in their letter of the 25th July last, the governor-general and council very strongly recommended an increase of field officers to the artillery, with a view to prevent the slow promotion and frequent supercessions of the officers of that corps, we now direct that a second lieutenant-colonel, and second major, be added to each of the artillery battalions in our service at the several presidencies; and that the necessary promotions do accordingly take place on receipt of our orders. And in consideration of the great delay that has unavoidably occurred in these promotions, and of the augmentations made to the infantry and cavalry regiments in 1804 and 1805, by which the hardships complained of by the artillery officers respecting their relative promotion to those of the other corps of the army, have been increased in a considerable degree, we have resolved that this new establishment of field officers for the artillery shall be considered as taking effect from the 21st September, 1804, at which period four regiments of native infantry were added to each of the armies of Bengal and Fort St. George.

5. "In regard to allowances, we can only permit of the difference of pay being drawn by the officers of artillery, to be promoted from the 21st September, 1804, in consequence of our present orders."

His lordship in council is pleased to direct that the following promotions shall take place.

ARTILLERY.

Brevet lieutenant-colonel and majors John Bell, and James Arthur Tanner, to be lieutenant-colonels; brevet major and captain Thomas Hayes, and captains J. G. Scott, John Hammond, and J. W. Freese, to be majors; captain lieutenants P. Grant, James Limond, Patrick G. Blair, and John Noble, to be captains of companies; lieutenant E. M. G. Showers, C. Hopkinson, G. J. Goreham, and capt. Cleaveland, to be captain-lieutenants; and lieutenant fireworkers, T. Roberts, and John Bonner, to be lieutenants on the augmentation;—date of commissions the 21st Sept. 1804. Captain sir John Sinclair, baronet, to be major; captain-lieutenant Anthony Weldon, to be captain of a company; and lieutenant J. J. Mackintosh, to be captain-lieutenant, in succession to Hammond, deceased;—date of commissions, the 14th February, 1805. Lieutenant fireworker E. S. Munro to be lieutenant;—date of commission 14th March, 1805. Captain-lieutenant Robert Taylor to be captain of a company, and lieutenant Charles Gahagan to be captain-lieutenant, in succession to Charlton, deceased;—date of commission the 11th May, 1806. Capt.-lieutenant J. D. Brown, to be captain of a company, and lieutenant W. M. Burton, to be captain-lieutenant in succession to Gourlay, cashiered:—

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cashiered;---date of commissions the 5th of November, 1806. By order of the right honorable the governor in council,

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Sec. to Govt.

By order of the commander in chief,

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Adj.-gen. of the army.

FEBRUARY.

February 27, 1807.

The right honorable the governor in council, in conformity to orders received from the supreme government in India, directs that the 1st regiment of native fencibles shall be disembodied on the 28th instant, and that the regimental staff shall be discharged from that date. His lordship in council takes this opportunity of publishing, in general orders, his perfect approbation of the conduct of the native fencibles, from their first formation to the present period; and is pleased to declare lieutenant-colonel Taswell to be entitled to his particular acknowledgments, as well for having formed and disciplined so valuable a regiment, as also for having been the means of rendering an essential benefit to the public service, by transferring to the regular establishment a large proportion of well-disciplined and exemplary men. His lordship in council is also pleased to publish, in general orders, his acknowledgments to the field officers, and to the other officers of the corps, for their useful and voluntary services. His lordship in council directs, that the same gratuity as in former years shall be given to the European officers; and that a donation of one month's pay shall be issued to the native officers and men, as also to the non-commissioned staff and followers of the regiment, as a mark of his lordship's approbation. His lordship in council directs, that the colours of the native fencibles, shall be deposited in the armory of Fort St. George, and that the officers of the regiment shall retain the commissions of their present rank, with the exception of such of them as may not be willing to serve on any future occasion in the same capacity; such officers will be permitted to resign their commissions, on submitting a request to that effect to the right honorable the governor, through the channel of their commanding officer. His excellency the commander-in-chief will be pleased to give the necessary directions for receiving the volunteers for the 2d battalion of the 25th regiment of native infantry, and for taking charge of the arms and military stores of the 1st regiment of native fencibles. His excellency will also be pleased to assign to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the native fencibles, who may volunteer for the 2d battalion of the 25th regiment of native infantry, the rank which they at present enjoy in the former corps. Lieutenant-colonel Taswel will fully explain this order to the officers and men under his command.

Feb. 24, 1807.

The right honorable the governor in council having resolved to reduce the battalions of native infantry, extra to the regular establishment of this presidency, is pleased to direct, that the Tanjore provincial battalion shall be discontinued from the returns of the army from the last day of the present month A donation of one month's pay will be given to the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and followers of the Tanjore provincial battalion, on its reduction

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reduction, as a mark of the approbation with which the government has viewed their services. In further testimony of the approbation of the government of the services of this corps, the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates of the battalion will have an option of remaining in the regular service of the company with the rank they respectively hold, should they be willing to be so transferred to the 2d battalion of the 24th regiment of native infantry, in which they will be received with the full claims to future benefit resulting from their former service in the Tanjore provincial battalion. Captain Butler will fully explain this order to the corps.

March 17, 1807.—The right honourable the governor-general in council has been pleased to resolve, that from the 1st of the ensuing month, an allowance shall be made to military paymasters at out-stations, in lieu of quarters and offices hitherto kept up at the expense of government; paymasters will, nevertheless, be permitted to occupy the public buildings, which have been usually allotted to them, under an engagement to bear all the expenses which may be necessary to preserve such buildings in the same state of repair in which they may be at the time they are delivered over by the barrack-master. The following rates of allowance are accordingly established at the different stations:

Trichinopoly, 25 pagodas per month.
Musulipatam, 25...ditto....ditto.
Seringapatam, 25....ditto...ditto.
Bellary, . . 20...ditto....ditto.
Visagapatam, 20...ditto....ditto.
Cannanore, . 20...ditto....ditto.
Palamcottah, . 20...ditto....ditto.
Vellore, . . 20...ditto....ditto.

On receipt of this order at each station, committees are to be held to inspect and report on the state of repair of the house and office, allotted to paymasters respectively, the proceedings of which committees are to be forwarded to the military board, together with the engagement of the paymaster wishing to occupy the quarter.

By order of the right honourable the governor in council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Sec. to Govt.

By order of the commander in chief.

March 24, 1807. 1st. It has been represented to the right honourable the governor in council, that much inconvenience to the public and to individuals, as well as great confusion in the adjustment of paymasters' accounts have arisen from a miscontruction and neglect of orders about transfer vouchers, which are contained in the 5th paragraph of the 16th section of the printed code of regulations, published by government on the 8th of September, 1801.

2. In order, therefore, to remedy the evils represented, and with a view to accommodate details and individuals, when absent from their corps, the right hon. the governor in council has been pleased to cancel the paragraph of the code above stated, and, in lieu thereof, to publish the following regulations, to which all officers commanding stations or corps, public staff officers, and paymasters, are hereby most positively enjoined to pay the strictest attention.

3. Details, not under an European officer, and individuals of whatever rank, when temporarily absent from their corps upon duty, furlough, or sick certificate, are to be returned as such in the muster-rolls; and their pay is to be drawn in

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in the abstracts of the corps to which they belong.

4. The amount of pay, thus drawn for absentees, is to be returned to the paymaster, who will grant bills at sight, either for a part or the whole, as may be required, on the military paymaster-general, and in favour of the commanding or public staff officer of station, where the absentees may happen to be at the time. These bills are to be forwarded by the officers commanding corps to the stations where their absent men may be, and it shall be the duty of the commanding or public staff officers at those stations to lose no time in drawing from the paymaster the amount of the bills, and paying the parties.

5. In the case of an European commissioned officer absent from his corps, the bill for the amount of his pay may be made out in his own favour, and transmitted direct to him; but it is to be observed, that every voucher hitherto required is to be considered equally necessary in future to warrant the issue of pay and allowances; and that, therefore, in cases when the regular reports of muster of camp equipage may not have been received (which is likely often to occur) the tent allowance for each month is not to be drawn. The want of a certificate of last payment must in like manner prevent any pay being issued, until the receipt of such voucher, when the arrears will become issuable in the following month.—Officers absent from their corps, who may have their camp equipage with them, will therefore be particular in transmitting to their corps the regular reports of muster as early as possible in each month, to prevent the inconvenience which they must otherwise be put to.

6. Paymasters are hereby directed to grant bills, as stated in the preceding paragraphs, taking care to insert in each the purpose for which it has been drawn; and the paymasters at the stations where the absentees may be, are directed to discharge such bills at sight, taking credit themselves for the amount, and debating the military paymaster-general. The paymaster of Fort St. George may grant bills for the pay of men absent from the presidency, but he is on no account to pay any bills of that description, which will always be discharged to the general treasury.

7. As bills transmitted by post are liable to miscarriage, paymasters are directed to grant them in triplicate; the first and second to be forwarded by commanding officers the same day on which they received them, but under separate covers, and the third as soon after as may be convenient. The commanding or public staff officer of the station is immediately, on the receipt of the first and second bills, to present them to the paymaster, who having paid them, will transmit the first by letter to the military paymaster-general, the second along with his account current as a voucher; and the third, which is also to be delivered to him, he is to retain as a record in his office, to refer to in case of accidents happening to the other two.

8. As it is desirable, however, that officers and men absent from their corps should receive their pay as early as practicable after it becomes due, commanding or public staff officers of stations are authorised, in the event of the bills not arriving, to take up cash on their receipts from the paymaster at the time the regular troops of such stations may be paid, for the purpose of paying absentees; and they will

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adjust the amount with him when they shall have received the bills, as directed in the preceding paragraphs of this order. Such transaction being considered as a matter of accommodation between the commanding or public staff officers and paymasters of stations, and solely for the convenience of absentees, is on no account to appear in the disbursements of paymasters.

9. In the event of the death or desertion of any European or native soldier, (including native commissioned officers) when absent from his corps, and for whom full pay may have been drawn and remitted, agreeably to these orders, it is directed, that the commanding or public staff officer of the station, to whom the remittance was made, do immediately report the circumstance to the officer commanding the corps to which the deceased or deserter belonged. He is then to take the earliest opportunity of returning the surplus pay, arising from the casualty, by the same mode in which it was conveyed to him, viz. by a bill on the paymaster of the station where the corps is serving in favour of the officer commanding it, who will thereby be enabled to meet the retrenchment, which must unavoidably take place on that account.

10. The reports of the casualties above alluded to, are invariably to be annexed to the muster-rolls of the companies which they concern.

11. Officers absent in Europe, or at any of the other presidencies, and officers on the staff, or employed in situations which prevent them from joining their corps, are not to be included for pay in the abstracts of their troops or companies; but their names, rank and staff, designations, are to be inserted as heretofore in the muster-rolls and pay abstracts. Officers of the two latter descriptions are to draw their regimental and staff allowances in separate abstracts from the paymasters of stations where they may be employed, and the amount of the regimental abstracts is to be entered in the paymasters' disbursements, under the heads of those corps to which the staff officers belonged.

12. The foregoing regulations are to be considered to take effect from the 1st of April next.

By order of the right hon. the governor in council,

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.—*General Orders*, 1807.

MINUTE IN COUNCIL.
15th Feb. 1807.

The hon. the governor in council is pleased to direct, that the office hitherto denominated the hon. company's counsel, and counsel for the crown in public prosecutions, at this presidency, be in future designated by the title of advocate general.

MARCH.

Bombay Castle, March 17, 1807.

Lieutenant-colonel Scott, of his majesty's

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majesty's 78th regiment, having obtained permission to proceed to Europe, on furlough, the honorable the governor in council takes the opportunity, previous to this officer's departure, of expressing his approbation of the satisfactory manner in which he conducted his command to the northward;— while in the performance of his duties, with the gallant regiment to which he belonged in the army, in the Deccan, under the command of the honorable major-general sir Arthur Wellesley, in the memorable battle of Assaye and Argaum, and in general, in the arduous service opposed to the Mahratta confederacy, during the last war, colonel Scott is justly entitled to this government's commendation and acknowledgments.

Cawnpore, May 19, 1807.

The commander-in-chief feels highly gratified in publishing to the army the sentiments of the governor-general in council, contained in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the orders of government, under date the 6th May, 1806, which affords to his lordship the opportunity of recording his testimony of the meritorious conduct of all the troops, employed in the field during the late war in India.—To the spirit of gallantry and zealous exertion manifested by the officers, the bravery, discipline, and good conduct of the men, combining a prompt and cheerful performance of all the arduous services on which they were employed, the commander-in-chief ascribes the successful issue of the war; and to those causes does he, therefore, feel indebted for the honor conferred upon himself by the approbation and thanks of the supreme government of Bengal. The commander-in-chief does not limit his gratitude and applause to the troops, which in the course of the war became placed under his personal command; to all that were engaged in the field immediately, or remotely, in the support or co-operation of the general warfare, his thanks and praise are equally due, since all have been occasionally employed, and all have maintained the ascendancy of our arms, and established undoubted claim to the highest professional reputation. The service of the troops employed in Bundlekund, in Rampoora, in Gohud, Gualliare, in other remote and sickly situations, has been both arduous and severe, but in proportion to the severity of those trials, has the reputation of our arms, and the character of the troops been enhanced and confirmed, for all have been distinguished by their gallantry in action, and by their cheerful submission to the hardships and privation incident to the services on which they were employed.—To the troops which served under his lordship's personal command during the last campaign, his thanks and approbation are, however, more particularly due, for their exemplary discipline and peculiar good conduct in the territories of foreign neutral states through which the army passed, whereby the admiration and gratitude of the rulers and inhabitants of those states have been acquired, and the most favourable impression of veneration and respect for the principles of our government, and the constitution of our armies, have been established in a manner that must prove highly beneficial to our country, and truly gratifying to all who have been instrumental in exalting its reputation and character in this remote quarter of the globe.

(Signed) H. Worsley, Adj.-gen.

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Head-quarters, Cawnpore, July 5.

On the occasion of the approaching departure of his majesty's 25th regiment of light-dragoons from Cawnpore for the presidency, preparatory to its embarkation for Madras, the right honourable the commander-in-chief feels it equally his duty, as inclination, to express the regret he experiences at losing, from under his immediate command, this invaluable corps. His lordship begs the officers and men of the 25th light-dragoons will feel assured, that he can never forget their memorable services during the late war; and, that it will ever be his pride and pleasure to recal to his remembrance the gallant and well-timed exertions of this regiment at the battle of Laswaree; their conduct on that occasion did them immortal honour, and his lordship will ever recollect, with sentiments of the most lively gratitude, the personal obligations he is under to the corps, for their heroic conduct on that and on every other occasion which has offered of distinguishing themselves during the period of his command in India. In taking leave of the 25th light-dragoons, his lordship assures both officers and men of his fervent wish for their happiness and prosperity, in whatever quarter of the globe their country may require their services; and has no doubt that the spirit and ardent military zeal which has ever characterized the 25th dragoons, will support them in the hour of difficulty and danger, and insure them that success, which must ever be the result of valour, and steady discipline.

(Signed) H. Worsley, Adjutant-gen.

Head-quarters, Chowringhee, Dec. 3, 1806.

"The right honorable the commander-in-chief was highly pleased with the appearance of his majesty's 67th regiment of foot, in the field, this morning. The state of the efficiency to which the 67th regiment has arrived, its discipline and steadiness under arms, and the correctness with which the manœuvres they went through this morning, were performed, reflect the highest credit on major Murray, the officers and men of the regiment. His lordship requests that major Murray will accept his particular thanks, for the zeal and attention he has evinced, in bringing forward the 67th to its present efficient state: and when his lordship considers the very short time this corps has had to perfect itself in field exercise, he feels his thanks are due to every officer of the corps for the attention they have paid to their duty; and his lordship requests that major Murray will express to the officers and men of the 67th, his entire approbation and thanks, for their conduct at the review this morning. The commander-in-chief only regrets that the confined nature of the ground, deprived the 67th of an opportunity of shewing themselves to greater advantage."

The commander-in-chief has much pleasure in expressing the satisfaction he received at the inspection of this morning of the body guard of the honourable the governor-general. The correct performance of the sword exercise, and expertness displayed by the native officers and troopers, in the use of the sword, and management of their horses, whilst skirmishing; the prompt and correct changes of position, and the firm and rapid charges in division and in line, evinced a degree of perfection in the discipline of this well-appointed corps,

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corps, which is highly creditable to all the officers and men composing it, and affords the pleasing testimony that captain Gall, as commandant, is deserving of the situation he has the honor to fill.

Fort William, Feb. 17, 1807.

The departure for Europe of lieutenant-colonel Salkeld, quarter-master-general of the military establishment of Bengal, affords to the commander in chief an opportunity, which he embraces with sincere pleasure for recording, in the general orders of this army, the character and conduct of that officer, which his lordship with confidence recommends as an example worthy of being emulated by all who are following in the same career of military exertion and renown. From the commencement until the close of the late war, lieutenant-colonel Salkeld filled one of the most important situations on the general staff of the army in the field, under his lordship's personal command; during which extended period, the unabating zeal, indefatigable and laborious exertion, and the active spirit of gallantry invariably manifested by him on all and every occasion, not only in the discharge of the arduous duties of the quarter-master-general's department, but on several other duties on which he was employed, and especially in the superintendance of the guide and intelligence departments, which required peculiar ability, temper, and discernment; have not only established the pre-eminent claims of lieutenant-colonel Salkeld to the highest praise, and the most grateful acknowledgments which the commander in chief can bestow; but also entitle him to the honour of having his name recorded with those of the most deserving and meritorious officers, who have zealously and faithfully served their country and the honourable company in this remote quarter of the globe.

H. Worsley,
Adjutant General.

Fort William, Feb. 17, 1807.

The commander in chief has received the report of the capture of the strong fort of Chumeer, in the district of Koontch, at 4 P. M. on the 29th of January, 1807.

The energy and decision evinced by lieutenant-colonel Hawkins, since he succeeded to the command in the Bundlekund, is highly creditable to his professional reputation; and the judgment, ability, and promptitude, manifested by him in the attack of Chumeer, entitles lieutenant-colonel Hawkins to the particular approbation of the commander in chief.

The professional ability and zealous exertion displayed by captain Hopper, and the artillery, engineer and pioneer details employed on that service, in preparing the way; and the determined gallantry evinced in the assault of Chumeer, against a very spirited and desperate resistance, redounds highly to the honour of captain Delamain, of the 16th native infantry, who led the attack; and to that of the gallant officers and soldiers of his Majesty's and the honourable company's service, who so nobly performed their duty on that occasion, and for which all are entitled to his lordship's particular praise and thanks.

The commander in chief laments the loss of lieutenants M'Gregor, of his majesty's 17th foot, and of lieutenant M'Queen, of the 1st native infantry, now numbered with those who have gallantly fallen

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fallen in the service of their country.

H. WORSLEY,
Adjutant-general.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,
April 12, 1806.

The following intimation having been officially transmitted from his majesty's pay-office, is published for general information.

Pay Office, Horse Guards,
28th August, 1805.
Officers on Half Pay,
Residing in the British Colonies.

Notice is hereby given, by direction of the right honourable the paymaster-general of his majesty's forces, that the affidavits of officers on half pay, and military allowances, who reside in the British colonies and plantations, commencing subsequently to the 24th day of December, 1805, will not be passed at this office, unless the officer's place of residence, and also the country, district, or place, for which the magistrate acts, before whom the said affidavit is made, (the competency of whom must be certified by the governor, lieutenant-governor, chief justice, senior resident, member of the council, or attorney-general of the province or Island,) are therein specified, agreeably to the under-mentioned form.

(Signed) D. THOMAS,
Accountant.

A. B. maketh oath, that he had not between the 24th day of and the 25th day of any other place of employment of profit, civil or military, under his Majesty, besides his allowance of half pay, or his military allowance, as the case may be) as a reduced in

Sworn before me at this day of in the Year of our Lord } The Officer to sign his Name here, together with his place of residence.

The Magistrate to sign his Name here, and the Country or Place for which he acts ☞

N. B. chaplains must insert in their affidavits the following words between the words "Majesty" and "besides"—viz. — "or any Ecclesiastical benefice in Great Britain or Ireland."

No alterations or interlineations of any sort, will be allowed to be made in the above-mentioned affidavit.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,
Oct. 13, 1806.

The eulogium that government has been pleased to express in their late order upon the services of his majesty's 19th light dragoons, throughout its long and distinguished course in this country, leaves to the commander in chief but little to add, except his warmest wishes for the continuance of their uninterrupted honor and success, in other regions of the British empire.

The records of government every where proclaim the value of his majesty's 19th light dragoons, in India, and stamp the occasions, where this regiment has perhaps secured the foundations of our empire.

Such subjects belong to the highest authority, and have only been briefly mentioned with grateful acknowledgment. The bounded limits of an order were unequal to the history.

It therefore only remains with the commander in chief, to state the humbler sentiments of approbation of the discipline, good order, obedience, and harmony that prevail

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vail in the 19th light dragoons, which confirm all opinion, that such are the foundations that lead to glory, cause admiration and respect, while a regiment remains in a foreign country, and ensures to them, on their departure, the deepest regret.

Madras, January 7, 1807.

The commander in chief has derived extreme satisfaction from his inspection of the squadron of horse artillery this morning.

It was peculiarly gratifying to sir John Cradock, who witnessed the birth of this establishment, to observe the rapid progress they made towards perfection, and his excellency returns his warmest acknowledgements to colonel Bell, commandant of artillery, for the pains he has bestowed upon this infant institution, and requests that he will communicate to the commanding officer, captain Noble, and the other officers of the squadron, how sensible he is, that their appearance in the field, with the view of their regularity and good order in quarters, could not be effected without the most laudable and unanimous exertion.

His excellency entertains the warmest hopes that the honourable court of directors, may view the establishment in so favourable a light, that an extension will be directed, and that in its due proportion an arm, which he had so powerful an influence upon the warfare of the present day in Europe, will not be denied to the military character in India..

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 14, 1807

The appearance of the Madras fencibles at the review this morning, gives to the commander in chief, the satisfaction of repeating with undiminished force, the praise so justly due to that corps.

Their discipline and efficiency have been so long acknowledged that it is unnecessary to dwell upon those points, further, than to permit the strongest impression of the loss the service is about to sustain in the reduction of this valuable battalion.

From their earliest formation to the present moment, the Madras fencibles have displayed that same zealous, active, and uninterrupted discharge of their duty, as gave assurance, that had the event of their time led to the demand for their service in any part of India, foreign as well as domestic distinction would have attended their course.

The prudential reason of the state, and the general situation of affairs, now compel their dissolution; but sir John Cradock is persuaded, that upon the first appearance of a necessity, colonel Taswell and the other meritorious officers of this corps will reunite, and again contemning the excuse of civil avocation, give a fresh example of military and patriotic spirit.

By order of the commander in chief.

(Signed) P. A. Agnew,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fort Cornwallis, July 18, 1807.

The honourable the governor and council, have seen with much satisfaction, the honourable testimony recorded by the late lieutenant-governor, of the zeal and readiness displayed by the militia of this island, on occasions when there was a great probability of their being brought into immediate action, in defence of the settlement; but, at the same time, adverting to the change of circumstances

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stances that has since taken place, as well as the interruption of their usual business, which the necessary attention to drill must occasion to the inhabitants, have determined that this corps shall be excused from further attendance, and that the establishment of the adjutant shall cease on the 31st inst.

The adjutant will be pleased to transmit for the information of government, a return of the arms, accoutrements, &c. belonging to the honourable company, which are at present with this corps, and take the necessary measures for having those of the Portuguese, Caffree, and Amboynese companies collected, and delivered into the arsenal of fort Cornwallis, taking a receipt for the same.

The commander in chief will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for having the whole of these arms, accoutrements, &c. surveyed by a committee of officers, when the deputy commissary reports that he has received them.

At the same time that the governor and council have thus thought proper to dispense with the services of the militia, in general, as now constituted, in the intention of relieving the inhabitants from the irksomeness and fatigue of attending drills, parades, and other military duties, so little suited to their general habits of life, they cannot but be sensible of the great utility that may be derived from the enrolment of the well-disposed part of the European inhabitants, and the assigning them an alarm post, at which to assemble, on the signal being made for an enemy, or on any other emergent occasion; in view to such arrangement hereafter being made, the European inhabitants will retain their arms and accoutrements until further orders, and of which the adjutant to the present militia will be pleased to give in a separate return.

MILITARY.

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MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL.

In the Honourable COMPANY's Troops.

MAY, 1806.

By the Governor-General in Council.

1st Regt. Native Infantry.—Senior Major of Infantry, John Arnold, to be Lieut.-col. from the 8th May, 1806, vice Wetherstone, deceased.—Captain William Hemmings, to be Major, from the 8th May, 1806, vice Arnold, promoted.—Captain-lieut. Samuel Nesbitt, to be Captain of a company, from 8th May, 1806, vice Hemmings.—Lieut. William Macpherson, to be Capt.-lieut. from 8th May, 1806, vice Nesbitt, promoted.

2d Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain James Davidson has returned to his rank on this establishment, by permission of the honourable the court of directors.

6th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain Robert Pittman, to rank as Captain of a company, from the 24th February, 1805, vice Wright, deceased.—Capt.-lieut. John Pudner, to rank as Capt.-lieut. from the same date, vice Pittman, promoted.—Captain-lieut. John Pudner, to rank as Captain of a company, from the 21st August, 1805, vice Hodgson, promoted.—Lieut. George Herbert, to be Capt.-lieut. from the same date, vice Pudner.

13th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain William Thomas, to be Captain of a company, from the 21st August, 1805, vice Nangreave, promoted.—Lieut. Barre Richard William Laker, to be Capt.-lieut. from the 21st August, 1805, vice Thomas, promoted.—Capt.-lieut B. R. W. Latter, to be Capt of a company, from the 2d Nov. 1805, vice Irwin, deceased.—Lieut. Thomas Hall, to be Capt.-lieut. from the 2d November, 1805, vice Latter, promoted.

14th Regt. Native Infantry.—Lieut. John Rose, appointed Major of brigade, vice Maxwell, returned to Europe.

15th Regt. Native Infantry.—Lieut. R. Jennings, transferred to the civil establishment of this presidency.

Engineers.—Brevet Captain and Capt.-lieut. James Parlby, to be Capt. from the 15th April, 1806, vice Humfreys, deceased.—Brevet Capt.-lieut. Anburey, to be Capt.-lieut. from the 15th April, 1806, vice Parlby, promoted.—Ensign William M'Dougal, to be Lieut. from the 15th April, 1806, vice Anburey, promoted.

Promotions.—Major Henry Horsley, Adjutant-general, with the official rank of Lieut.-col. vice Gerard, gone to Europe.—Capt. John Patton, to be Deputy Adjt.-general, with the official rank of Major, vice Horsley, appointed Adjt.-general.

JUNE.

8d Regt. Native Infantry.—Senior Capt. Benjamin Litton, to be Major, from the 8th June, 1806, vice Owen, promoted.—Capt.-lieut. James Scott, to be Captain of a company, from the 8th June, 1806, vice Litton.—Senior Lieutenant John Stewart Schnell, to be Capt.-lieut. from the 8th June, 1806, vice Scott, promoted.

4th Regt. of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Archibald Oliver, to be Adjutant to the Cadet company, and Assistant to the commandant of that company, in superintending the studies of the cadets.

12th Regt. Native Infantry.—Major William Raban, to be Commandant of the cadet company, and to superintend the studies of the cadets in the language of the country.

20th

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20th Regt. Native Infantry.—Capt.-lieut. Henry Oake, to be Captain of a company, in the room of Salmond, retired.—Lieutenant Lewis Wiggins, to be Capt.-lieut vice Oake, promoted.—Captain Salmond having retired from the service on the 29th March, 1805, the following is the rank to be assigned to the officers, who have been promoted in the 20th regt. since the above date.—Captain H. A. T. Murchison, to rank as Captain of a company, from the 30th March, 1805, vice Salmond, retired.—Capt.-lieut. J. B. Sealy, to rank as Capt.-lieut. from the 30th March, 1805, vice Murchison.—Captain J. B Sealy, to rank as Captain of a company, from the 24th July, 1805, vice Missing, retired.—Capt.-lieut. Henry Oake, to rank as Capt.-lieut. from the 24th June, 1805, vice Sealy, promoted.—Captain Henry Oake, to rank as Captain of a company, from the 19th February, 1806, vice Dewer, promoted.—Capt.-lieut. Lewis Wiggins, to rank as Capt.-lieut. from the 29th February, 1806, vice Oake, promoted. Senior Major of infantry, John Owen, to be Lieut.-col. from the 8th June, vice Simpson, deceased.

Cadets of Infantry, of the First and Second Classes, for the Season 1804.

1st Class.—Rank as Ens.——Lieuts.

J. Johnston, Aug 5, 1805—Aug 6, 1805.
W. Baillie, ... 6th do ..... 7th do.
J. Thwaites, ... 7th do ..... 8th do.
C. Taylor, ... 8th do..... 9th do.
J. Fleming, ... 9th do. .....10th do.
E. T. Bradley, . 10th do.....11th do.
B R. O'Hara, . 11th do .....12th do.
J. Macartney, . 12th do.....13th do.
A. Smelt, . . 13th do.....14th do.
W. Cunningham, 14th do.....15th do.
P. Dudgeon, . 15th do.....16th do.
D. Sharp, . . 16th do.....17th do.
R. Ledlie, . . 17th do. .....18th do.
C. Methven, . 18th do.....19th do.
J. Stanley, ...19th do.....20th do.
A. Allen, ...20th do.....21st do.
R. Seymour, ...21st do.....22d do.
J. Wilkie, ...22d do.....23d do.
W. Walkinshaw, 23d do .....24th do.
W. Gowen, ...24th do.....25th do.
D. Dowe, ...25th do.....26th do.
J. Z. Hawkins, 26th do.....27th do.
T. Gandy, ...27th do.....28th do.
R. Horne, ...28th do.....29th do.
P. Pearce, ...29th do.....30th do.

1st Class.—Rank as Ens.——Lieuts.

J. Baugh, ...30th Sept. ...31st do.
R. L. Dickson, 31st do.....1st Sept.

Second Class.

W. Sterling, ... 1st Sept.... 2d do.
J. B. Kerr, ... 2d do..... 3d do.
D. Kirk, ... 3d do..... 4th do.
E. Vigne, ... 4th do..... 5th do.
R. Kennaway, . 5th do..... 6th do.
J. E. Webster, 6th do..... 7th do.
S. S. Russell, ... 7th do..... 8th do.
J. C. Odell, ... 8th do.... .. 9th do.
D. Crichton, ... 9th do.....10th do.
J. Fulton, ...10th do.....11th do.
C. Shore, ...11th do.....12th do.
E. Gwatkin, ... 12th do.....13th do.
J. Donaldson, ... 13th do.....14th do.
A. Bannerman, 14th do.....15th do.
J. Vyse, ...15th do.....16th do.
A. Strachan, ...16th do.....17th do.
H. Norton, ...17th do.....18th do.
J. Trelawney, ...18th do. .....19th do.
R. Norris, ...19th do.....20th do.
G. Young, ... 20th do.....21st do.
L. R. Stacy, ...21st do.....22d do.
E. Peter. .....22d do.....23d do.
C. Gordon, ...23d do.....24th do.
F Grant, ...24th do.....25th do.
G. Blagrave, ...25th do.....26th do.
R. Ross, ...26th do.....27th do.
R. O. Thomas 27th do.....1st Oct. vice Steel, deceased.
F. Irvive, ...28th Sept....17th do. vice Parry, promoted.
A Horsburg, ...29th Sept....17th do. vice Stamper, deceased.
A. G. Wavel, ...30th do .....20th do. vice Hume, promoted.
J. Curran, ...1st Oct.....25th do. vice Turnbull, deceased.
J. P. Boileau, ...2d Oct. ...26th do. vice Carr, promoted.
H. Wahab, ... 3d Oct. ... 2d Nov. vice Hall, promoted.
J. Sanderson, ...4th Oct. ... 5th do. vice Highmore, deceased.
A. Stuart ... 5th Oct. .....14th do. vice Wiggins, promoted.
H. Ross, ... 6th Oct.....14th do. vice Ryan, promoted.
J. Lloyd, ... 7th Oct.....15th do. vice Langdon, deceased.
W. Burroughs, 8th Oct ..... 22d do. vice Harriot, promoted.
C. R. Skardon, 9th Oct.....25th do. vice Sibley, promoted.
R. P. Pelley, ...10th Oct ... ..17th do. vice Long, promoted.
D. G. Scott, ...11th Oct.....19th do. vice Lindsay, promoted.

2d Class

2d Class.—Rank as Ens.——Lieuts.
G. Stubbins, 12th Oct....Jan 2, 1806.
vice Penny, promoted.
W. Lowder, ...13th Oct.....12th do.
vice Povoleri, promoted.
P. Young, ...14th Oct..... 9th Feb.
vice Gatley, deceased.
A. Dalyell, ... 15th Oct.....13th do.
vice Scott, resigned.
W. Guise, ...16th Oct.....19th do.
vice Oake, promoted.
C. E. Clayton, 17th Oct.....19th do.
vice Nesbitt, deceased.
A. C. Trevor, 18th Oct .....22d do.
vice Macvitie, deceased.
J. Peterson, ... 19th Oct.....22d do.
vice Gill, deceased.
W. Shepherd, 20th Oct....13th Mar.
vice Cunningham, deceased.
H. Hall, ...21st Oct.....13th do.
vice Showers, promoted.
J. Oakes,.....22d Oct.....26th do.
vice Boyd, promoted.
J. Taylor, ...23d Oct.....12th do.
vice Murray, deceased.
J. E. Wallis, ...24th Oct. .....17th do.
vice Dwyer, resigned.
J. Watkins, ...25th Oct.....17th do.
vice Pottinger, resigned.
W. Ledlie, ... 26th Oct.
O. M'Dermont, ...27th do.
S. D. Riley, ... 28th do.
F. W. Frith,..... 29th do.
R. Fullarton, ... 30th do.
G. W. A. Lloyd, 31st do.
G. Young, ... 1st Nov.
Jedediah Kerie, . 2d do.
J. Herring, ... 3d do.
H. E. Peach, ... 4th do.
O. Stubbs, ... 5th do.
J. Stewart, ... 6th do.
W. Bayless, ... 7th do.
T. Hepworth, ... 8th do.
J. A. Tideman, . 9th do.
H. P. Short,... .. 10th do.
T. Reynolds, ... 11th do.
C. Andrews, ... 12th do.
H. Watkins;..... 13th do.
C. Savage, ... 14th do.
J. Hamilton,..... 15th do.
P. P. Morgan,... 16th do.
J. Eckford, ... 17th do.

Engineers.

K. Mackenzie, ... 10th Sept. 1805.

Cavalry.

Cornets.—F. J. Speller,... 10th do.
——— W. Buckley,... 11th do.
——— J. Fraser, ... 12th do.
——— J. L. Byers, ... 13th do.

The following Cadets, for the infantry and cavalry, have arrived, and produced the certificates and counterpart covenants of their respective appointments as Cadets and Assistant-surgeons on this establi ment

Cadets of Infantry ——	Date of Certs.
Mr. M. S. Hog, ...	9th Feb. 1805.
— D. Chrichton, ...23d	Mar. do.
— C R. Skardon,...27th	do do.
— W. Lowder, ...	6th April, do.
— T Peard, ...24th	do. do.
— T. Oliver, ...26th	do. do.
— P. Teulon,.....	2d May, do.
— A. Sneyd, ...	9th do. do.
— G. Walpole, ...10th	do. do.
— J. Morris,.....11th	do. do.
— P. Grant, ...20th	do. do.
— W. Price, ...	1st do. do.
— P. De Wall, ...	9th do. do.
— E Blagdon, ...19th	June, do.
— R. R Hall, ...22d	May, do.
— R. Armstrong ...24th	May, do.
— G. P Green.....29th	do do.
— R. C. Faithful, ...30th	do. do.
— W Grant, ...	6th June, do.
— W. Palk, ...	7th do. do.
— J. Frushard, ...11th	do. do.
— B. Watson, ...21st	do. do.
— T. Macan,.....	5th July, do.
— G. Wood, ...	6th do. do.
— D. D. Anderson, 17th	do. do.
— A. Ferrier, ...15th	Aug do.
— R. W. Lloyd, ...	5th Sept. do.
— H. B Clough, ...	5th do. do.
— C. A. Munro, ...19th	April, do.
— A. M'Monald,...	9th May, do.
— C. Smith, ...	9th do do.
— J. Cruikshank, ...10th	do. do.
— W. Babington, ...14th	do. do.
— J Graham, ...16th	do. do.
— W. H quire, ...17th	do. do.
— G. Moore,..... ..17th	do. do.
— B. W. Bayley, ... 25th	do do.
— T. Trist. 27th	do. do.
— E. Pettingal,.....28th	do. do.
— T. Black, ...	1st June, do.
— D. Williamson,...	5th June, do.
— A. Christie, ...	5th do. do.
— H Montgomerie,	5th do. do.
— J. Tulloch,.....	6th do. do.
— W. Jolly, ...	6th do. do.
— R. Newton, ...	7th do. do.
— J. R. Knight, ...13th	do. do.
— A. Gordon, ...15th	do, do.
— T. Gore, ...18th	do. do.
— M. C. Paul, ...24th	do. do.
— T. Wishart, ...25th	do. do.
— H. L. Williams, 26th	do. do.
— E. Fell, ...27th	do. do.
— C. Macdonald, ...	4th July, do.
— A. T. Lecky, ...25th	June, do.
— G. Kingston,.....	4th July, do.

Cadets

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Cadets of Infantry.——Dates of Certs.
Mr. W. W. Peppin,...11th July, 1805.
— T. Greening, ...13th do. do.
— R. B. Wilkins,.....23d do. do.
— J. A Holmes,.....26th do. do.
— T. Frobisher ..... 2d Aug. do.

Cadets of Cavalry.

Mr. J. Fraser, ...20th April, do.
— D. Reid, ...10th May, do.
— R. E. Chalmers,...15th do. do.
— A. Eldridge,..... 6th June, do.
— A. Duffin,.....10th do. do.
— W. S. Beat on, ...19th April, do.
— T. P. Moore, ...17th May, do.
— J. Franklin, ...21st do. do.
— A. Campbell, ...29th do. do.
— T. Craig,..... 7th June, do.

Assistant Surgeons.

— W. Chalmers,.....27th March, do.
— W. Leslie, ...14th May, do.
— J. Finn, ...18th Sept. do.
— T. Leake, ... 3d May, do.
— J. Howell, ...19th June, do.

Messrs. Thomas Noton, Stephen Mercer, and Jonathan Scott, having made affidavits that they were respectively appointed Cadets by the honourable the court of directors for the Bengal establishment, but that the certificates of their appointments were lost in the ship Britannia; the governor-general in council is pleased to admit Messrs. Noton, Mercer, and Scott, to the service, as Cadets, accordingly. The cadets of infantry, mentioned in the foregoing orders, are promoted to the rank of Ensigns; the cadets of cavalry to the rank of cornets.

Thos. Hill,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

Surgeon.—Mr. Oswald Hunter, Assistant-surgeon, to be Surgeon to the Cadet company from the 31st March, 1806.

Appointments. — Major-gen. Dowdeswell, to command at the presidency station.—Major-gen. Sir E. Baillie, to command at Cawnpore.—Lieut-col. D. Ochterlony, to the command of the Fortress and Station of Allahabad. Ordered, that Lieutenant-col. Ochterlony's appointment to the command of the fortress and station of Allahabad, be published in general orders, together with the following testimony of the services rendered by that officer to government, during the time that he has held the situation of acting resident and resident at Delhi. The governor-gen. in council avails himself of the occasion, to express the high sense which government entertains of the merits and services of lieutenant-col. Ochterlony. The zeal, integrity, and ability, uniformly manifested by lieutenant-col. Ochterlony, in conducting the arduous duties of resident at Delhi, and especially the firmness, energy, and activity displayed by him during that crisis of difficulty and danger, when the city of Delhi was besieged by the collective force of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, commanded by that chieftain in person, and during the prevalence of warfare, tumult, and disorder in the surrounding districts, establish that officer's claim to the recorded approbation of the British government; and the governor general in council discharges a satisfactory part of his duty in combining, with the notification of lieut.-col. Ochterlony's appointment to the command of Allahabad, this public acknowledgment of the value of his services, and of the distinguished merits of his character and conduct.

JULY.

4th Regt. Native Infantry.—Capt.-lieut. T. Martin, to be Captain of a company, from the 6th June, 1806, vice W. Deck, transferred to the invalid establishment.—Senior lieut. J. Rose, to be Capt.-lieut. vice Marlin, promoted.—Ensign Owen St. George Eyre M'Dermott, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st July, 1806, vice Balgrave, deceased.

6th Regt Native Infantry.—Ensign S. D. Riley, to be Lieutenant, from the 2d July, 1806, to fill a vacancy.

10th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain-lieut. J Lindsay, to be Captain of a company, from the 28th June, 1806, vice Cummings, deceased.—Senior Lieutenant J. Scott, to be Capt.-lieut. from the same date, vice Lindsay, promoted.—Ensign H. G. Peacle, to be Lieutenant, from the 3d July, 1806, vice Scott, promoted.

14th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain T. Martin is transferred to the Invalid establishment.

17th Regt. Native Infantry.—Capt. G. Carpenter, to be Major, from the 14th Nov. 1805, vice Charon, promoted.

18th Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign J. Her-

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J. Herring, to be Lieutenant, from the 8th July, 1806, vice Bannerman, deceased

22d Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign Orlando Stubbs, to be Lieutenant, from the 4th July, 1806, vice Pollock, deceased.

4th Regt. Native Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Lumsdain, appointed Agent for camels and gram, at Cawnpore.

Engineers.—Captain Thomas Wood, appointed to superintend the repairs of the Fort of Allahabad, &c. Lieutenant James Robertson, appointed to superintend the construction of the mausoleum over the remains of the late most noble Marquis Cornwallis, at Ghazeepore.—Mr. J. S. W. Kurnander, Cadet, promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Ordnance.—Mr. Robert Motherall is appointed a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, and to the charge of the Magazine at Berhampore, vice Roquier, deceased.

Surgeons.—Mr. J. Hume, Assistant-surgeon, is appointed to perform the Medical duties of the civil station of Bundlecund. Mr. T. Leake, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to perform the Medical duties of the civil station of the jungle Mehauls.—Mr A. Freez, Surgeon, to be head Surgeon from the 27th May, 1806, vice Carnegy, deceased. — Senior Assistant Surgeon Charles Campbell, to be full Surgeon from the 27th May, 1806, vice Freer, promoted.

AUGUST.

1st Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain-lieut. W. Macpherson, to be Captain of a company, from the 14th August, 1806, vice Winch, deceased.—Lieutenant H. Bellingham, to be Captain-lieut. same date, vice Macpherson, promoted.

4th Regt. Native Infantry.—Senior Captain W. A Thompson, to be Major, vice Gladwin, promoted.—Captain-lieut. B. Lindsay, to be Captain of a company, vice Thompson, promoted. The dates of rank of these promotions to be settled hereafter. Lieutenant J. J. Leith, to be Capt.-lieut. vice Lindsay, promoted.—H. Cock to rank as Lieutenant, from the 15th August, 1804, next below Lieut. W. Costly, and above lieut. P. M. Hay.

5th Regt. Native Infantry.—Capt.-lieut. W. P. Price, to be Captain of a company, from the 14th August, 1806, vice Hickland, deceased.—Lieutenant H. Huthwaite, to be Capt.-lieut. from the 15th August, 1806, vice Price, promoted.—Ensign W. Bayless, to be Lieutenant, from the 15th August, 1806, vice Huthwaite, promoted.

11th Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign G. Ferguson, to rank as Lieutenant, from the 30th September, 1803, next below Lieutenant S. Land.

12th Regt. Native Infantry. — Ensign J. Hamilton, to be Lieutenant, from the 24th July, 1806, vice R. Davidson, directed to be struck off. — Senior Major of infantry, C. Gladwin, to be Lieutenant-col. vice J. Powell, deceased.

14th Regt. Native Infantry. — Capt.-lieut. J. Rose, to be Captain of a company, from the 18th July, 1806, vice Martin, invalided.—Senior Lieutenant T. Evans, to be Capt.-lieut. from the 18th July, 1806, vice Rose.—Ensign J Stewart, to be Lieutenant, from the 18th July, 1806, vice Evans, promoted.—Senior Major of infantry, F. Marsden, to be Lieut.-col. vice Sandys, resigned.

19th Regt. Native Infantry.—Senior Capt. J. Dawson, to be Major, vice Marsden, promoted.—Captain-lieut. C. L. Showers, to be Captain of a company, vice Dawson, promoted.—Senior Lieutenant F. Walter, to be Capt.-lieut. vice Showers, promoted.—Ensign W. Ledlie, to be Lieutenant, vice Walter, promoted.

24th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain-lieut. J. F. Carr, to be captain of a company, from the 22d Feb. vice Martin, resigned. — Senior Lieutenant E. Cartwright, to be capt.-lieut. from 22d Feb. 1806, vice Carr, promoted.—Capt.-lieut. E. Cartwright, to be captain of a company, vice Brown, deceased.—Senior lieutenant H. Tanner, to be Capt.-lieut. vice Cartwright, promoted. — Ensign F. Woolaston Frith, to be Lieutenant, vice Tanner, promoted; dates of rank to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.—There being vacancies for 18 Lieutenants, in the regiment of artillery, the undermentioned Lieutenant fire workers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenants, in the following order;

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order; their dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.—J. N. Forrester, S. Parlby, J. Teunant, I. Pereira, G. E. Gowan, J Scott C. Graham, G. Everest, J Curtis, T. P. Calvert, T. Lyons, N. B. Bromley.

Ordnance.—Mr T Howatson, Conductor of ordnance, is appointed a Deputy Commissary of ordnance, vice Pudner, promoted. — Mr. J. Hunt, Conductor of ordnance, is appointed a Deputy Commissary of ordnance, vice Fulford, deceased.— Mr. H G. A. Howe, Deputy Commissary of ordnance, is placed upon the Invalid Pension List, on the present pay of sixty-two rupees per month, and half batta of two rupees per day.—Serjeant J. Faris, of the regt. of artillery, to be a Conductor of ordnance, vice Motherall, promoted.

Invalid Pension List.—Captain J. F. Carr, of the 24th native regt. Lieutenant D. Kyan, of the 5th ditto, ditto, Mr C. Fyffe, Surgeon, and Mr. H. Thackery, ditto, are transferred to the Invalid Pension List, from the 28th Aug. 1806.

The undermentioned Cadets for the Infantry, educated at Marlow, and whose rank has been fixed by the hon. the court of directors, are promoted as follows, and are to have rank, and standing in the corps to which they have been appointed, as expressed after their respective names.

H. Cock, Ensign, 14th June, 1803, Lieutenant, 25th Aug. 1804.; and to have rank in the 4th regt. next below lieutenant W Costly, and above lieutenant P. M Hay.

T. A. Cobbe, Ensign, 2d March, 1804, Lieutenant, 25th Aug. 1804; and to have rank in the 6th regt. next below lieutenant R. T. Sayer, and above lieutenant J. Macharage.

A. Spiers, Ensign, 17th June, 1804, Lieutenant, 25th Aug. 1804; and to have rank in the 23d regt. next below lieutenant C. P. Dance, and above lieutenant J. Maunsell.

T. M. Black, Ensign, 1st Feb. 1805, Lieutenant, 1st Feb. 1805; and to have rank in the 1st regt. next below lieutenant A. Hardy, and above lieutenant C. Taylor.

C. S. Purvis, Ensign, 7th May, 1805, Lieutenant, 8th May, 1805; and to have rank in the 4th regt. next below lieutenant C. B. Field, and above lieutenant E. T. Bradley.

T. Oliver, Ensign, 17th May, 1805, Lieutenant, 18th May, 1805; and to have rank in the 6th regt next below lieutenant G. W Burticaz, and above lieutenant B. R O'Hara.

G. Paget, Ensign, 10th Oct. 1805, Lieutenant, 16th Nov. 1805; and to have rank in the 7th regt. next below lieutenant E. Gwatkin.

J. Cowslade, ...Ensign, 10th Feb. 1806.
W Pasmore,... ditto, 14th do. do.
N. Delisle,..... ditto, 21st do. do.
F. Heron, ... ditto, 25th do. do.

SEPTEMBER.

Cadets of Infantry.—Dates of Certs.

L. R. Stacy, ...	23d Feb.	1805.
E. Peter,.....	27th do.	do.
J. C. Odell,.....	1st Mar.	do.
T. Reynolds,.....	5th do.	do.
J. Oakes, ...	13th do.	do.
C. Andrews, ...	15th do.	do.
O. Stubbs, ...	18th do.	do.
W. Bayliss, ...	19th do.	do.
A. Stewart, ...	23d do.	do.
J. Lloyd, ...	23d do.	do.
G. Page,.....	28th do.	do.
D. Kirk,.....	1st April	do.
J. Taylor, ...	22d do.	do.
J. Jacob,.....	29th do.	do.
F. L. Massie,.....	29th May,	do.
R. Cumming, ...	8th June,	do.
G. J. Hendy, ...	21st do.	do.
J. Brookes, ...	10th July,	do.
G. Wilkinson, ...	25th do.	do.
R. Blisset,.....	1st Aug.	do.
H. W. Warde,...	9th do.	do.
J. G. Napier, ...	15th do.	do.
J. Holbrow,.....	28th Nov.	do.
R. H. Gosling, .	29th do.	do.
E. T. Walker,...	6th Dec.	do.
C. Godby,.....	12th do.	do.
W. W. Moore,...	13th do.	do.
G. Jenkins, ...	16th do.	do.
S. Mattby, ...	19th do.	do.
C. I. Levade,.....	20th do.	do.
A. Lomas,.....	24th do.	do.
S. Jackson, ...	24th do.	do.
E. Hollings, ...	28th do.	do.
J. Peart, ...	31st do.	do.
J. Brandon, ...	2d Jan.	1806.
D. Bruce, ...	3d do.	do.
W. Hough, ...	3d do.	do.
G. Watson, ...	8th do.	do.
J. Charter, ...	8th do.	do.
W. Cotes,.....	8th do.	do.
F. G. Lister, ...	10th do.	do.
A. Shouldham, .	10th do.	do.
A. A. Homer, ...	11th do.	do.

Cadets

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Cadets of Infantry.—Dates of Certs.

F. Rutledge,..... 14th Jan. 1806.
J. Campbell, ... 15th do. do.
C. E Turnor,... 15th do. do.
E. Pearce, ... 16th do. do.
P. Thomas, ... 16th do. do.
W. Martin, ... 17th do. do.
E. Lawrence, ... 18th do. do.
C. Alpin, ... 20th do. do.
W. H. Dixton, ... 20th do. do.
T. Auldjo,..... 23d do. do.
J. Mandell, ... 23d do. do.
C. Christie, ... 23d do. do.
E. W. Brougton, 25th do. do.
J. Stewart, ... 27th do. do.
A. Young, ... 30th do. do.
J. Jeffery,..... 1st Feb. do.
R. Roche,..... 3d do. do.
S. Woolle,..... .. 4th do. do.
T. C. Bayne, ... 5th do. do.
T. D. L. Davies, 5th do. do.
P. M'Carthy, ... 6th do. do.
F. M. Chambers, 6th do. do.
W. Cubitt, ... 6th do. do.
R. Becher, ... 10th do. do.
R. Blackall,..... 10th do. do.
J. Thornton,..... 12th do. do.
H. C. Burnard, 13th do. do.
G. Snodgrass, ... 14th do. do.
A. M'Neilly, ... 14th do. do.
R. Benson, ... 15th do. do.
J. W. Jones,..... 18th do. do.
W. Mathew, ... 18th do. do.
G. Poole, ... 19th do. do.
A. Hervey, ... 21st do. do.
H. Caldwell,..... 30th do. do.

Artillery or Engineers.

I. Pereira,..... 19th July, 1805.
J. Tennant,..... 26th do. do.
R. Poney,..... 31st Jan. do.
G. E. Gowan, ... 31st do. do.
T. P. Calvert,... 11th do. 1806.
G. Everest, ... 13th do. do.
T. Lyones, ... 23d do. do.
J. Curtis, ... 1st Feb. do.
N. B. Bromley,... 13th do. do.
C. Graham, ... 18th do. do.

Cavalry.

F. J. Spiller, ... 28th March, 1805.
J. Nicholson, ... 11th Dec. do.
F. Peter, ... 20th do. do.
C. Dashwood, ... 6th Jan. 1806.
J. H. B. Jessup, 8th do. do.
G. Roxburgh, ... 13th do. do.
C. P. King, ... 14th do. do.
G. Thornton, ... 12th Feb. do.
C. C. Chapulet, . 13th do. do.

Surgeons.—Mr. Adam Burt, to be head Surgeon, from the 17th July, 1806, vice Boyd, deceased.—Mr. T. Ledlie, to rank as full Surgeon, from the 17th July, 1806, vice Burt, promoted.—Mr. H. Thackeray, to rank as full Surgeon, from the 28th May, 1806, vice Freer, appointed head Surgeon.—Senior Assistant Surgeon, Mr. G. Ure, to be full Surgeon, from the 27th Aug. 1806, vice Stephens, deceased.—Mr. C. Campbell, to rank as full Surgeon, from the 28th Nov. 1805, vice Hutton, retired.—Mr. D. Turnbull, Senior Assistant Surgeon, is permitted to relinquish the military branch of the medical service, and to remain as an Assistant Surgeon, at the civil station of Mirzapore, in place of being promoted to the rank of full Surgeon; and relinquishes all claim to promotion, and every other claim whatever, as a military surgeon.—Mr. J. Williams, Surgeon, has returned to his duty at this presidency, by permission of the hon. the court of directors.

Assistant Surgeons.—Date of Certs.

Mr. W. Panton, .. 22d March, 1805.
— H. Hough, ... 22d April, do.
— W. Findon, ... 15th May, do.
— G. Rixon, ... 20th May, do.
— O. Hunter, ... 19th July. do.
— G. Bayldon, ... 8th Jan. do.
— T. Crichton,... 10th Feb. do.
— A. Anderson, . 12th Feb. do.

SEPTEMBER.

2d Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign T. Reynolds, to be Lieutenant, from the 26th Aug. 1806, vice Arbuthnot, deceased.

7th Regt. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. Martin, to be temporary Adjutant, and Assistant to the officer commanding the cadet company, as long as that corps shall exceed fifty.

13th Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign C. Savage, to be Lieutenant, from the 21st Aug. 1806, vice Watts, deceased.

22d Regt. Native Infantry.—Capt.-lieut. T. Garner, to be Captain of a company, from 9th Sept. 1806, vice White, deceased.—Lieutenant C. Hay, to be Capt.-lieut. from the same date, vice Garner, promoted.

24th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain-lieut. H. Tanner, to be Captain of a company, from the 29th Aug 1806, vice Carr, transferred to the pension list.—Senior Lieutenant R Garnham, to be Capt.-lieut from the same date, vice Tanner, promoted.

26th Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign P. Morgan, to be Lieutenant, from the

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the 23d Aug. 1806, vice Hall, deceased.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenants of Infantry, from the 17th instant —Ensigns R. Fullarton; G. W. Lloyd; G. Young; J. Kerie; T. Hepworth; J. A. Pidman; H. P. Short; C. Andrews; H. Watkins; and J. Eckford.

8th Regt. Native Cavalry.—Mr. W. Meadan, Riding-master, is transferred to the Invalid establishment, on the same allowance as is granted to a conductor of ordnance, when invalided.

Artillery.—Senior Major T. Turton, to be Lieutenant.-col. from the 5th Sept. 1806, vice Frazer, deceased,—Senior Captain Alexander Watkins, to be Major, from the 5th Sept. 1806, vice Turton.—Senior Captain-lieut. H. Greene, to be Captain of a company, from the 5th Sept. 1806, vice Watkins, promoted.—Senior Lieutenant A Lindsay, to be Capt.-lieut. from the 5th Sept. 1806.—vice Greene, promoted.—Lieutenant W. Morton is transferred to the Engineers, as Ensign in that corps, from the 15th April, 1806, vice M'Dougal, promoted; and next below ensign H. Mackenzie.

Ordnance.—Mr. J. A. Hainsbury, conductor of ordnance, is permitted to resign the hon. company's service, and to reside in India.

Military Board.—Colonel J. Morris, holding the temporary command of the troops at the presidency station, is appointed a member of this board, during the time he shall continue in that command.

Invalid Establishment.—Captain John Williams, of this establishment, has returned to his duty, by permission of the hon. the court of directors.

Chaplains.—The Chaplains of this establishment are stationed as follows:

The rev. D. Ward, to the station of Cawnpore; the rev. Dr. Stacey, to the station of Muttra, the rev. H. Shepherd, to the station of Berhampore; the rev. H. Martin, to the station of Durnapore

Medical Department.—Senior Assistant Surgeon, Mr. J. Patch, to be full Surgeon, from the 19th Aug. 1806, vice Fyffe, transferred to the Pension List.—Mr. R. Moore, Assistant Surgeon, to be full Surgeon, from the 29th August 1806, vice Thackery, transferred to the Pension List.—Mr. C. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to perform the Medical duties of the civil station at Ghya.

First Class.—Season for 1802.

Assistant Surgeons.—Dates of Rank.

R. Phillot,	15th Feb.	1804.
A Harley,	16th do.	do.
C Campbell,	17th do.	do.
B. Sewell,	18th do.	do.
A. Taylor,	19th do.	do.
W. Thomas,	20th do.	do.

Second Class.

E. Impey	17th Sept.	do.
W. A. Vernor,	18th do.	do.
G. Pattullo,	29th do.	do.
A. Armstrong,	30th do.	do.
G. G Campbell,	1st Oct.	do.

First Class.—Season for 1804.

S. Ludlow,	18th Mar.	1805.
J. Bunce,	19th do.	do.
T. Tweedie,	20th do.	do.
G. Playfair,	21st do.	do.
W. Roe,	22d do.	do.
T. Rutherford,	23d do.	do.
W. H. Tanner,	24th do.	do.
W. Ainsley,	25th do.	do.
J. Roberts,	26th do.	do.
J Reardon,	22th do.	do.
C. Childs,	28th do.	do.
A F. Ramsay,	29th do.	do.
J. H Mackenzie,	30th do.	do.
J. H. Marshall,	31st do.	do.
W. Pauson,	1st April,	do.
J. Anderson,	28th Feb.	1806.
T. Leake,	1st Mar.	do.
W. Leslie,	2d do.	do.
J Howell,	3d do.	do.

Ordered, that the following Cadets of infantry and cavalry be promoted to the rank of Ensigns and Cornets, from the dates expressed opposite their respective names.

Third Class.—Remaining of the Season 1804.

Names.	Rank as Ensigns.	
E. Jeffreys,	21st Jan.	1806.
J. Morris,	28th Feb.	do.
king's commmission.		
E. Fell,	1st Mar.	do.
F. L. Massie,	2d do.	do.
T. Wishart,	3d do.	do.
A. Christie,	4th do.	do.
G. Moore,	5th do.	do.
P. Grant,	6th do.	do.

Season 1804.

J. Jacob,	7th do.	do.
W. Gregory,	8th do.	do.

Marlow cadet, vide Minutes of Council, May 15, 1806.

W. Price,	9th do.	do.
W. Grant,	10th do.	do.

J. Frush-

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Names.	Rank as Ensigns.	
J. Frushard,.....	11th do.	do.
E. Blagdon,.....	12th do.	do.
J. Tulloch,.....	13th do.	do.
W Palk, ...	14th do.	do.
E. Pettingal, ...	15th do.	do.
P. D. Waal, ...	16th do.	do.
B. Watson, ...	17th do.	do.
T. Gore, ...	18th do.	do.
M. C. Paul,.....	19th do.	do.
W. H. Squire, ...	20th do.	do.
H. Montgomerie,	21st do.	do.
R. C. Faithful, ..	22d do.	do.
D. D. Anderson,	23d do.	do.
D. Williamson,...	24th do.	do.
C. Smith, ...	25th do.	do.
R. Newton, ...	26th do.	do.
B. W. Bayley,....	27th do.	do.
G. Walpole,.....	28th do.	do.
T. Peard, ...	29th do.	do.
A. M'Donald,.....	30th do.	do.
W. Babington,...	31st do.	do.
H. L. Williams,	1st April,	do.
T. Trist, ...	2d do.	do.
J. Cruickshank, ..	3d do.	do.
A. Gordon,.....	4th do.	do.
J. R. Knight, ...	5th do.	do.
G. Wood,.....	6th do.	do.
P. Teulon,.....	7th do.	do.
R. R. Hull, ...	8th do.	do.
R. Armstrong, ...	9th do.	do.
G. Kingstone,....	10th do.	do.
W. W. Peppin,..	11th do.	do.
C. A. Munro,.....	12th do.	do.
T. Macan,.....	13th do.	do.
J Graham,.....	14th do.	do.
W. Jolly.	15th do.	do.
A. Sneyd, ...	16th do.	do.
A T Leckie,.....	17th do.	do.
G. P. Green,.....	18th do.	do.
C. Macdonold,...	19th do.	do.

Fourth Class.—Remaining of the season, 1803.

T. Greening,.....	20th do.	do.

King's Commission.

G. J Hendy, ...	21st do.	do.
S. Mercer, ...	22d do.	do.
T. Frobisher, ...	23d do.	do.
T. Naton, ...	24th do.	do.
R. Blisset,.....	25th do.	do.
J. A. Holmes, ...	26th do.	do.
R. B. Wilkins, ...	27th do.	do.
J. Brooks.....	28th do.	do.
G. Wilkinson, ...	29th do.	do.
R. Cummings,...	30th do.	do.

From third class, vide minute of council, 13th Feb. 1806.—Remaining of the season, 1803.

M. S. Hogg, ...	1st May.	do.
A. Ferier, ...	2d do.	do.
R. W. Lloyd,.....	3d do.	do.
H. B. Clough, ...	4th do.	do.

Remaining of the season, 1803.

Cavalry. Rank as Cornet.

D. Reid, King's Commission.	25th Mar. 1805.	
J. Franklin, ...	26th do.	do.
T Craig, ...	27th do.	do.
A. Aldridge,.....	28th do.	do.
T. P Moore	29th do.	do.
A. Duffin,.....	30th do.	do.
R. E. Chalmers,..	31st Mar.	1805.
A. Campbell, ...	1st April.	do.
H. P. Lovelace,..	2d do.	do.
W S. Beatson,....	3d do.	do.
H. W. Warde.....	4th do.	do.

From the infantry, vide minutes council, 13th February, 1806.

OCTOBER.

2d Regt. Native Infantry.—J. S. Harriot, barrack-master, at Berhampore.

European Regiment.—Captain Peter Littlejohn, is appointed to the command of the Bauglepore Rangers.

1st Regt. Native Cavalry.—Lieutenant-colonel William Toone, is appointed to the command of Buxar, and regulating officer, of the Invalid establishment, at Shahabad.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Wm. Brown, is appointed major of brigade to the artillery.

Appointments.—Colonel Morris commanding at the Presidency; and lieutenant-colonel Salkeld, quarter master-general, are appointed members of the Presidency committee for investigating and reporting the claims of officers and men, entitled to share in the Chinsurah, prize money.

Assist. surgn.	Count. covt.
Mr. J Hull,...	12th Feb. 1806.
— Alex. Halliday, .	21st do.
— Jas Barclay, ...	12th Mar.
— Angus Hall,	ditto
— J. Stevens.	ditto

The following cadets of infantry are promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the date expressed opposite to their names.

First Class.—Remaining of the season, 1804

J. S. W Kiernander,	11th July,	1806.
H Fal. M'Farland,	12th do.	do.
Nicholas Delisle, ...	24th do.	do.
Wm. Cotes,.....	27th do.	do.
Edm. Holings, ...	29th do.	do.
Rd. Benson, ...	8th Aug.	
Sam. Jackson,.....	10th do.	do.
Wm Whitemore,....	11th do.	do.
Sam. Wooley, ...	18th do.	do.
John Wm. Jones, ...	19th do.	do.

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The following cadets for the infantry, artillery, or engineers, and cavalry, are admitted into the service, and promoted to the rank of ensigns, lieutenant fire-workers, and cornets, the dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Cadets of Infantry.

Mr. Tho. Hay, Cer. 6th Feb. 1806.
— Char. Pearce, do. 10th do. do.
— J. E. Conway, do. 13th do. do.
— E. B. Banks,... do. 18th do. do.
— J. Fletcher,... do. 20th do. do.
— C. Wilcoson,... do. 21st do. do.
— H. C. Medwin, do. 21st do. do.
— J. Irwing, ... do. 22d do. do.
— J. Smith, ... do. 11th do. do.
— H. Wilson,..... do. 12th do. do.
— B. Mackenzy,.. do. 14th do. do.
— F. Breaudgradt, do. 14th do. do.
— G. Anderson,.. do. 17th do. do.
— W. Bowe,..... do. 19th do. do.
— D. Pringle, ... do. 20th do. do.
— B. Blake,..... do. 21st do. do.
— J. C. Mallet,... do. 24th do. do.
— J. Davies,..... do. 24th do. do.
— J. Fagan,..... do. 24th do. do.
— J. Rice,..... do. 25th do. do.
— W. C. Dauby, do. 25th do. do.
— J. Campbell,... do. 26th do. do.

Artillery or Engineers.

Mr. George Broadhurst, certificate, dated February 26, 1806.

Cavalry.

Mr. John Mackenzie, certificate, dated March 8th, 1806; Messrs. Alexander Wilson, Robert Sampson; St. George Ashe, junior, and Thomas, saved from the wreck of the Lady Burgess; are promoted; the three first to the rank of ensign, and the latter to lieutenant fire workers.

NOVEMBER.

1st Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain Lionel Hook, to be military secretary, and aid-de-camp to the governor-general, from the 5th instant. Patrick Young Waugh, to be lieutenant from the 12th of October, 1806. vice Cornish, deceased.

4th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain lieutenant James John Leith, to be captain of a company, from the 1st of October, 1806, vice Lindsay promoted. Senior lieutenant William Complin Faithful, to be captain lieutenant, from the 21st October, 1806, vice Leith, promoted.

10th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain lieutenant John Scott to be captain of a company, from the 30th October, 1806, vice Royle deceased; Senior lieutenant Herbert Bowen, to be captain lieutenant from the 30th October, 1806, vice Scott, promoted.

19th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain William Yale to be major, from the 21th of October, 1806, vice Falvey, deceased. Captain-lieutenant Francis Walter, to be captain of a company, from the 28th October, 1806, vice Yale, promoted. Senior lieutenant William Logie, to be captain lieutenant from the 28th October, 1806, vice Walter, promoted.

21st Regt. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant John Ramsay, to be adjutant to the corps of Calcutta militia, vice Johnstone, deceased.

Artillery.—Major Thomas Greene, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Tomkyns, retired. Captain John Nelly, to be major, vice Greene, promoted. Captain lieutenant Arnold Nesbitt Mathews, to be captain of a company, vice Nelly, promoted. Lieutenant James Fullarton Dundas, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Mathews, promoted.

Officers, returned to duty, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors: Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Hardwicke, of artillery; Lieutenant-colonel John Arnold, of Infantry.

Medical Department.—Mr. Alexander Halliday, assistant surgeon, is appointed to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Dumagepore, in the room of Mr. William Roe, deceased; Mr. Henry Young, assistant surgeon of the civil station of Allahabad, is permitted, at his own request, to resign that station.

DECEMBER.

The following officers of the regt. of artillery who are entitled to their respective rank, in consequence of the order of the hon. court of directors, for augmenting the establishment of field officers of that corps, from the 21st Sept. 1804, are to have rank from the dates attached to their respective names.

Major Andrew Fraser, to be Lieutenant-colonel from Sept. 21, 1804, for the augmentation.—Major James Robertson, ditto.—Major Thomas Hardwicke, ditto.—Major John Tomkyns, do. Lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 12th,

1804,

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1804, vice Carnegie.—Major Edward Clarke, do. Lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 1st, 1805, vice Horsford,—Major Henry Grace, do. Feb. 28, 1806, vice Robertson, deceased.—Capt. John Tomkyns, do. Major, do. Sept. 21 1804, for the augmentation.—Captain Edward Clarke, ditto.—Captain Henry Grace, ditto.—Captain Robert Turton, ditto.—Capt. Thomas Greene, ditto.—Captain Henry Balfour, do.—Capt. Alexander Hynd, ditto. Major, Nov. 12 1804. vice Tomkyns, promoted.—Capt. George Johnstone, do. Major, Aug. 1, 1805, vice Clarke, do.—Captain George Constable, do. Major, Feb. 28, 1806, vice Grace, ditto.—Capt.-Lieut. George Fuller, do. Captain, Sept. 21, 1804, for the augmentation.—Captain-Lieut. Andrew Dunn, ditto.—Capt.-Lieutenant George Mason, ditto.—Capt.-Lieut. Alexander M'Leod, ditto.—Captain-Lieut. Edward Wm. Butler, ditto.—Capt.-Lieutenant Jervase Pennington, ditto.—Capt.-Lieut. Joseph Taylor, ditto. Captain, Nov. 12, 1804, vice Hynd, promoted.—Capt.-Lieut. Robert Brown, do. Captain, Dec. 29, 1804, vice Shipton, deceased.—capt.-lieutenant Robert Hetzler, do. capt. July 10, 1805, deceased.—capt.-lieut. Norman Macalister, do. captain, Aug. 1, 1805, vice Johnstone, promoted.—capt.-lieut. Robert Best, do. capt. Sept. 17, 1805, vice Hutchinson, deceased.—capt.-lieut. John P. Drummond, do. captain, Oct. 3, 1805, vice Dunn, deceased.—capt.-lieut. Clements Brown, do. captain, Feb. 18, 1805, vice Constable, promoted.—Lieutenant W. Brown, to be captain-lieut. from September 1804, for the augmentation.—lieutenant Lesley Robert Grove, do. captain-lieut. from Sept. 21, 1804, for the augmentation.—lieut. William Richards, ditto.—lieut. Henry Stark, ditto.—lieut. Henry Graham, ditto.—lieut. Wm. Mitchell, ditto.—lieut. Samuel Sinclair Hay, ditto.—lieut. James Henry Brooke, do. captain-lieut. Dec. 21, 1806, vice Grove, deceased.—lieut. Henry Faithful, do. captain-lieut. Dec. 29, 1804, vice Brown, promoted.—lieut. James Young, do. captain-lieut. July 10, 1805, vice Hetzler, promoted.—lieut. Charles Parker, do. captain-lieutenant July 25, 1805, vice Darell, resigned.—lieut. Edward Faithful, do. captain-lieutenant, Aug. 1, vice Macalister, promoted.—lieut. George Swiney, do. captain-lieut. Sept. 17, vice Best, promoted.—lieut. George Pollock, ditto. capt.-lieut. Oct. 3, vice Drummond, promoted.—lieut. John Smith, ditto. captain-lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1806. vice Brown, promoted.—lieut. William Street Kent, do. captain-lieut. Dec. 5, 1806, vice Edward Faithful, deceased.

The undermentioned officers of the regiment of artillery, have rank from the dates opposite their respective names.

Lieutenant-colonel Robert Turton, to rank as such from the 7th May, 1806, vice Tomkyns, retired.

Lieutenant Thomas Greene, to rank as such from 5th Sept. 1806, vice Fraser, deceased.—Major Alexander Watkins, do. 7th May, 1806, vice Turton, promoted.—Major John Nelly, do. 5th Sept. 1806, vice Greene, promoted.—captain Horatio Greene, do. 7th May, 1806, vice Watkins.—captain Arnold Nesbit Mathews, do. 5th Sept. 1806, vice Nelly.—captain lieutenant Alexander Lindsay, ditto. 7th May, 1806, vice Greene.—capt.-lieut. James Fullarton Dundas, do. 5th Sept. 1806, vice Mathews.

The following to rank as Lieutenants according to their different dates.

John N. Forrester	27th March	1806.
Samuel Parlby	28th do.	do.
James Fennent	29th do.	do.
Isaac Periera	30th do.	do.
George E. Gowan	31st do.	do.
Robert Guinand	1st April,	do.
Jonathan Scott	2nd do.	do.
Charles Graham	3rd do.	do.
George Everest	4th do.	do.
John Curtis	5th do.	do.
Théodore Lyons	7th do.	do.
Chas. E. O. Jenkins	8th do.	do.
John Broadhurst	9th do.	do.
Robert B. Fulton	10th do.	do.
Thos. Palin Calvert	11th do.	do.

The following cadets for the infantry cavalry and artillery, have arrived at the presidency, and are promoted to the rank of ensigns, cornets, and lieutenant, fire workers. The dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. Newton Wallace, date of certificate, December 6, 1805. Arthur Wight, date of certificate, February 6, 1806. Robert Fernie; do. 20. Charles Ellison, do. 27th. John Henry Lester, do. 27th. William Gleeson, March 6th.

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6th. Henry Duyer, do. 6th. James Parsons, do. 6th. George Dwyer, do. 6th James Parsons, do 6th. G. Dwyer, do. 6th. Samuel Camwell Crooke, do. 7th. Stephen Moody, do. 8th James Craigie, do. 17. T. Monteath, do 22d. Henry Peter Carleton, do. 26th. Charles Wm. Carleton, do. 26th. Augustus Moore, do. 28th. George Freer Holland, do. 31st. Mr. George Richard Pemberton, do. April 14th. Thomas Wardlaw, do. 14th. Francis Crossley, do. 14th. Robert Irvine, do. 14th. Samuel Delap, do. 16th. Alexander Francis Peter Macleod, do. 23d. Donald Ogilvy, do. 24th. George Bryan Cookson, do. 24th. James Kerns, do. 28th. Thomas Tudor, do. 29th. Alexander Donalson, do. 30th. Robert Shorediche, do. 30th. Henry Cheape, do. 30th. Edward Gaerncross Sneyd, do. 30th. Samuel Speck, May 1st. George Weyland Mosely, do 6th. James Mc Cracken, do. 7th. William Clark, do. 20th. Thomas Wm. Polhill, do. 20th.

CAVALRY.

Mr. James William Roberdeau, March 13th, 1806. Patrick Agnew, April 1st. Hubert De Burgh (rank not adjusted.) Thomas Chadwick, April 12. James Chicheley Hyde, do. 15th. Gabriel Napier Christie Campbell, do. 16th. Robert Fulton, do. 16th. Charles Edward O. Jenkins, do. 18th.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Serjeant Mathew O'Brien, of the artillery, to be a conductor of Ordnance, from the 18th Dec. 1806. Serjeant Patrick Cross, of do. to be ditto. from 19th Dec. 1806. Serjeant John Hishop, of do. to be do. from 28th do. Serjeant-Major Christopher Bowman, of the 17th regiment N. I. ditto from 21st do. Serjeant-Major Archibald Cameron, 15th regt. regiment N. I. ditto. from 22nd.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeons, second class, for 1805.

Remaining of the season 1804.

J. Stephens, to rank from 7th Sep. 1806.
J. Mellis, do. do. 18th do.
Angus Hall, do. do. 19th do.

THIRD CLASS.

W. Adamson, do. do. do. do.
R. Rowland, do. do. do. do.

JANUARY.

European Regiment.—Lieut. Jeremiah Bryant, to be major of brigade at the station of Chunar, vice Maxwell, on Furlough.

1st Native Regiment.—Captain Samuel Nesbitt is transferred to the invalid establishment from the 31st ultimo. captain-lieut. Henry Bellingham, to be captain of a company from the 1st of January, 1807, vice Nesbitt. Lieut. Robert Henry Cunliffe, to be captain-lieutenant from the same date, vice Bellingham.

5th Native Regiment.—Capt. Archibald Campbell, appointed an aid-de-camp, to the governor-general. Captain-Lieutenant Huthwaite, appointed assistant-teacher of the Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, to the cadet company at Barraset.

6th Native Infantry.—Capt.-Lieutenant Charles Poole, to be captain of a company, from the 5th of October, 1806, vice Gill, deceased. Lieutenant Simon Poole, to be captain-lieutenant from the same date, vice Poole, promoted.

8th Native Regiment.—Lieut. George Nugent, is appointed fort-adjutant of of Monghеer, vice Benson, promoted to the rank of field officer.

22d Native Regiment.—Captain Samuel Wood, to be major, from the 22nd April, 1806, vice Orme, resigned. Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Garner, to be captain of a company from the 2nd April, 1806, vice Wood, promoted. Lieutenant Charles C. P. Hay, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 2nd April, 1806, vice Garner, promoted. Captain-Lieutenant C. P. Hay, to be captain of a company, from the 9th Sept. 1806, vice White, deceased. Senior Lieutenant Charles Reddish, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 9th Sept. 1806, vice Hay, promoted.

27th Native Regiment.—Lieut. Mills Thomas, to be fort-adjutant, and barrack-master, at Allahabad, vice Whinyates, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John Talbot, conductor of Ordnance, to be a deputy commissary of Ordnance, vice Howe, transferred to the pension list. Serjeant David Nash, of artillery, to be conductor of Ordnance, from the 15th January, 1806.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior assistant-surgeon, George Reddle, to be full surgeon, vice Henderson, resigned. Senior assistant-surgeon Anthony

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Anthony Dickson, to be surgeon, vice Ure, deceased. The dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter. Mr. William Noyes, assistant-surgeon, is appointed to perform the medical duties of the civil stations of Keerpoy, Hurripaul, and Radanagore. Mr. Wm. Adams, assistant-surgeon, counterpart covenant, dated 10th April, 1806.

ARTILLERY.

Thos. Chadwick, to rank as Lieutenant, from 14th Dec. 1806, vice J. F. Dundas, promoted. — James Chichely Hyde, to rank as lieutenant from 25th Dec. 1806, vice W. S. Kent, promoted.

The following cadets are promoted to the rank of ensign, and cornet. The dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Infantry. Mr. John Playfair, date of certificate, 6th May, 1806.

Cavalry. Mr. Alexander Poole, date of certificate, 6th March, 1806.

FEBRUARY.

Appointments.—Major General Dickens, to the staff of this presidency, vice major-general Smith, deceased. Lieutenant-colonel Don, to be quarter-master general, vice lieutenant-colonel Salkeld, on Furlough to Europe. Lieutenant Joseph Brooks, to be deputy quarter-master-general, with the official rank of major, vice lieutenant-colonel Don.

Cadets of Infantry.—Mr. Henry Minson Baker, date of certificate, April 8th, 1806.—Charles Crichton, ditto. 19th ditto.—John Eden, ditto, 23rd ditto.—William Butler, ditto, 24th ditto.—James Anderson, ditto, 24th ditto.—Thomas Dickinson, do 25th ditto.—Hugh Sibbald, ditto, 27th do. William Henry Hayes, ditto, 27th ditto.—Promoted to the rank of Ensign, the date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Cadet of Cavalry.—Mr. Wm. Warde, date of certificate, April 16th. Promoted to the rank of cornet, the date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Medical Department.—Mr. William Adamson, assistant-surgeon, appointed to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Nuddeah. Mr. George King, assistant-surgeon, admitted on the establishment, date of certificate, May 22d, 1806

12th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain Robert Stephenson, to be major of brigade, vice Paton, appointed deputy adjutant-general of the army. Lieutenant Norman Shairpe, to be major of brigade, vice Burton, promoted.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Joseph Brooks, to be deputy quarter master general.

European Regiment.—Lieutenant Edward Morris, is appointed adjutant to the corps of Native Invalids. As the adjutant to the corps of Native Invalids is to superintend the annual distribution and allotment of the Native Invalids of the army, he is to be stationed at Allahabad where the invalids assemble, though the senior officer doing duty with the corps of Native Invalids may be stationed elsewhere.

4th Regiment Native Cavalry.—Lieutenant James Lumsdaine, to be agent for camels and gram, vice Munro, resigned.

Ordnance Department.—Mr. Robert Fitzpatrick, conductor of ordnance, to be a deputy commissary of ordnance, from the 15th Feb. 1807. Mr. William Cormack, conductor of ordnance, to be a deputy commissary of ordnance, from the 16th Feb. 1807. Mr. Thomas Jeffs, conductor of ordnance, to be deputy commissary of ordnance, for the duties of the expense magazine of Fort William. Serjeants Fieldwick and Mc Donald, of the regiment of artillery, to be conductors of ordnance, the former from the 15th and the latter from the 16th Feb. 1807.

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The officers promoted by the following arrangement are not entitled to any additional allowances whatsoever, or to the exercise of the authority of the rank to which they are promoted, until the date of the order for them to join corps respectively, agreeably to the orders of government, of the 12th July, 1806.

Ensign.	Promotion.	Rank in the army.	ditto in the Regiment.	Regiment.
John Tullock.....	Lieutenant.	1st Feb. 1807.	Same.	1st.
George Moore.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	4th.
John Morris.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	5th.
Thomas Wishart.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	5th.
William Price.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	5th.
Wm. Gregory.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	5th.
Andrew Christie.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	6th.
Walter Palk.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	6th.
John Jacob.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th.
Edward Fell.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	10th.
Wm. Grant.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	10th.
James Flushard.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	19th.
FrederickLloyd Massie.	Do.	Do.	Do.	22d.
Edward Pettingal.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	22d.
Peter Grant.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	23d.

MARCH.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Archibald Campbell, to be fort adjutant from the 24th February, 1806, vice captain J. P. Johnson, on Furlough. Capt.-lieutenant George Becher, to be deputy agent for camels and gram.

7th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain David Lumsden, to be regulating officer of the invalid Tannahs, established in the districts of Bauglepore, and Tirhoot, from the 23d Feb. 1806, vice lieutenant-colonel Wilton, on Furlough.

Artillery.—Captain Thomas Hill, to be garrison store-keeper of Fort William.

Medical Department.—Mr. W. R. Munro, third member of the medical board, is appointed second member of that board, vice Mr. F. Balfour, on Furlough.

Fort

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Fort William, Jan. 22, 1807.—The following is the arrangement and assignment of rank to Lieutenant-colonels and Majors, resulting from the anterior promotion and rank, granted by the orders of government, dated the 4th of December, 1806, founded on priority of succession to the rank of Major.

Regts.	MAJORS. Rank arranged according to Promotion.				LIEUTENANT-COLONELS. Present Rank.				Rank to be assigned.				Remarks.
8	Lambert Loveday,	Jan. 1, 1803,	Stuart,	promoted.	Sept. 21, 1804.	For 4 New Regiments.			Rank the same.				
9	Thomas T. Basset,	ditto,	Ball,	ditto.	ditto.								
6	William Sandys,	ditto,	Williams,	ditto.	ditto.								
14	Lewis Thomas,	12,	M'Cullock,	ditto.	ditto.								
9	Richard Mabert,	21,	Ashe,	ditto.	ditto.								
10	Robert Bowie,	23,	Scott,	ditto.	ditto.								
11	Samuel Palmer,	Feb. 4,	Taylor,	ditto.	ditto.								
12	Robert Gregory,	March 18,	Ochterlony,	ditto.	ditto.								
13	John Hibbald Forster,	April 21,	Reid,	ditto.	23,	Clayton,	deceased		Sept. 23,	1804,	Edwards,	deceased	
15	Benjamin Cuthbert,	May 7,	Willett,	ditto.	28,	Hawkeshaw,	prom.		28,		Hawkeshaw,	prom.	
16	Philip D'Auvergne,	19,	Grant,	ditto,	Oct. 17,	1805, Rawstrone,	deceased.						No alteration.
17	David T. Richardson,	July 1,	Marcer,	invalided.	Nov. 19,	1804, Ralph,	ditto.						
21	Joseph Wade,	13,	21st Regiment,	ditto.	Sept. 23,	Edwards,	ditto.		Feb. 27,	1805,	Hamond,	deceased.	
20	George Hutchinson,	ditto,	Broughton,	promoted.	Feb. 27,	1805, Hamond,	ditto.		Oct 17,		Rawstrone,	ditto.	
21	John Arnold,	ditto,	Shaw,	ditto.	Feb. 19,	1806, Baker,	retited.		19,		Powell,	ditto.	
E.	George Wilton,	ditto,	Calcraft,	ditto.	May 8,	Wetherstone,	deceased.		20,		Marshall,	promoted.	
16	Charles Crawford,	ditto,	Dubois,	removed.	Nov. 27,	1805, Dunkley,	ditto.		Nov. 14,		Cunningham,	ditto.	
17	Andrew Charton,	ditto,	W. Duff,	promoted.	Oct. 20,	Marshall,	promoted.		ditto.		Sandys,	retired.	
4	John Malcolm,	Sept. 8,	Gascoyne,	ditto.	Nov. 14,	Conyngham,	ditto.		27,		Dunkley,	deceased.	
3	John Owen,	ditto,	Hume,	retired.					Feb. 19,	1806,	Baker,	retired.	
6	Charles Brietzcke,	ditto,	Hifferman,	promoted.	June. 8,	1806, Simpson,	deceased.		May 8,		Wetherstone,	deceased.	
19	Frederick Marsden,	20,	22d and 23d	Regiments.	to be promoted.				June 8,		Simpson,	ditto.	
4	Charles Gladwin,	ditto,	Edwards,	promoted.	no rank assigned.	Sandys,	retired.						
19	John Duff,	ditto,	Baker,	ditto.									
4	William Scott,	ditto,	Malcolm,	removed.									
8	John Campbell,	ditto,	Wetherstone,	promoted.									
11	George Hunbury Pine	ditto,	Allen,	ditto.									
13	William Bedell,	Nov. 2,	Colebrooke,	ditto.									
10	John M'Grath,	5,	Burnett,	ditto.	Majors, next in succession for promotion.								
14	James C. Mitchell,	Jan. 15, 1804.	Lawrie,	ditto.									
21	James Tetley,	27,	Dubois,	ditto.									
15	Littlus Burrell,	ditto,	Haldane,	ditto.									
22	George Dick,	March 5,	Malcolm,	retired.									
18	Henry Lennon,	22,	Rind,	ditto.									
E.	John Cunningham,	27,	Rawstrone,	promoted.									

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European Regiment.—Capt. S Kelly, to be major, from 14th Nov. 1805, vice Wilton promoted. Capt.-lieut. Stephen Long, to be captain, from ditto, vice Kelly promoted. Lieut. T. D. Broughton, to be captain-lieut. from ditto vice Long, promoted.

1st Native Regiment.—Captain W. H. Cooper, to be major, from 20th Oct. 1805, vice Arnold, promoted. Capt. Lieutenant W Midwinter, to be captain from ditto, vice Cooper, promoted Lieutenant Samuel Nesbitt, to be captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Midwinter, promoted. Captain W. Hemmings, to be major, 19th Feb. 1806, vice Harriet, retired Captain-lieutenant S Nesbitt, to be captain, from ditto, vice Hemmings, promoted. Lieutenant W. Macpherson, to be captain-lieutenant from ditto, vice Nesbitt promoted

3d Native Regiment—Captain Benjamin Litton, to be major from 19th Feb. 1806, vice Owen, promoted Capt. Lieutenant James Scott, to be captain, from ditto, vice Litton, promoted. Lieut. John Stewart Schnell, to be captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Scott, promoted.

4th Native Regiment.—Capt. G Foulis, to be major, from 30th Sept. 1803, vice Scott removed to 23d new regt. Captain-lieutenant S. Brown, to be captain, from ditto, vice Foulis, promoted. Lieutenant James Nicol, to be captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Brown promoted. Ensign W. W. Plunkett, to be lieutenant, from ditto, vice Nicol promoted. Ensign W. Costley, to be lieutenant, from 4th June, 1804. Captain-lieutenant J. Nicol, to be captain, from 1st Sept. vice Macpherson struck off Lieut W. Casement, to be captain-lieutenant from ditto, vice Nicol, promoted, Capt Lieut. W. Casement, to be capt. from 21st Sept. vice Brown removed to 24th regt. Lieutenant Colin Campbell, to be captain, from ditto, vice Nicol, removed to 26th ditto —— Alexander Campbell, to be capt.-lieut. from ditto

6th Native Regiment.—Captain G. Benson to be major, from 6th May 1806, vice Brietzcke, to be promoted Capt. Lieut. G. Herbert, to be captain, from ditto vice Benson promoted. Lieutenant Charles Poole, to be captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Herbert, promoted.

15th Native Regiment.—Captain H. V. White, to be major, from 28th Sept. 1804, vice Cuthbert, promoted Capt. Lieut H. Addison, to be captain, from ditto, vice White, promoted. Lieut. W. W. Kitchin, to be captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Addison, promoted. Ensign C Sterling, to be lieutenant, from ditto, vice Kitchin, promoted. Captain-lieutenant W. W. Kitchin, to be captain, from Oct. 29th 1804, vice Dalrymple, deceased. Lieutenant J Greenstreet to be capt.-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Kitchen, promoted. Ensign Joseph Garner, to be lieutenant, from ditto, vice Greenstreet, promoted Capt. Lieut. J. Greenstreet, to be captain, from January 10th, 1805, vice Wallace, deceased. Lieutenant James Perry, to be captain-lieutenant from ditto, vice Greenstreet, promoted.

16th Native Regiment.—Capt. W Fraser, to be major, from Nov. 14th, 1805, vice Crawford, promoted. Captain-Lieutenant John Gibbs, to be captain, from ditto, vice Fraser, promoted. Lieutenant P. B Hume, to be capt.-lieutenant from ditto, vice Gibbs, promoted.

17th Native Regiment.—Capt. Charles White, to be major, from Feb. 27th, 1805, vice Richardson, promoted. Captain Lieutenant R. Macpherson, to be captain, from ditto, vice White, promoted. Lieutenant A. M. Rowland, to be captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Macpherson, promoted. Captain George Carpenter, to be major, from Nov. 27th, 1805, vice Charon, promoted. Captain-Lieutenant A. M. Rowland, to be captain, from ditto, vice Carpenter, promoted. Lieutenant G W. Wiggins, to be captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Rowland, promoted.

18th Native Regiment.—Captain Henry Lennon, to be major, from March 22, 1804, vice Rind, retired. Captain Lieut. W. M. Watson, to be captain, from ditto, vice Lennon, promoted. Lieutenant W. Hamilton, to be captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Watson, promoted.

19th Native Regiment.—Capt. J. Dawson, to be major, from June 18th, 1806, vice Marsden promoted. Captain Lieutenant C. L. Showers, to be captain, from ditto, vice Dawson, promoted. Lieut. Francis Walter, to be

captain-

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captain-lieutenant, from ditto, vice Showers, promoted.

20th Native Regiment.—Captain James Dewar, to be major, from October 19th, 1805, vice Hutchinson, promoted Captain Lieutenant Henry Oake, to be captain, from ditto, vice Dewar, promoted. Lieutenant Lewis Wiggins, to be captain-lieutenant from ditto, vice Oakes, promoted.

21st Native Regiment.—Capt Alexander Morrison, to be major, October 17th, 1805, vice Wade, promoted. Captain Lieutenant James Sharpe, to be captain, from ditto vice Morrison, promoted. Lieutenant James Cocks, to be captain-lieut. from ditto, vice Sharpe, promoted

The foregoing arrangement of rank, made in conformity to the order of the honourable the court of directors, having caused Captain Charles Brietzcke to succeed to the rank of major from the 8th of September, 1803, that officer becomes entitled to the rank of lieutenant-colonel from the 8th of May, 1806, which supercedes the promotion made on the 21st of August, 1806, of Major Charles Gladwin, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with the relative promotions made on that occasion in the 4th Native Infantry; Major Charles Gladwin being only entitled to rank as major from the 30th of September, 1803, and, therefore, with reference to the standing of his seniors in the line, is not yet entitled to be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel

Ordered therefore, that the promotions which were made in the 4th native regiment by minutes of council of the 21st August last, of Major Charles Gladwin, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Capt. W. A. Thompson to major, Captain-Lieutenant D. E. Lindsay, to be captain of a company, and Lieutenant James John Leith, to be captain-lieutenant, be cancelled from that date; also the promotion made by the minutes of council of the 6th of November, promoting captain Lieutenant James J. Leith, to be captain of a company, in the room of Captain Lindsay, deceased, and Lieutenant W. C. Faithful, to be captain-lieutenant, in the room of Leith, promoted, be cancelled from that date, and that the following promotions be made:

th Native Regiment.—Lieutenant J. John Leith, to be captain-lieutenant, with rank from the 21st of October, 1806, vice Lindsay, deceased.

6th Native Regiment.—Major Charles Brietzcke, to be lieutenant-colonel from the th of May, 1806, vice Wetherstone, deceased, Captain George Benson to be major from the same date, vice Brietzcke, promoted. Captain-Lieutenant George Herbert, captain of a company from the same date, vice Benson, promoted. Senior Lieutenant Charles Poole, to be captain-lieutenant from the same date, vice Herbert promoted.

12th Native Regiment.—The name of Captain Fletcher Dalston, having, by mistake, been inserted in the arrangement of rank published in the minutes of council of the 4th December, instead of Captain Joseph Fletcher, the name of Captain Joseph Fletcher is to be inserted, to rank as captain of a company, from the 19th of Oct. 1803, vice Radcliffe, promoted.

Ordered, that the following statement of the proportion of off-reckonings for the year 1805, be published in general orders. Statement of the proportion of off-reckonings, for the year 1805, due in advance to Colonels of regiments and other officers, whose accounts are adjusted with the general fund, for eight months of that year, viz from the 1st of May to 31st December, 1805, on advance on account of the first four months of the same year, or from the 1st of January to the 30th April. 1805, having already been made, as authorized by the general orders of the governor-general in council, dated 15th February, 1806

			Sic. Rupees.
Major Gen. T. Tichol's, on Furlough, from 1st May to 31st Dec. 1805.			
George Russel,	ditto,	ditto - ditto,	2666 10 8
Sir E. Baillie,		ditto - ditto,	2666 10 8
John M'Donald,		ditto - ditto,	2666 10 8
William Palmer,		ditto - ditto,	2666 10 8
E. Clarke,		ditto - ditto,	2666 10 8
James Dunn,	ditto,	ditto - ditto,	
James Dickson,		ditto - ditto,	
C. Greene,		1st May to 31st July, 1805,	1001 5 9
Colonel S. Watson,		1st May to 31st Dec. 1805,	2666 10 8

John

John Collins,	ditto	-	ditto,	2666	12 8
Robert Rayne,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,		
Richard Macan,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,		
Geo Hardyman,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,		
James Pringle,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,		
John Fenwick,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
Hugh Stafford,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,		
Richard Grueber,		1st May to 19th Oct. 1805,		1872	1 9
James Morris,		1st May to 31st Dec. 1805,		2666	10 8
James Noke,		1st May to 13th Nov. 1805,		2441	8 6
P. Powell,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
Robert Phillips,	ditto,	1st May to 31st Dec. 1805,			
John Gordon,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
John M'Intyre,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,		
Robert Bruce,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,		
H. C. Palmer,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
Robert Blair,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
W. Kirkpatrick,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
John Gardiner,	ditto,	ditto	- ditto,		
Henry de Castro,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
Bennet Marley,		ditto	- ditto,	2606	10 8
William Burn,		ditto	- ditto,	2660	10 8
Thos. Hawkshaw,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
T. S Bateman,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
N. Carnegie,		ditto	- ditto,	2666	10 8
John Horsford, (vice Greene deceased) 1st Aug to 31st Dec. 1805.				1665	4 11
Dyson Marshall, (vice Grueber deceased) 20th Oct. to 31st Dec. 1805,				794	8 11
Daniel Conninghame, (vice Noke deceased) 14th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1805.				502	7 2
Captain D. Sloane, in temporary command of the Hill Rangers, from the 1st May to 5th June, 1805.				120	
Lieut.-col. Toone, from the 6th June, (the date of his appointment to the command of the corps of Hill Rangers,) to 31st Dec. 1805.				700	
E. S. Broughton, ditto Rhamgur battalion, 1st May to 31st December, 1805.				1466	10 8
Rd. Forbes, comg. the 2d bat N. Inva.	ditto	-	ditto	1533	5 4
Captain T. Jaffrays, comg. the 1st ditto.	ditto	-	ditto,	1533	5 4
Major G. Dick, comg. 1st bat. B. Volunteers,	ditto	-	ditto,	1733	5 4
J Irwin, comdg. 2d ditto,	ditto	-	ditto,	1733	5 4
Lieutenant J. Alexander, comg. the two companies of the late 2d B. Volunteers,	ditto	-	ditto,	266	10 8
Swinton, comg. the Pioneer corps,	ditto	-	ditto,	133	5 4
			Sic. Rs.	65,220	0 0

Ordered, that a treasury order be issued in favour of the pay-master at the presidency, for sicca rupees 65,220, to enable him to discharge the shares above-mentioned.

T. Hill, Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

JANUARY, 1807.

6th regt. Native Infantry.—Captain-lieutenant Charles Poole, to be captain of a company, from the 5th October, 1806, vice Gill, deceased.

Lieutenant Simon, to be captain-lieutenant, from the same date, vice Poole, promoted.

The under-mentioned cadets and assistant-surgeon, having arrived at this presidency, and produced the certificates and counterpart covenant of their respective appointments, they are admitted into the service accordingly.

Mr. A. Poole, cadet for the cavalry, certificate, dated 6th March, 1809.

Mr.

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Mr. John Playfair, cadet for infantry, dated 6th May, 1806.

Mr. William Adams, assistant-surgeon counterpart covenant, dated the 10th April, 1806.

Mr. Poole, cadet of cavalry, is promoted to the rank of cornet, and Mr. Playfair, cadet of infantry, that of ensign. The dates of their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

The following dates of rank are assigned to the under-mentioned officers of artillery, who were promoted by general orders of the 18th ultimo.

Thomas Chadwick, to rank as lieutenant, from 14th December, 1806, vice J. F. Dundas, promoted.

James Chicheley Hyde, to rank as lieutenant, from 15th December, 1806, vice W. S. Kent, promoted.

Lieutenant George Nugent, of the 8th native infantry, is appointed fort adjutant at Moongheer, vice Benson, promoted to the rank of field officer.

Cornet Alexander Campbell, is permitted to resign the honourable company's service.

Lieutenant-colonel George Wilton, of the 18th Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

The conditional permission granted to captain Fletcher Dalston, of the 11th Native regiment, by general orders of the 22d instant, to proceed to Europe on furlough, is confirmed.

The conditional permission granted to major J. Campbell, of the 8th Native regiment, by general orders of the 2d October last, to proceed to Europe on furlough, is confirmed.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Milt. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 3, 1807.

Captain Preston, executive officer of Fort William, having been permitted to proceed to St. Helena for the recovery of his health, captain Thomas Wood, of the corps of engineers, is appointed to perform the duties of the executive officer in Fort William during the absence of captain Preston, retaining his present appointment of engineer at Allahabad.

The right honourable the commander in chief, will be pleased to direct captain Wood to proceed to Fort William, with all practicable dispatch, and to recommend such officer for the temporary charge of the duties of engineer at Allahabad during captain Wood's temporary absence on duty at Fort William, as his lordship may think proper.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 3, 1807.

Colonel H. C. Palmer, of the 19th regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, and to be absent, on that account, six months, from the 15th instant, instead of proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, as specified in general orders, dated the 21st of August last.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 5, 1807.

The honourable the governor-general in council has been pleased to appoint lieutenant James Lumsdaine, of the 4th regiment of Native Cavalry, agent for camels and gram, in the room of Mr. Munro, who has resigned that appointment.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 5, 1807.

The honourable the governo-general in council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Ensign John Morris, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 5th Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign Edward Fell, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 10th Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign Frederic Lloyd Massie, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 22d Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign Thomas Wishart, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 5th Native Infantry, from the 2d February, 1807.

Ensign Andrew Christie, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 6th Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign George Moore, to be lieutenant, to

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to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 4th Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign Peter Grant, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 23d Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign John Jacob, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 7th Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign William Gregory, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 5th Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign William Price, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 5th Native Infantry, from the 3d February, 1807.

Ensign William Grant, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 10th Native Infantry, from the 2d February, 1807.

Ensign James Frushard, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 19th Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign John Tulloch, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 1st Native Infantry, from the same date.

Ensign Walter Palk, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 6th Native Infantry, from the 2d February, 1807.

Ensign Edward Pettingal, to be lieutenant, to rank in the army, from the 1st February, 1807, and in the 22d Native Infantry, from the 2d February, 1807.

The officers promoted by the foregoing arrangement, are not to be entitled to any additional allowances whatsoever, or to the exercise of the authority of the rank to which they are promoted, until the date of the order for them to join corps respectively, agreeably to the orders of government, of the 12th of June, 1806.

Mr. William Warde, having arrived at the presidency, and produced the certificate of his appointment as cadet of cavalry for this establishment, dated 16th April, 1806, Mr. Warde is admitted to the service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of cornet, the date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Salkeld, quarter-master general, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The conditional permission, granted to Captain A. Fraser, of the 25th Native regiment, in general orders of the 24th December last, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

The conditional permission granted to Captain D. Robertson, of the 23d Regiment, Native Infantry, by general orders of the 4th December last, to proceed to Europe, on furlough is confirmed.

Lieutenant H. Holmes of the 24th Native Infantry, is permittted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

Serjeants Peter Macfarlane, and Lawrence M'Lean, employed under the town-major, are admitted to the pension established by minutes of council of the 11th January, 1797, and are to proceed to Europe by the ships of this season.

THOS. HILL,
Acting Sec. Mil. Dept.

APRIL.

Infantry.—Senior major Duff, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 10th July, 1806, vice Cuthbert resigned. Major William Scott, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 23d February, 1807, vice Brietzcke, deceased.

4th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain W. A. Thompson, to be major, from the 13th July, 1806, vice Gladwin, retired. Captain lieutenent D. Lindsay, to be captain of a company, from the 10th July, 1806, vice Thomson promoted. Lieutenant James Leith, to be captain of a company, from the same date, vice Lindsay, deceased. Lieutenant W. C. Faithful, to be captain-lieutenant, from the same date, vice Leith promoted. Ensign Peter D. Waal, to be lieutenant, from the 1st February, 1807, vice Faithful, promoted.

13th Regt. Native Infantry.—Major Thomas Brougham, to rank as such, from the 23d September, 1804, vice Foster, promoted. Captain Francis Shaw, to rank as such, from the same date, vice Brougham, promoted.

Captain

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Captain-lieutenant William Thomas, to rank as such, from the same date, vice Shaw, promoted. Lieutenant John William Taylor, to be captain lieutenant, from the 9th of March, 1807. vice Heathcote, promoted. Ensign Richard Armstrong, to be lieutenant from the 19th of March, 1807, vice Taylor, promoted.

14th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain John L. Richardson, to be major, from the 24th February, 1807, vice Sneyd, retired on pension. Captain-lieutenant Thomas Evans, to be captain of a company, from the same date, vice Richardson, promoted. Lieutenant William Samuel Heathcote, to be captain-lieutenant, from the same date, vice Evans, promoted. Ensign David D. Anderson, to be lieutenant, from the same date, vice Heathcote, promoted. Captain-lieutenant W. S. Heathcote, to be captain of a company, from the 19th of March, 1807, vice Clerkson, deceased.

17th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain lieutenant George W. Wiggins to be captain of a company, from the 27th February, 1807, vice Bagshaw, deceased. Lieutenant John Wells Fast, to be captain-lieutenant, from the same date, vice Wiggins, promoted. Ensign Stephen Mercer, to be lieutenant, from the same date, vice Fast, promoted.

19th Regiment.—Ensign Francis Rutledge, to be lieutenant, from the 26th March, 1807, vice Bartholomew, deceased.

23d Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain John Munro, to be major, from the 23d February, 1807, vice Scott, promoted. Captain lieutenant Charles W.R. Povoleri, to be captain of a company, from the same date, vice Munro, promoted. Lieutenant George Bridge, to be captain lieutenant, from the same date, vice Povoleri, promoted. Ensign Thomas Gore, to be lieutenant, from the 1st February, 1807, vice Bridge, promoted.

24th Regiment.—Captain Rob. Broughton, to be major, from the 10th July, 1806, vice Duff, promoted. Captain-lieutenant Henry Tanner, to be captain of a company, from the same date, vice Broughton, promoted. Lieutenant Robert C. Garnham, to be captain of a company, from the same date, vice Tanner. promoted. Capt.-lieut. Nap. C. Garnham, to be captain of a company, from 29th Aug. 1806, vice Carr, transferred to the pension list. Lieutenant Thomas G. Alder, to be captain from the same date, vice Garnham, promoted. Ensign Brook Watson, to be lieutenant, from the 1st February, 1807, vice Alder, promoted.

27th—Lieutenant John Canning, to be aid-de-camp, to the governor-general, from the 6th of April, 1807.

Ordnance Department.—Mr. A. Aird, conductor of ordnance, to be deputy commissary of do. from the 1st April, 1807, vice Battie, retired on pension. Serjeant Robert Kemball, of artillery, to be conductor of ordnance from the same date, vice Aird, promoted.

Statement of the distribution on the surplus off-reckonings to officers entitled to share in that fund, from 1st May, to 31st December.

Major-gen, H. Brisco, from the 1st May, to 25th December, 1802.	4727	13	3	1947-3185
Deduct, received in part from the military pay-master-general,	2750	2	0	
				1977 11 3 1947-3185
Major-gen. J. Fullarton, from 1st May to 31st December, 1802,	4846	8	4	2-13
Deduct, two-thirteenths of the sum received in advance from the military pay-master-general, one-third to be deducted on the final settlement of the account of 1802-3,	2800	0	0	
				2046 8 4 2-13

Major

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Major-gen. Popham, do.		2046 4 4 2-13
——— R. Stewart, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— E. Ellerker, from 1st May to 15th Nov. 1802,	3996 8 11 3167-3185	
Deduct, received in advance,	2289 14 0	
		1646 1 0 1676-3185
Major gen. G. Deare, from 1st May to 31st Dec. 1802,	4846 8 4 2-13	
Deduct two-thirds of the sum paid in advance,	2800 0 0	
		2046 8 4 2-13
Major-gen. Nicol, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— C. Ware, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
Col. T. Nicholls, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— R. Lucas, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— G. Russel, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— Sir E. Baillie, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— J. Macdonald, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— W. Palmer, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— E. Clarke, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— W. Vanas, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— J. Dunn, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— J. Dickson, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— C. Green, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— D. Woodburne, from the 1st May to the 31st December,	4846 8 4 2-13	
Deduct, a proportion of the sum paid in advance,	2845 0 0	
		2001 8 4 2-13
Col. S. Dyer, from the 1st May to the 31st December, 1802,	4490 7 2 1676-3185	
Deduct, received in advance,	2612 0 0	
		3878 7 2 1676-3185
Col. S. Watson, from 1st May to the 31st December, 1802,	4846 8 4 2-13	
Deduct, two-thirds of the sum paid in advance,	2800 0 0	
		2046 8 4 2-13
Col. J. Collins, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— R. Rayne, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— R. Macan, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— G. Hardyman, do.		2046 8 4 2-13
——— J. Pringle, from the 16th November to the 31st December, 1802,	909 15 4 508-3185	
Deduct, a proportion of the sum received in advance,	340 0 0	
		569 15 4 501-2185
Col. H. Hyndman, from the 14th to 31st December, 1802,	356 1 1 1990-3185	
Deduct, a proportion of the sum received in advance,	104 10 0	
		251 7 1 1999-2185
Col. J. Fenwick, from the 26th to the 31st December, 1802,	119 11 0 1728-3185	

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Deduct a proportion of the sum received in advance,	45 8 0	8 0	1728-3185
Total Balances, sicca rupees,		53,422 7 0	

MEMORANDUM.

Total amount advanced to colonels, on account of the off-reckonings, for 1802-3,	1,07,599 8 0	
Deduct, a proportion of this advance, from the 1st January to the 30th April, 1803, to be adjusted with the account of the general fund, for 1803,	35,012 6 0	
Advance on the account of the off-reckonings for eight months, from the 1st May to 31st December, 1802, now adjusted,		72,587 2 0
Total amount of shares to be distributed as per the foregoing statement,		53,422 7 0
Amount of the proportion of off-reckonings, from 1st May to the 31st December, 1802,		1,26,009 9 0

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior assistant surgeon, Mr. Robert Lowe, to be surgeon, vice Dr. Alexander Campbell, resigned. Assistant surgeon, Mr. Richard Samuel Richardson, to be surgeon, vice Mr. John Smith retired Assistant surgeon, Mr. Henry Boutflowe, to be surgeon, vice Stephens, deceased. Mr. William Farquhar, admitted an assistant-surgeon.

The following cadets of Infantry are promoted to the rank of ensigns; The date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. Charles Reed, certificate, dated 26th March, 1806.

Mr. William Walker, ditto, 30th April, 1806.

MADRAS.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

APRIL, 1806.

By the GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL.

4th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain Thomas Webster, to be assistant adjutant-general in the ceded districts.

17th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain-lieutenant John Reid, to be captain of a company, vice Newsom, deceased. Lieutenant W. Preston, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Reid, promoted.

Officers returned to duty by permission of the Honourable Court of Directors. — Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Baille, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry. Lieutenant Michael Smith, do. do. Mr. Surgeon Stone, do. do. Captain J. Gabriel,

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Gabriel, of the 12th Regt Native Infantry. Captain E. F. Davis, of the 18th ditto ditto. Captain J. Sinclair, of the artillery.

Appointment.—Lieutenant Garland, to be assistant to the Mathematical Instructor, on a salary of fifty pagodas per month.

Ordnance Department. — Serjeant-major Rogers, to be a conductor of ordnance, vice Cooper, deceased.

Mr. James Sinclair, and Mr. Maurice Farmer, cadets of infantry, to be ensigns; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

The following gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment to be cadets of infantry, on this establishment, are admitted accordingly.

Messrs. Duncan O'Gilvie, John William Moncrieffe, Charles Dennis Dunn, James Hudson, Telen Robson, Jesaiah Cecil, Alfred Maule, James Myers, Augustus Chambers, Edward Cadogan, Joseph Dunman Bateman, William Williams Jeffrey, George Ridley, John Everson Bolton, J. Buchan, L. Lambert, John Crisp, C. Jebb Loft, Walter Robertson, John Mullaudain, Edward Young Hancock, William O'Reily, John Birkett, James Treswell, Hugh Charles Hare, George Skeene Boyne, George Norton, John Scott, Nathaniel Alves, Henry Smith, James Stewart, Hugh Kyd, Thomas Hancorne, John Dunn, Richard Saunders, M. Naughton Grawford Hunter, Henry Caurthrope Woodward, John James Webbe, Thomas J. J, Wilkins, George Field, C. B. Murray Johnstone, Henry Keating, Mr. James Jameson.

The Reverend Mr. Thomas is admitted a chaplain on the establishment, from the 2d March, 1806.

Medical Department.—Messrs. Lacey Gray Ford, C. Gibbons, W. Haines, John Burton, and William Jones, are admitted assistant-surgeons, of this establishment, and stationed at the presidency general hospital.

MAY.

15th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain Andrew Macdowall, to be major, and posted to the 1st battalion, vice Phillips, deceased; date of commission 23d April, 1806. Captain-lieutenant E. W. Smithies, to be captain of a company, vice Macdowall, promoted; date do. do. Lieutenant T. Wren, to be captain-lieutenant, and posted to the 1st battalion, vice Smithies, promoted; date do. do. Lieutenant J Briggs, to be adjutant to the 1st battalion, vice Wren, promoted. Lieutenant Johnstone Napier, to be adjutant to the 2d battalion, vice Kent, permitted to resign. Captain Munro, is removed to the 2d battalion.

Appointment.—Captain Pollock, is appointed to command the new town of Cuddalore.

Officers recently promoted are posted to corps, as follows—ensign Maurice Farmer, to the 7th Regt. Native Infantry, and to the 2d battalion.

Ensign James Sinclair, to the 16th Regt. Native Infantry, and to the 1st battalion.

Cadets Admitted.—Mr. James Hawson, transferred from the Saint Helena establishment. Mr. W. Shearwood Maltley, to rank next to Mr. Modey, the junior cadet, of the 5th class of the season, 1804.

Medical Department.—Mr. Surgeon Colhoun, from the 7th Regt. Native Infantry, to the 3d Regt. Native Cavalry, vice Stone. Mr. Surgeon Stone, from the 3d Regt. Native Cavalry, to the 7th Regt Native Infantry, and to the 1st battalion, vice Colhoun. Mr. Anderson, surgeon of the Madras European Regiment, to take medical charge of a detachment of the 1st battalion 19th Regt. on field service from the 15th April, 1806.

JUNE.

9th Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign Alexander Anderson, to be lieutenant; date of commission, 11th September, 1805.

13th Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign H. A. Moncrieff, to be lieutenant; date of rank 10th July, 1806.

14th Regt. Native Infantry.—Captain-lieutenant James Ives, to be captain of company, vice Wakefield, deceased. Lieutenant F. P. Stewart, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Ives, promoted; date of commission, the 23d May, 1806. Captain-lieutenant F. P. Stewart, to be captain of a company, and lieutenant Thomas Smyth, to be capt.-lieut., in succession to captain William Davis, deceased; date

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date of commissions the 23d May, 1806.

14th.—Ensign James Hanson, to be lieutenant; date of rank the 23d May, 1806.

16th.—Captain-lieutenant J. H. Baber, to be captain of a company, vice Philipson, cashiered. J. B. Wainhouse, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Baber, promoted; date of commissions, 10th June, 1806.

17th.—Ensign J. Hodgson, to be lieutenant; date of commission, 17th July, 1805.

18th.—Captain-lieutenant Edward Hay, to be captain of a company, vice Davis, dismissed; and lieutenant J. D. Compton, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hay; date of commissions, 28th May, 1806. Ensign J. W. Wigan, to be lieutenant; date of rank, the 28th May, 1806.

22d. Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign G. H. Budd, to be lieutenant; date of rank, the 17th July, 1806.

23d. - Ensign Thomas Clode, to be lieutenant; date of rank, 17th July, 1805.

Cadets, promoted to the rank of ensign, from the 17th July. 1805.

Messrs. G. H. Budd, H. A. Moncrieff, Thomas Clode, James Hodgson, Alex. Anderson M'Naughton, C. Hunter, James Hanson, and T. W. Wigan.

Officers posted to corps.—Captain F. P. Stewart, and captain-lieutenant Thomas Smith, of the 14th Regt. Native Infantry, are posted to the 1st battalion. Lieutenant M. Smith, of the 3d ditto ditto, is directed to do duty with the corps of engineers at the presidency. Lieutenant Kilson, of the 12th Regt. Native Infantry (attached to the Institution for military instruction) is permitted to join his corps, and will do so without delay. Ensign Peter Whaunell, is posted to the 5th Regt. Native Infantry, and to the 1st battalion.

9th Regt Native Infantry.—A. Anderson, ensign, 1st battalion.

13th —H. Moncrieff, do. do.

14th.—J. Hanson, do. 2d ditto.

16th.—M. N. C. Hunter, do. do. do.

17th —J Hodgson, do. do. do.

18th.—J. W. Wigan, do. 1st do.

22d. —G. H. Budd, do. 2d do.

23d. —T. Clode, do. do do.

JULY.

Medical department —Mr. assistant-surgeon Cooke, from the presidency general hospital, is posted to the 1st battalion, 19th regiment, native infantry.

The under-mentioned assistant surgeons are stationed at the presidency general hospital.

Mr. R. Goldie, R. Hunter, W. Jones, G. Agnew, and G. Adams.

AUGUST.

12th regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. Storey to be major, vice Coghlan, deceased. Capt.-Lieut. H. Lens Harrington, to be captain of a company, vice Storey, promoted. Lieut. T. Smithwaite to be captain-lieutenant, vice Harrington, promoted.

5th regiment Native Cavalry.—Captain Colebrooke, to be major, vice Macleane, deceased. Capt.-lieutenant J. Grant, to be captain of a troop, vice Colebrooke, promoted. Lieutenant E. Lloyd Smith, to be capt.-lieutenant, vice Smith.

Appointments.—Lieut.-col. Ross Lang, to command the cantonment of Wallahjabad. Lieutenant-colonel Orr, to be agent for the supply of military stores, vice Macleane, deceased. Major Munro, to be quarter-master-general of the army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Orr. Captain Fuller of H. M. 56th regiment, to be assistant adjutant-general to the centre division of the army, so long as major-general Fuller shall remain in command of that division. Captain Crosdell of the artillery, to be commissary of stores at Gooty, vice Capt. Charlton, deceased. Lieut. Hatton, of the 17th regt. N. I. to resign the appointment of fort-adjutant of Mausulipatam. Lieutenant Archibald Bertram, of the 17th regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the second bat. of pioneers.

Medical Department.—Mr. surgeon J. Grant, to be garrison surgeon of Cannanore, vice White, of the Bombay establishment. Mr. Matthew Macfarlane, to be a sub-assistant surgeon, from the 12th inst.

OCTOBER.

5th regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign P. Whagnell, to be lieut. date of rank the 17th July, 1805

6th —Captain lieut. H. Townsend, to be captain of a company, vice Gregson, deceased. Lieutenant R. Parminter, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Townsend,

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Townsend, promoted, date of commissions, 18th Dec. 1805.

Appointment.—Lieutenant J. J. Trueman, of the 22d regt. Native Infantry, to be assistant to the officer commanding the cadet company, vice Frazer permitted to resign.

Officers posted to corps.—Captain Warburton, from the 1st to the 2nd bat. and captain Smytheis, from the 2nd to the 1st battalion of the 15th regt. Native Infantry. Captain lieutenant Smithwaite, of the 19th regt. Native Infantry, is attached to the 2nd bat. of pioneers, vice M'Kenzie, on furlough to Europe. Lieutenant John Innes to the 4th regt. Native Infantry, and to rank next below Lieut. Henry Sheene.

NOVEMBER.

Appointments.—Charles Marsh, Esq. to officiate as judge advocate-general of the army, during the absence of Major Leith. Captain J. Campbell, of the 15th regt. Native Infantry, be brigade major to Colonel Campbell, commanding the southern division of the army, from the date of Captain A. Campbell's resignation of that appointment. Mr. Robson to be paymaster and garrison store keeper in the ceded districts, from the 1st. inst. vice Savage, transferred to the commercial department. Lieutenant C. Bowen, to be adjutant of the 2nd bat. of the 22nd regt. Native Infantry, vice Trewman. Lieut. Woodhouse, of the 7th regt. of Native Cavalry, to be cantonment-adjutant at Arcot, vice Keighly, proceeded to Europe.

Artillery.—Captain-lieut. D. Brown, to be captain of a company, vice Gourlay, cashiered; and Lieutenant W. M. Burton, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Brown, date of rank, the 5th Nov. 1806.

Captain G. R. A. Kelly, of the 2nd regt. Native Infantry, to relieve Capt. Charles Addison, as a member of the committee for invaliding, &c. at Fort St. George. Captain G. W. Pearle, of the 2nd battalion of Artillery, to relieve Lieutenant-colonel Orr, as a member of the committee for the adjustment of off-reckonings, ordered on the 1st September last. Major Gurnell, now doing duty with the 1st bat. 8th regiment Native Infantry, will proceed to join his corps at Cooty.

Officers posted to corps.—22d regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. John Lea, from the 2d to the 1st bat. and Lieut. William Fair from the 1st to the 2nd battalion.

Lieutenant-colonel Ross Lang, from the 11th to the 6th regt. Native Infantry, and to the 1st battalion. Lieutenant-colonel Youngson, from the 6th to the 11th regt. Native Infantry, and to the 2nd battalion.

DECEMBER.

Artillery.—Lieutenant John Briggs to be quarter master of the 1st battalion.

Appointments.—Lieut. C. M. Bishopp, to be assistant to the superintendent of the manufacture of gunpowder at this presidency. Lieutenant Charlesworth, to be cantonment-adjutant at Wallahabad. Lieutenant J. Wilson, to be aide-de-camp to the officer commanding the northern division of the army. Mr. Joseph Erratt, to be veterinary surgeon to the honourable company's stud. Lieutenant Close, of the 4th regt. Native Cavalry, to be acting deputy-judge-advocate in Mysore, vice Macpherson, appointed acting assistant-adjutant-general. Capt. De Haviland, to be superintending engineer at Seringapatam, vice Lennon permitted to resign. Lieut. Kirwan, of the 10th regt. Native Infantry, to be fort-adjutant at Chittledroog, vice Cairae, resigned.

Medical Department.—Messrs. Ramsay, Sladen, and James Towell, are admitted assistant surgeons from the 22d instant.

JANUARY, 1807.

4th regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign George Arden, to be lieutenant, vice Tucker, deceased, date of rank, 25th Dec. 1806.

Senior Cadet on the supernumerary list.—Mr. John Tramplett, to be promoted to ensign, on being qualified for commission.

20th regt. Native Infantry.—Captain-lieutenant A. J. Clason, to be captain of a company, vice Baynes, deceased. Lieutenant R. H. Yates, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Clason, promoted; date of Commissions, 15th January, 1806. Lieut. Brice W. Lee, to be adjutant of the 1st bat. vice Yates, promoted.

Artillery.—In communicating with commanding officers of corps, the commandant

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mandant of artillery is authorized to direct such allotment, exchange, and relief, of non-commissioned, rank and file, from battalions of artillery, as may occasionally be necessary, to complete as well the squadron of artillery, serving with ordnance attached to cavalry regiments; transmitting upon every such occasion the requisite reports and registers, to the adjutant-general's office.

Ordnance Department.—Messrs. William Scott, and Andrew Thompson, to be conductors.

Appointments.—Colonel Lockart, of his Majesty's 30th regt to command the cantonment of Wallahabad, vice Lang. Colonel Davies, of his Majesty's 22d regt. Light Dragoons, to command the garrison of Bangalore, vice Ogg. Captain Munt, of the 6th regt. Native Cavalry, to be agent for cavalry supplies, vice Baines, deceased. Lieutenant Henry M'Kedy, of his Majesty's 12th foot, nominated to officiate as deputy-judge-advocate, at a general court martial which was held at Seringapatam, from the 5th Nov. 1806, till the 5th December, 1807, following, is confirmed. Mr. T. Jackson, to be paymaster, and garrison store keeper, at Vizagapatam, vice Wilson, resigned. Mr. Savage to resume the office of garrison storekeeper and paymaster, in the ceded districts.

Officers returned to duty, by permission of the hon. court of directors.—Lieut. John Bushley, of the 6th regt. Native Infantry.

Cadets admitted on this establishment.

Of Infantry.—Messrs. J. Noble, Osborn Barwell, Benjamin Baker, James Crockat, John Gwynne, I. A. Condell, Solomon Mathews, John Carr, Robert Gray, James Plunkett, John King, G. Hutchinson, and C. Mitchell.

Of Cavalry.—Mr. W. Babington.

Chaplains .. The Rev. Mr. Holsberg, to act as chaplain to the cadet company, until further orders.

Medical Department.—Senior Assistant Surgeon John Henderson, to be surgeon, vice Palmer, employed in Malabar; date of rank, 1st Dec. 1806. Messrs. Robert Richardson, and T. Serjeants, are admitted assistant surgeons, and stationed at the presidency general hospital. Mr. Surgeon Searman, to take charge of the 1st bat. 7th regt. Native Infantry, from the 1st instant. Surgeon Tait, to afford medical aid to the left wing of his Majesty's 94th regt. from 16th Aug. 1806.

Assistant Surgeons.—Robert Goldie and Robert Hunter to do duty at Trichinopoly. George Adams and George Bruce, to do duty at Seringapatam.

Under the orders of the superintending surgeons in the southern and Mysore divisions of the army respectively.—Assistant Surgeons, Ramsey, Sladen, and Towell, are stationed at the presidency general hospital. Surgeon J. Henderson, is posted to the 1st regt. Native Infantry, and to continue attached to the 2nd battalion.

Officers removed and posted to corps.—Lieutenant-colonel Aldwell Taylor, from the 21st to the 1st regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2nd bat. Lieut. Col. Nash, from the 15th to the 10th regt. Native Infantry, and to the 1st battalion. Lieutenant-colonel Macleod, from the 10th to the 15th regt. N. I. and to the 1st bat. Lieut.-col. Greenhill, from the 1st to the 2nd battalion, 15th regt. Native Infantry. Major Radcliffe, from the 2nd to the 1st battalion, and Major M'Dowall, from the 1st to the 2nd battalion of the 15th regt. Native Infantry. Lieut.-colonel Marriott, from the 1st to the 21st regt. Native Infantry, and to the 2nd battalion. Lieut. Innes of the 4th regt. Native Infantry is posted to the 1st bat. and Lieut. Arden to the 2nd bat. Lieut. Gibson, of the Madras European regiment, will take charge of the men at the presidency belonging to the corps. Captain Adam Browne of invalids, is removed from the 2d company, and permitted to reside, and draw pay at Negapatam. Cornet Morgan C. Chase, is posted to the 1st regt. Native Cavalry. Cornet J. Logan will do duty in the 6th regt. Native Cavalry.

FEBRUARY.

Artillery.—Captain J. Nixon, to be captain of a company, vice Sinclair, deceased. Lieutenant Walter Sharp to be captain-lieutenant, vice Nixon, promoted; dates of rank the 16th Feb. 1807.

Appointments.—Lieutenant T. T. Palmer to be adjutant, of the 2nd bat. 25th regiment Native Infantry; date of rank, Feb. 28th, 1807.

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Officers returned to duty, by permission of the hon. court of directors.—Lieutenant-colonel Francis Copper, of the 16th regt. Native Infantry. Major Sir David Ogilby of the 9th regt. Native Infantry. Captain J. C. Stokoe, of ditto.

Infantry Cadets admitted on the establishment. — Messrs. Bryce M'Muster, W. C. Dunn, George Norman, J. Ross, John Law Baker, W. Horsely, Rowley Phillip Graves, Robert Scott Wilson, David Grinstead, William Marshall, Robert Calvert, H. White, Mathew Hall, Hugh Douglas, Nath. Moore, John Hoby, John Pearson, T. A. Monk, George Cole, G. Boys, Henry Dowden, F. B. Jones, George Mund, J. James.

Infantry Cadets promoted.—Mr. Forsyth, to be ensign from 17th July, 1805; and lieutenant, date of rank, the 13th April, 1806. Mr J. Wood, to be ensign, date of rank the 27th June, 1806.

The clothing of the 24th and 25th regts. of Native Infantry is established as follows:

Regiments.	Colour of lappels, cuffs, and collar.	Colour of Lace.	Colour of clothing of drums, and fifes, including lining.	Colour of Officers' buttons, and how set on.	Officers' trimmings.
24th Nat. Inf.	Orange.	White with black stripe.	Orange with red.	Yellow two and two.	Gold.
25th	Goslin green.	White with one red and two black stripes.	Goslin green with red.	Yellow two and two.	Gold.

Medical Department.—Doctor Andrew Berry, to be third member of the medical board, vice Richardson, deceased. Mr. Assistant surgeon Heyne, considered to have had medical charge of detachments at Bangalore, from the 2d battalion of the 2nd regt. and 2nd battalion of the 18th regt. during the absence of the medical officers of those corps, from the 4th of December, 1806, to the date of appointment of Mr. Heyne, to that duty by the officer commanding at Bangalore. Mr. Assistant surgeon Tymon, is permitted to resign the service of the hon. company, in compliance with his request.

MARCH.

3d regt. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Benney, doing duty with the artillery, is permitted, at his own request, to join the battalion to which he belongs.

8th regt. Nat. Inf.—Ensign J. Wood to the 2d battalion.

15th regt. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Forsyth to the 2nd battalion. Lieutenant Sweetland, from the 2nd to the 1st. battalion.

Officers posted to the 2d Battalion of the 24th regt. Native Infantry:

Lieut.-col. Nath. Forbes.
Major Robert Brue.
Captain J. B. Steward.
P. Brown.
P. D Marett.
R. Hughes.
Lieutenant C. Walhier.
J. L. Charlesworth.
J. Ewing.
J. Mac Donald.
S. G. Marshall.
T. C. Cutliffe.
R. Jenkins.
J. Low.

Serjeant Bernard Dulitza is transferred from the 2nd garrison battalion, to be quarter-master-serjeant.

Officers posted to the 2d battalion of the 25th regt. Native Infantry:

Lieut.-col. J. J. Durand.
Captain E. B. Bagshaw.
E. P. Stevenson.
J. Greenhill.
Capt.-lieut. J. M. Combs.

Major

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Major T. Gurnell.
Lieutenant T. J. Palmer.
W. Seton.
J. W. Oliver.
G. Sydenham.
B. Blake.
W. Murray.
W. H. Davidson.
T. Clode.

Lieutenant Oliver, removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion. Lieutenant Newman, ditto. 1st to the 2d ditto.

3d regiment Native Cavalry.—Lieutenant Francis Leonard, to be quarter-master, vice Plenderleath, on leave to Europe.

Appointments.—Lieut.-Colonel Doveton, of the 3d regt. native cavalry, to command the detachment in Berar. Major Henry Monckton, to be military secretary to the governor, from the 7th instant, the date of captain, the hon. E. Acheson's embarkation for Europe.

Mr. Robson, to be pay-master, and garrison store-keeper in the ceded districts.

Captain Kelly of the 22d regt. native infantry, is considered as having been employed as interpreter at a general court martial, held in Fort St. George, and of which major-general Campbell was president, from the 24th Feb. 1807, until the 20th instant. Captain Stokoe, of the 9th regiment native infantry, will relieve captain-lieutenant Coombs, of the 5th regiment native infantry, in the charge of the gentlemen cadets, at the presidency.

Cadets of infantry admitted on the establishment.—Messrs. Welbore, Joseph Newlan, James Nash, Charles Sinnock, John Armstrong, John Cursham, Thomas Casey, W. Henry Ridding, Henry Logan, Henry Wallis, George Strachan, John Milner, Robert Marklove, John Fergusson, William Binney, Charles Crowther,

The right honorable the governor in council directs, on the particular recommendation of the medical board, that the duty of medical superintendance at the presidency, shall be in future performed quarterly, by the 2d and 3d members of the medical board, instead of weekly, as prescribed by the 36th paragraph of the 15th section of the code of military regulations.

Medical Department.—Medical officers are appointed to the under-mentioned corps as follows:

C. Rogers, Surgeon, from 12th regiment native infantry, to the 18th regiment native infantry.—G. Briggs, do. 16th do. to the 8th N. C.—J. Jones, to the 24th do. do. and to join the 1st bat.—T. Evans, do. 25th do. do. and to join the 2d bat.—J. Jameson, to the 21st do.—J. Best, to the 12th ditto. and to the 1st bat.—J. Paterson, to the 16th do. do. 2d bat.—C. Mc Cabe, to the 2d do. and to the 2d bat.—J. Cormick, to the 19th do. and to the 1st bat.—A. L. Smith, to the 7th do. and to the 1st bat.—G. Alexander, to the 22d do. and to the 2d bat.—A. Jones, from the 6th regt. native cavalry, to the 5th regiment of Native Cavalry.—A. Dove, to the 6th regiment ditto.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.—George Simpson, to do duty under the assistant-surgeon, attached to the squadron of Horse Artillery.

Assistant-surgeon.—Peyton, to the medical charge of the 2d battalion 7th Native Infantry, from the 1st instant. Deane, to the medical charge of five companies of the 1st battalion 11th regiment Native Infantry, from the 7th instant.

Assistant-surgeons.—T. Trotter, to the 7th regiment Native Infantry, and the 2d battalion.—M Christy, ditto. 22d do. do. 2d bat.—G. Agnew, 22d do do. 1st bat.—W. S. Mitchell, 24th do. do 2d bat.—S. Rivier, from 1st bat. 7th to 1st bat. 13th regt. Native Infantry.—W. Haines, to the 13th regt. Native Infantry, and to the 1st bat.—Serjeant, do. 20th do. do. 2d bat.—Towel, to the 1st bat. Pioneers.—Adams, to the 2d regiment Native Infantry, and to the 2d bat.—Deane, of H. M. 59th foot, to the medical charge of detachments, from 1st bat. 6th regt. and 2d bat. 11th regiment, being part of an escort under the command of lieutenant-colonel Marriott.

Garrison-Surgeons.—Dyer, to the medical charge of a detachment at Tellicherry, from the 1st bat. 17th regiment Native Infantry.—Pritchard, to the medical charge of the 2d bat. 20th regiment Native Infantry at Vellore.

Assistant-Surgeons.—J. Rule from the presidency general hospital to the 1st bat. 6th regiment Native Infantry.—R. Hunter, from do. do. to the 2d bat. 7th regiment.—T. Trotter, from the

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the 2d bat. 7th regiment, to the 1st bat. 18th regt Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Crane, from the 12th to the 1st battalion of the 9th regiment Native Infantry.—Major Sir D. O'Gilby, from the 2d to the 1st battalion, and Major B. Harris, from the 1st to the 2d battalion of the 9th regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-colonel E. O'Reily, from the 9th to the 1st battalion of 12th regt. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-colonel J. J. Graham, from the 25th to the 2d battalion 17th regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-colonel J. J. Durand, from the 17th to the 25th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Richard West, is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion of the 13th regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

JANUARY, 1807.

By the GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL.

3d regiment Native Infantry, ensign H. Adam, is posted to the 1st battalion.

4th regiment Native Infantry, ensign George Arden, to be lieutenant, vice Tucker, deceased. Date of rank, 25th Dec. 1806.

4th regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Arden is posted to the 2d bat.

Senior Cadet, on the supernumerary list. Mr. John Trampett, to be promoted to an ensign.

Appointments.—Lieutenant Kennedy, of the 1st battalion 2d regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the subsidiary force of his highness the Peishwa.—Captain Fallon, of the 4th regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to superintend the pension establishment at Mohul in Salsette, in the room of Major Sheen, Lieutenant-colonel Cooke, will continue in command of the troops at Goa, until further orders.

Medical Department.—Senior assistant-surgeon Henderson, to be surgeon, vice Palmer, employed in Malabar, date of rank, 1st Dec. 1806.

MARCH.

Appointments.—Colonel Keith, to the command of the southern division of Guzerat, from the 16th January, 1807.—Lieutenant-colonel Wilson, to the command of the fort and garrison of Broach, vice lieutenant-colonel Scott, gone to Europe.—Lieutenant William Sandwith, to be deputy paymaster in Guzerat.—Lieutenant John Snodgrass, of the 1st battalion of the 8th regiment Native Infantry, to be an assistant in the office of the military auditor-general, vice Hough, appointed deputy auditor-general.

Officers removed and posted, by the commander in chief.—Lieutenant-colonel Wilson is removed to the 2d bat. 2d regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-colonel Paterson, from the 2d battalion 2d regiment Native Infantry, to the 1st bat. 6th regiment N. I.

4th regiment Native Infantry.—Major Archibald Spens, is removed to the 1st battalion.—Major James Greenly, to the 2d battalion.

Regiment of European Infantry.—Ensign Stephen Skirrow, to be lieutenant, vice Murcheson, deceased, date of rank, 27th Aug. 1806.

Senior Cadet on the supernumerary list.—Acting Ensign James Steele, to be ensign, vice Skirrow, promoted, date of rank, 7th Feb. 1807.

Medical Department.—Assist.-surgeon, Alexander Gordon, is removed from the 1st battalion 5th regt. to the 1st or Grenadier Battalion 1st regiment Native Infantry.

APRIL.

Artillery.—Lieutenant-fireworker John Moor, to be lieutenant, vice Morse, deceased,

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deceased, date of rank, 16th Feb. 1806.

Cadets of Infantry promoted to the rank of Ensign, date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.—Messrs. Henry Parker, James Laurie, Thomas D. W. Waddington, James Barclay, Benjamin Gerrans, Robert Barber.

By the commanding officer of the forces.—Acting Ensign Henry Carnac, is removed from the 2d battalion 3d regiment, and attached to the 2d bat. 9th regiment Native Infantry, until further orders.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Helenus Scott, to be first member of the medical board, vice Dr. Moir, deceased. Surgeon William Sandwith, to be 2d member of the medical board, vice Scott, promoted.—Surgeon George Keir, to be secretary to the medical board, vice Sandwith promoted.—Senior surgeon Price, appointed to the charge of the general hospital, vice Sandwith promoted.

In consequence of the death of Surgeon William Boag, of the battalion of Artillery, which happened on the 1st instant, the hon. the governor in council is pleased to direct, that Mr. Andrew Jakes, who was by the minutes of council, under date the 14th of Feb. last, appointed a surgeon at the special request of his excellency the Persian ambassador, be brought on the strength of the establishment, vice Boag, deceased, retaining the date of rank given him on that occasion, the 14th Feb. 1806.

MAY.

5th Regt. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. P. Baker, to be adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Ellwood, resigned; date of rank, 1st May, 1806.

Cadet of Infantry.—Mr. William Read, promoted to the rank of ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Officers.—Removed by the commanding officer of the forces. Lieutenant-colonel John Williams Morris, removed to the 2d battalion, 8th regt. Native Infantry. Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm Grant, removed from the 2d battalion, 8th regt. to the 1st battalion, 7th regt. vice Morris.

Medical Department.—The removal of surgeon Price, to the office of superintending surgeon to the General Hospital at the Presidency, having occasioned a vacancy in that of superintending surgeon, to the subsidiary force at Poonah, and surgeon Little, the next in succession to that situation, being in an ill state of health, and unable, at present, to discharge the active and laborious duties of that station, the honourable the governor in council is pleased to nominate surgeon Mackie, to the office of superintending surgeon at Poonah, Mr. Little being, however, permitted to remain at Tannah, without prejudice to his promotion on any future occasion. Surgeon Carnegie, to the Medical duties of the European regiment, vice Mackie. Surgeon Jukes, to the medical duties of the 3d regiment, vice Carnegie. Mr. Phillips, surgeon, of the garrison of Broach, to take charge of the European regiment, and draw the established medical allowances, during the absence of surgeon Carnegie, on sick certificate. Assistant-surgeon Aitkin, of the 9th regiment, to join the European regiment at Broach, until further orders, for the purpose of assisting the garrison surgeon there, in the discharge of the medical duties of the European regiment, during the absence of the surgeon.

OCTOBER.

7th Regt. Native Infantry.—Senior cadet on the supernumerary list, Henry Pottinger, to be ensign, vice Reid, deceased; date of rank, 18th September, 1806. Captain Charles Burr is removed to the 1st battalion.

Artillery.—Captain-lieutenant C. Hodgson, to be quarter master, vice Morse, appointed commissary of stores, to the subsidiary force at Poonah; date of rank, 13th October, 1806.

Officers removed and posted by the commander in chief.

Medical Department. Assistant-surgeon Wilson, is posted to the 1st battalion, 2d regiment Native Infantry.

NOVEMBER.

Medical Department.—Date of rank, 27th November, 1806

Surgeon Samuel Sprocile, to be garrison surgeon at Tannah, vice Little, deceased. Surgeon P. C. Baird, to be surgeon to the Presidency at Baroda, vice Sprocile, removed. Senior assistant surgeon Henry Robertson, to be surgeon, vice Little, deceased. Assistant-surgeon William Dunbar, to

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to the medical duties of the residency at Anjengo, vice Robertson, promoted. Assistant-surgeon Charles Armstrong, to be mate to the general hospital, vice Dunbar, removed.

Officers removed and posted.—Lieutenant Thomas Morgan, of the 4th regiment native infantry, is removed to the first battalion, vice Lieutenant William Nash, who is removed to the 2d battalion.

DECEMBER.

2d Regt. Native Infantry.—Mr James Place, cadet, to be ensign; date of rank, 20th June, 1805.

7th Regt. Native Infantry. — Senior cadet on the supernumerary list, and acting ensign Andrew Hare, to be ensign, and posted to the 2d battalion, vice Waddington, deceased; date of rank, November 27th, 1806. Acting ensign J. M'Entyre, to be ensign, vice Cooke, deceased; date of rank 11th Dec. 1806.

Infantry. — Senior lieutenant-colonel Andrew Anderson, to be colonel, vice Banatyne, deceased; date of rank, 14th July, 1806. Senior major Jos. Boden, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Anderson, promoted.

9th Regt. Native Infantry.—Senior captain George Llewellin, to be major, vice Boden, promoted; date of rank, 14th July, 1806. Captain-lieutenant John E. Robertson, to be captain of a company, vice Llewelin, promoted; ditto ditto, ditto. Lieutenant Thomas Thatcher, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Robertson, promoted; do. ditto, ditto. Ensign Walter B. Mosely, to be lieutenant, vice Thatcher, promoted; ditto ditto, ditto. Senior cadet on the supernumerary list, Mr. Robert Mitchell, to be ensign, and promoted, when discharged the cadet establishment.

Artillery.

The honourable the court of directors, having been pleased to order that the establishment of a second lieutenant-colonel, and second major to the battalion of artillery shall, as authorized by the general orders, dated 14th July last, have effect from the 21st September, 1804. The commander in chief will be pleased to take the necessary measures for having such alterations made in the rank assigned to the officers of artillery, as the orders of the honourable court render necessary.

In consequence of the orders of the honourable court of directors, published to the army the 19th instant; the honourable the governor in council is pleased to make the following alterations in the commission of officers in the artillery, viz.—Lieutenant-colonel John Baillie, to be lieutenant-colonel on the augmentation; date of rank, 21st September, 1806. Major John Griffith, to be major, vice Baillie, promoted; ditto ditto, do. Captain Andrew G. Fisher, to be captain, vice Griffith, promoted; do. ditto, ditto. Captain-lieutenant H. William Sealy, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Fisher, promoted, ditto ditto, ditto. Lieutenant John Moor, to be lieutenant, vice Sealy, promoted; ditto ditto, ditto. Major William Ince, to be major, on the augmentation; ditto ditto, ditto. Captain Henry Hessman, to be captain, vice Ince, promoted; ditto ditto, ditto. Captain-lieutenant Henry Hodgson, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hessman, promoted; ditto ditto, ditto. Lieutenant Robert Thew, to be lieutenant, vice Hodgson, promoted; ditto ditto, ditto. Captain-lieutenant Thomas Morse, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Hawkes; ditto ditto, ditto.

Lieutenant-colonel Atkins having returned to Bombay, and taken charge of the office of chief engineer, the honourable the governor in council, is pleased to direct that that he will take his seat, at the military board, as chief engineer.

Medical Department. — Assistant-surgeon John Rogers, to be garrison surgeon's mate at Bombay, vice Gould, deceased, from 11th November, 1806. Surgeon William Mackie, to be senior surgeon, vice Little, deceased; date of rank, 27th November, 1806.

By the Commander in Chief.

Surgeon Henry Robertson, is posted to the 3d regiment. Assistant-surgeon Rogers, to take charge of the sick of the 1st battalion, 4th regiment, untill further orders. Surgeon Francis Cruso, from the 1st to the 3d regiment, and to the 2nd battalion. Surgeon V. C. Kembel, from the 2d battalion, 7th regiment to the 2d battalion, 8th regiment. Surgeon Andrew Jukes, from the 3d to the 8th regiment, and to the 1st battalion. Assistant-surgeon William Gourlay, from the 8th to the 4th regiment, and to the 2d battalion. Assistant-surgeon

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geon Robert Hayes, from the 2d battalion, 4th regiment, to the first or grenadier battalion, 1st regiment native infantry. Assistant-surgeon Marmaduke Hewit, being stationed at Chandore, he is to be struck off the strength of 8th regiment. Assistant-surgeon D. Christie, is attached to the Pioneer corps. Assistant surgeon Thomas Marshall, is posted to the 1st battalion 8th regiment native infantry.

Officers removed and posted.—Major-general and colonel Kenneth M'Pherson, from the 2d to the 1st regiment native infantry. Colonel James Kerr, from the 3d to the 2d ditto ditto. Colonel Richard Gore, from the 4th to the 3d ditto ditto. Colonel John Wiseman, from the 5th to the 4th ditto ditto. Colonel Henry Oakes, from the 6th to the 5th ditto ditto. Colonel Thomas Marshall, from the 7th to 6th ditto ditto. Colonel Char. Reynolds, from the 8th to the 7th ditto ditto. Colonel Barnaby Boles, from the 9th to the 8th ditto ditto. Colonel Andrew Anderson, posted to the 9th regiment. Lieutenant-col. Joseph Boden, is posted to the 1st battalion, 6th regiment native infantry, vice Anderson, promoted. Captain Alexander Campbell, of the 9th regiment, is removed to the 2d battalion, vice Llewellin, promoted.

Lieutenant W. B. Mosely, of the 9th regiment is removed to the 1st battalion, vice Thatcher, promoted. Mr. Robert Mitchel, cadet, is posted to the 2d battalion, 9th regiment. Lieutenant Alexander Hoskins, of the 5th regiment, is removed to the 2d battalion, vice Stewart, deceased; and ensign Abraham Renton, is transferred to the 1st battalion, vice Hoskins, promoted. Mr. John Smith-Canning, supernumerary cadet, to be an acting ensign.

CEYLON MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

March, 1807.

3d Ceylon Regiments.—Assistant-Surgeon, P. Barlow, 7th May, 1804.

Major-general Maitland has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until his majesty's pleasure be known.

19th Regiment.—Lieutenant Thome, from H. M. 51st regt. to be lieut. vice Smith, who exchanges, 10th February, 1807.

51st Regiment.—Lieutenant Benjamin Smith, from H. M. 19th regt. to be lieut. vice Thome, who exchanges, 10th February, 1807.

66th Regiment.—Lieutenant James Baird to be captain of a company, vice Wardell, promoted, 14th July, 1806. Ensign J. D. Dunne, to be lieutenant, vice Baird, promoted, 14th July, 1806.

2d Ceylon Regiment.—2d lieutenant, Thomas Rodney, to be first lieut. 15th May, 1806.

3d Ceylon Regiment.—1st lieutenant, J Blackenber, to be captain of a company, vice Reynolds, deceased.

The following hospital mates, to be attached to the under-mentioned corps, until further orders.

General Orders.

Head-quarters, Mount Lavinia, March 4, 1807

It appearing, by the list of promotions and appointments, published in general orders, 13th February, 1807, that his majesty has not been graciously pleased to confirm the following nominations, made antecedent to major-general Maitland assuming the command on this island, the said nominations are therefore to be considered as cancelled, and the persons so nominated are to be struck off the strength of their respective corps, from the day of the receipt of this order.

19th Regiment.—Assistant-Surgeon Leath, 1st January, 1805.

51st do. do. do. George Johnson, 2d Oct. 1805.

1st Ceylon Regiment.—Surgeon, M. Heir, 2d Nov. 1804.

Ditto, do. Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Stutzler, 15th Sept. 1804. 2d do.

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2d do. do. Assistant-Surgeon, J. Adams, 3d Oct. 1804.

Major-general Maitland, publishes the following dispatches, received from his royal highness the commander in chief, for the information of the army under his orders.—And directs, that the persons there alluded to, late officers in his majesty's service, do cease to receive all pay and allowances on the 19th regiment from this date.

Horse Guards, August 26, 1806.

Lieutenant-general the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Having laid before the king the proceedings of a general court-martial, held at Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, on the 30th January, 1806, and continued by adjournments to the 10th February, for the trial of major Robert Honner, of the 19th regiment of foot, who was arraigned on the following charges, viz.

1st. For behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having stated to captain Madge, of the 19th regiment, in the month of December last, that major-general Maitland, at a conference granted to major Honner, for the specific purpose of stating the reason why he could not be recommended for promotion, had promised to him (Major Honner) "that if he would withdraw his name for purchase, he (the major-general) would consider himself bound in honour to protect him, and would provide for and promote him at some future opportunity;" or words to that effect, such statements being a falsehood, derogatory to the character, and subversive of the authority of the commander of the forces, and a breach of the rules and articles of war.

2d. For behaviour derogatory to the character, and subversive of the authority, of the said major Honner, as commanding officer of his majesty's 19th regiment, in having, on or about the 18th of September last, given one or more blows or shoves to captain Lawrence, of the 9th regiment in the mess-room of the said regiment, and in presence of officers and men of that corps, being a breach of the rules and articles of war.

3d. For having, in breach of the rules, and articles of war, given, on about the 25th of August, 1804, when senior captain of his majesty's 19th regiment in the mess-room of that corps, one or more blows or shoves, to captain (then lieutenant) Robson, of the said regiment, for which conduct an apology was made by major (then captain) Honner, to captain (then lieut.) Robson, in presence of the greater part of the officers composing the garrison of Trincomalle, assembled for the purpose of hearing it read, and which was couched in the following term or terms to this effect.

Officers of the garrison of Trincomalle, I now beg leave thus publicly to express my sincere concern, at having, a few evenings since, been guilty, in this mess-room, of highly improper conduct, and disturbing the society of those present, for which I now apologize, with an assurance of avoiding, in future, a repetition of any thing of the like nature. But you, Lieutenant Robson, in particular, I address myself, and request, you will receive this acknowledgment of a full sense of my unpardonable behaviour, at that time to you, which I hope will be buried in oblivion, and also declare, that I entertain the most perfect respect for your character, both as an officer and a gentleman.

The court having found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, as also of the second, but they are of opinion, that, in so acting, major Honner had no intention to insult captain Lawrence, and was not actuated by anger towards him.

And the court having found the prisoner, major Honner, guilty, as above, of breaches of the rules and articles of war, have adjudged him to be cashiered.

I am to acquaint you, that his majesty has approved of the sentence of the court-martial, but, in consideration of recommendation of the court, in the letter addressed to the governor, and under all the circumstances of the case, major Honner having a wife and large family at Ceylon, and the wife being the daughter of an old and deserving officer, who fell fighting in his majesty's service, his majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a majority of infantry shall be disposed of, for the benefit of the wife and family of the said major Honner.

I have, therefore, to desire, that you will be pleased to make the necessary communication to major Honner, and acquaint

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acquaint me with the day on which the sentence shall be made known to him, as, from that day, he will cease to receive pay in his majesty's service.

I am, Sir, your's,
(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

In absence of the Deputy adjutant-general.

(Signed) C. M. EDWARDS,
Mil. Sec.

Horse Guards, August 21, 1806.

Lieutenant-general the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

Sir.—Having laid before the king the proceedings of a general court-martial, held at Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, on the 13th January, 1806, and continued by adjournments, to the 30th of the same month, for the trial of captain E. H. Madge, of the 19th regiment of foot, for "delivering a message, or stating from himself to the captains of the 19th regiment, at a meeting held in the month of December last, or thereabouts.—That major Honner had received such concessions from major-general Maitland, that he was prevented applying for a court-martial, though it was his nearest wish, that major Honner felt perfectly satisfied with what had taken place, as captain Madge did himself; but that it was of so private a nature that he could not reveal it, or words to this general tendency and effect, a gross mistatement, derogatory to the character and subversive of the authority of the commander of the forces, and a breach of the rules and articles of war;" of which charge the court have found the prisoner, captain Madge, guilty, but are of opinion that he was not the author of the above mistatement, and that, in repeating it, he had no intention of conveying a mistatement derogatory to the character, and subversive of the authority, of the commander of the forces, and have adjudged him, the said captain Madge, to be reprimanded in the severest and most public manner, at such time and in such mode, as to his majesty, in his wisdom, or to the commander of the forces on Ceylon, may seem most meet and fitting.

I am to acquaint you, that his majesty has approved of the sentence of the court-martial, but as it appears, under all the circumstances of the case, that captain Madge stands in an equal degree of guilt with Major Honner, the king has thought fit to direct that it be intimated to Captain Madge, that his majesty does not consider him a fit person to bear his majesty's commission, and that he should retire from the service, selling his commission at the regulated price.

You will be pleased, therefore, to take the necessary measures for carrying the same into effect, acquainting me with the day on which the sentence is made known to the prisoner, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his majesty's service.

I am Sir, Your's,
(Signed) FREDERICK,
Com. in Chief.

In the absence of the deputy adjutant-general.

(Signed) C. M. EDWARDS,
Military Sec.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL NAVY, &c.

PENANG.

By his Excellency Sir Thomas Troubridge.

MAY 1806.

E. Ratsey, Esq. from the Harrier, to the Sir Edward Hughes; with the rank of post captain, vice Gilbert Heathcote, Esq. proceeding to Europe for the benefit of his health.—Lieutenant Troubridge, of the Blenheim, to the Harrier, with the rank of commander, vice E. Ratsey, Esq. promoted.

MADRA

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MADRAS.

SEPTEMBER.

George Bell, Esq. commander of H. M. sloop Victor, promoted to the command of H. M. ship Duncan, vice captain lord George Stuart, invalided. Fleetwood Pellew, Esq. commander of H. M. sloop Rattlesnake, promoted to the command of H. M. ship Terpsichore, vice captain Boag, deceased. Lieutenant Henry Hart, of H. M. ship Culloden, promoted to the command of H. M. sloop Victor, vice captain Bell. Lieutenant William Warden, of H. M. ship Culloden, promoted to the command of H. M. sloop Rattlesnake, vice capt. Fleetwood Pellew.

OCTOBER.

By his excellency Sir Thos. Troubridge.

PENANG.

Captain Troubridge, of the Harrier, to be post captain into the Macasser.

Lieutenants.—Mitchell, of the Harrier, Rendysh. of the Carline, and Mr. Priest, of the Blenheim, to be lieutenants of the Macasser. Mr. Hodgkins, purser of the Harrier, to be purser of the Macasser. Mr. Mc Faden, surgeon of the Harrier, to be surgeon of the Macasser. The boatswain, gunner, and carpenter of the Harrier, into the Macasser. Lieutenant Wilbraham of the Blenheim, to the Harrier, with the rank of commander. Mr. Clerk of the Greyhound, to be purser of the Harrier. The boatswain, gunner, and carpenter of the Harrier, are made from deserving men of the Blenheim. Mr. Pidder, of the Blenheim, to be lieutenant of the Carline. Captain Troubridge of the Macasser, to the Greyhound, vice Elphinstone, proceeding to Europe. Capt. Wilbraham, from the Harrier to the Macasser. Lieut. Pigott to the rank of commander into the Harrier. Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Wilson to be lieutenants, into the Macasser, vice lieutenants Holmes, and Whitehead, proceeding to Europe. Mr. Coffin, to be lieutenant, Mr. Martin of the Greyhound, to be acting-master of the Blenheim. Mr. Donovan, master of the Dasher, to be master of the Macasser.

By his excellency Sir E. Pellew, bart. &c.

APRIL.

Captain Christopher Cole, of H. M. ship Culloden, to command H. M. ship Salsette, on her being received into H. M. service. First-lieutenant, Mr. John Gilmour, second-lieutenant, Mr. William Embury Edwards, Third lieut. Mr. Alexander Fras. Elphinston, master, Mr. John Milne, purser. Mr. Robert John Smith, surgeon. Thomas Dods, captain Fleetwood Pellew, from the Terpsichore, to command H M. ship, vice captain Wm. Woodbridge, invalided. Capt. William Warden, promoted from the Rattlesnake sloop, to command the Sir Francis Drake, as post captain. Captain Clement Sneyd, governor of the naval hospital, Madras, to command the Rattlesnake. Lieutenant the hon Henry Dawson, from H. M. ship Wilhelmina, to be governor of Madras naval hospital, with the rank of commander in his majesty's navy. Mr. John Fowler, of the Culloden, to be lieutenant of H. M. ship Phaeton. Mr. John Marshall, of H. M. ship Culloden, to be lieutenant of H. M. ship Russell. Mr. James Anderson, of H. M. ship Phaeton, to be lieut. of H M. ship Sceptre. Mr. William Fitzgibbon, of H. M. ship Culloden, to be lieutenant of H. M. ship Dedaigneuse. Mr. Samuel Babb, of H. M. ship Culloden, promoted to be lieutenant, of H. M. ship Russell. Mr Arthur Davies, of H. M. ship Culloden, promoted to be lieutenant, of H. M. ship Russell. Sir Miguel de Rinfa de Souzæ, appointed to act as H M. naval officer at Bombay, vice Simon Haliday, Esq. resigned. Mr. John Lane, purser of H. M. Terpsichore, to be purser of H. M. ship Russell, vice Armstrong, deceased. Mr. Charles Claw, clerk of H. M. ship Sceptre, to be purser of H. M. ship Dedaigneuse, vice Beckett, deceased. Mr. Charles Pettman, clerk of H. M. ship Albion, to be purser of H. M. ship Terpsichore. Lieutenant William Kempthorne, of H. M. ship Culloden, appointed to command H. M. ship Diana, purchased into the royal navy. Mr. George Alfred Tapper, of H. M. ship Culloden, to be lieutenant, vice Kempthorne.

BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

APRIL, 1806.

By the GOVERNOR *in* COUNCIL.

Captain Thomas Hardy, confirmed in the office of master-attendant, from the 10th ultimo, vice Sutherland, resigned.

MAY.

Senior lieutenant John Proctor, to be junior captain in consequence of Capt. Skinner's promotion; date of rank, 1th July, 1805. Senior Lieutenant William Maiswaring, to be junior captain, in consequence of Captain Maughan's promotion; 16th March, 1806. Second lieutenant G. Swaine Hepburn, to be first lieutenant, in consequence of lieutenant Proctor's promotion; 8th July, 1805. Second-lieutenant W. T. Graham to be first, lieutenant, in consequence of Lieutenant Mainwaring's promotion; 16th March, 1806.

JANUARY, 1807.

Second lieutenant James Watkins, to be first lieutenant, vice first-lieutenant John Alexander Ramsay, deceased; date of commission, 1st Dec. 1806. Mr. James Settle, midshipman, to be second lieutenant, vice Watkins, promoted; date of commission, Dec. 1, 1806. Mr. Boyte, midshipman, promoted to the rank of second-lieutenant vice Holden, sent to his Majesty's service, and reported, deserted. Lieut. Millet's commission to be dated the 11th July, 1805.

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN BENGAL.

MAY, 1806.

Mr. J. Trist, Mr. J. Graham. Mr. G. Kingston, Mr. I. Bright, Mr. C. G. Balgrave, and W. F. Harding.

Per William Pitt.—Misses E. Casmaijor, and E. Frances, A. Casmaijor, I. H. Casmaijor. T. S. Jackson, and J. Binney, Esqrs. Major Birch, Capt. J. Sinclair, Mr. E. Casmaijor, Mr. Mullore, Mr. Johnson. Messrs. C. Elliot, M. Alexander, I. B. Huddlestone, J Hanbury, E. Cadogan, Geo. Norton, W. Jolly, W. Robington, George Redley, John Tulloh, John Bolton, Thomas Weihart, E Fell, Thomas Maucome, T. Craig, J. Cecil, J. Bateman, and J. Francis.

Per Streatham.—Mrs. Russel; Misses Chapman and Rider; Mr. Russel, Messrs. E Bogg. George Todd, F. Scott, J. Crisp, A. Campbell, J. Dunn, F William, J. Mullandain, A. Kydo, N. Alves, E. Pattingal, A. Maule. J. Treewell, D. Williamson and J. Buchan.

Per Northampton.—Mrs Brooke, Mrs. Mary Brownrigg; Misses A. Brownrigg, M. Brownrigg and Jane Jackson Lieutenant Brooke, Mr J. Wardell, Mr. Joseph Seaton, Mr. Latin Lambert, Mr. J. Birteith, Mr. W. Robertson, Messrs. H. C. Hare. C. A. Munro, A. M'Donald, T. Gore, R Newton, J. Cruikshanks, W. W. Vippin, A. Smith and John Bell.

Per Europe.—Mrs. Anne Woodcock, Misses K. Laget and Nicholls. Mr. Woodcock, Mr. R. Nichols, Mr. Greenway. Messrs. John Foot, Harris, Gibbon, Burton, O'Reilly, Boyne, Jefferies. and Loft.

Passengers on board of the late hon. company's ship Britannia.—Messrs. Lepscomb, Johnston, Holmes, Webb, Parlby, Wilkes, Keating, and Forbisher.

Per Bengal.—James Morgan, Esq. civil service. Messrs. John Howell, T. Leake, assistant surgeons. Messrs. H. Squire, B. W. Baillie and Jonath. Scott, cadets.

Per Comet.—Misses F. Owen, and S. Aylmer. Captains Gabriel Davies, Carey. Mr. J. Kendall, Mr. R. Woodward, Mr. A. White. Messrs. S. R. Stacey, James Jameson, H. Hough, H Gabriel, H. Davies, —— Currey.

Per Sarah Christiana.—Mrs. Russel, Miss Chapman, Miss Ryder, Miss Sally Ryder, —— Russel, Esq Jas. Morgan,

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Morgan, Esq. Captain Lumsden. Messrs. Todd, Bagge, and Alexander, writers. Messrs. Leake and Howell, assistant surgeons. Messrs. J. Scott, W. H. Squire, B. W. Bagley, —— Williams, Campbell, Jolly, Pettingall, and Mercer, cadets. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Norton.

Per Northampton.—Mrs. Brooke, Lieut Brooke; Mr. John Wandell, paymaster 24th light dragoons. Messrs. Charles A Munro, Alexander M'Donald, Thomas Gore, Richard Newton, J. Cruickshanks, William Wade Peppin, and Charles Smith, cadets.

JUNE.

Per Comet —Mr. Henry Hough, assistant surgeon. Mr. L. R. Stacey, cadet. Mr. John Kendall, free mariner; Captains J. Cunningham and George Spinluff, of his Majesty's 25th regt. Light Dragoons, with a detachment of that corps. Lieutenant Y. Johnson, of his Majesty's 8th regiment Light Dragoons, and Mr. John Pereira, cadet.

JULY.

Per Bengal.—Mrs Harriet Thornhill, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Frances Stovin. Misses M Radcliffe, E. F. Stovin, Margaret Stovin, Mary Harrington, Frances Howes, and Margaret Walker. Captain Radcliffe, his Majesty's 17th regt. Messrs. Thomas Sisson, James William Grant, William Lambert, and Claud Monkton, writers. Mr. Thos. Crichton, assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Edward Hollins, Charles C F. Chapucet, John Thornton, George Thornton, William Cubbitt, Theodore Lyone, John Curtis, Thos. C. Byrne, Joseph Jeffery, William Martin, T. Auldjo, David Bruce, Samuel Jackson, and James Stuart, cadets. Fifty recruits for the honourable company.

Per Lord Castlereagh.—Mrs. A. Maria Abbott; Mrs. Catharine Staunton; Miss Mary Blair. Messrs. Patrick M'Carthy, Robert Beacher, Henry C. Barnard M'Neilly, George Snodgrass, George Roxburgh, William Mathew, Samuel Woolly; Robert Roche, Edward Broughton, and G. T. Lyster, cadets. Mr. William Black, free mariner. Cornet Michael Whyte, 24th Light Dragoons. Messrs. W. Passmore, Francis Heron, John le Conway, John Cowslade, Nicholas de Lisle. Cornet E. Van Courland. Six non-commissioned officers and privates 24th Light Dragoons. Mr. Everett, quarter-master. Fourteen non commissioned officers and privates, 8th Light Dragoons. Twenty non-commissioned officers and privates, H. M 22d regt.

Per Sir William Bensley.—Mr. John Williams, surgeon. Mr. J. Peters. Messrs. Christopher Godby, Samuel Maltby, Gilbert Watson, J. H. P. Jessup, Thomas P. Calvert, George Everest, John and W. Jones, cadets. Lieut. J. Watts, died at sea, 10th March, 1806.

Per Lady Jane Dundas.—Misses Amelia Dashwood, Sophia Brown, and Harriet Barclay. Major S. William Nangrave. Messrs. Thomas Dupre Porcher, and Samuel M'Nabb, writers. Mr. David Penton, assistant surgeon. Messrs. John Holbrow, Andrew Harvey, Edward Thomas Walker, W. Cotes, C. D'Oyley Aplin, R. Benson, William White Moore, Thomas D. L. Davis, Robert Hamlet Gosling, John Campbell, John Nicholson, Adam Young, Charles Graham, Robert Blackhall, James Charter, and Charles Prager King, cadets. Lieut. Edward Gore Wade.

Per Hugh Inglis.—Mrs. Hardyman, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Gould. Misses Rutledge, E. Rutledge, Morgan, Gould, and Queiros. Lieutenant-col. Hardyman, his Majesty's 17th foot. Mr. Gordon Forbes, hon. company's service, Mr. Forbes. Lieut. Kelly, his Majesty's 17th foot. Messrs. N. B. Bromley, C E. Turner, C. J. A. Dashwood, P. Thomas. J. Mandall, A Lamas, C. Christie, T. M. Chambers, R. Rutledge, C. Queiros, G Jenkins, W. Hough, T. Brandon, C. Lovide, F. Barrett, E. Lawrence, E. Pearce, and E. Homer, cadets. C. Beyldon, assistant surgeon.

Per Euphrates.—Miss Sarah Herbert. Messrs. George Wrixon and William Fendon, assistant surgeons. Messrs. Robert Blissit, Henry Warde, and G. F. Hendy, cadets. Mr. J. Arnold, free-mariner.

SEPTEMBER.

Per Alexander.—Captain John Galloway, free-mariner; Messieurs James Fagan, Charles Walcoxen, Benjamin Blake, John Irwin, cadets; and Mr. John Steward, native; Messieurs Alexander

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Alexander Wilson, and Thomas Marshall, cadets; saved from the wreck of the Lady Burgess.

Per Sovereign.—Mrs. Binny, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, Misses Matilda Jackson, Ann Jackson, Jane Fletcher, Ann Bateman, Louisa Smyth, Mary Ann Williams, Binning Campbell. Alexander Binny. Esq. J. A. Simpson, Esq. Mr. Robert Morieson, writers — Messrs. John Brodhurst, H. C. Medwin, James Smith, Ivie Campbell, John Fletcher, John M'Kenzie, Rod. M'Kenzie, and W. C. Denby, cadets; Messrs. Alexander Halliday, James Barclay and Agnes Hall. assistant-surgeons; — Messrs. J. S. Koller and James Falconer, free-mariners;—Messrs. John Marshall, Henry Marshall, Charles Marshall, Samuel Aste, and Henry Imlack, major Campbell, 78th regt.; Mrs. Jemima Campbell, Cymon Campbell, (child) Mary M'Kenzie, captain Dunbar, Messrs. Stevenson, Landle, and Dillea. Free-mariners, saved from the Lady Burgess, Mr. John Fernie, cadet.

Per the Earl St. Vincent.—Mrs. Eliza Stodart, Miss Matilda Balliner, Margaret Lewis, captain Robert Marcus Shearman, H. M. 86th foot; Mr. Thomas M'Donald, George J. Hadow, Evan Lloyd, writers; Arthur Bedford Pepper, Charles J. Johnson, Thomas Peregrine, free-mariners; Wm. M'Intosh, free merchant, John Ramsay.

NOVEMBER.

Per Walthamstow.—Messrs. William Bradshaw, Robert Guinand, Richard Prichard, Robert Steward, Ralph Forster, cadets; and a detachment of H. M. 34th regt. of foot, saved from the wreck of the Lady Burgess

Per Lord Nelson.—Mrs. Dixon, Miss Dixon, two Miss Hardwicks, two Miss Arnolds, lieutenant-colonel Hardwick, lieutenant-colonel Arnold, and Dr. Hubert de Burgh, cadet, saved from the wreck of the *Lady Burgess*, Mr. Newton Wallace, cadet.

Per Harriet.—Messrs L. Kennedy, and W. Lindsay, writers; Messrs. S. Delap, Wade, M'Craken, Clark, Cockson, Macleod, Jenkins, and Shoreditch, cadets;—Messrs. Dunningham, and E. Wood, free mariners;—Lieutenant Bowyer, with a detachment of H. M. 59d regt.

Mrs. Thompson, Reverend Mr. Thompson, Messrs. Turnbull, G. Sanders, and S. Nicholas, writers;—Messrs. Jones, Moore, Dowdon, Boyes, and Muriel, cadets.

Per Lord Eldon.—A. H. Vansittart, Esq. senior, merchant:—Lieutenant-colonel A. Gordon, H. M. 67th regiment.—Mr. Serjeant, writer;—Messrs. Fulton, Crossly, Kerns, and Irwin, cadets. Lady Ogilvy, Mrs. Bushby, Miss Mary Tyler Ogilvy, major Sir David Ogilvy, master Alexander Beaufort Ogilvy, Captain Stokoe, and lieut. Bushby, Madras Infantry;—Messrs Cother and Piper, assistant-surgeons;—Messrs. Marshall, White, Cole, Hoby, Hall, Monk, Flyn, and Calvert, cadets;—Lieutenant Stoney, and a detachment of H. M. 53d regt.

For Ceylon—Lieutenants Taree, and Conrady, of Colonel Baillie's regt.

DECEMBER.

Per Monarch.—Mrs. Dickson; lieutnant R. Dickson, Bengal cavalry; Messrs. Richardson, and Milne, assistant-surgeons; Messrs. Baker, Inveriarty, Rose, Grinstead, cadets.

Per Hugh Inglis.—Major Vamorel, captain Sir Charles Burdett, lieutenants Richardson, Powell, Watson, Fetters, and Skerrow; Mr. Griffin, assistant-surgeon. 340 non-commissioned officers and privates, 22 women, and 14 children, of his majesty's 30th regiment.

Per Admiral Aplin.—Messrs. J. Bethume, T. Hawkins, J. Bean, and J. Spank

Per Upton Castle.—J. Pepper, esq and lieutenant S. Baron, Bengal establishment.

Per Mysore.—R. Fleming, esq. lieutenant Patrick Robertson.

Per Thomas Henchman.—Mrs Hodges, and child; Mr. F. Dow, mariner.

Per Bengal.—Mrs E. Fleming. Mrs. A. Jackson; colonel M'Leod, his majesty's 60th regiment; majors Wright and Thomas Fleming, captains Murray, and Jackson; lieutenants O'Brien, Champion, W. L. Keane, and Harper, Mr. William Hardwick, cadet; Master Jackson.

Per Lady Jane Dundas.—Mrs Lockart. Sir William Kier, adjutant-general of India; J. H. Oliphant, and Master Lockart, 8 officers of his majesty's 30th

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90th regiment; captain Mathews of the country service.

JANUARY, 1807.

Per Indus.—Mrs. Deane; Mr. Sparks, writer; cornet Deane, Messrs. Christain, Dickson, Baker, and Butler, cadets; Mr. Johnson, 8th dragoons; King, esq. assistant-surgeon.

FEBRUARY.

Per the Mary and Eliza.—Mr. Michael Betts.

Mrs. P. Noble. Miss Frushard, Miss Brandon; Capt. S. Noble, H. M. 53d regiment; Lieutenant Mathews, and North H. M. 67th regiment, Messrs. J. Eden, H. Cox Sibbald, J. Anderson, and W. Hayes.

Per the Union.—Mistresses C. Muller, Louisa Larkins, and Marian Muller; Captain Frederick Rodolphus Muller; Messrs. Norman, Macleod, and Charles Davidson, writers; — Mr. David Adamson, assistant-surgeon, Messrs. John Shickle, Charles Pratt, Kennedy, Charles Fredrick Wild, James Leslie Day, and Lucas Earle, cadets; Mr. William Renell, factor; Messrs. Alexander Campbell, and Thomas Wigzeall, free merchants; Messrs. Daniel Robertson, Thomas Astle, and Walter Young, free mariners.

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN MADRAS.

MAY, 1806.

Per Glory. — Mrs. Butler; Major Ottley, 65th regiment, captain Allen, 94th ditto, lieutenant Gray, 73d ditto, lieutenant Smith, H. C. Service, Cornet Smith, 80th regiment, ensign Stevenson, Mr. H. Burnaby, merchant, Messrs. F. Rabasos, A. Chambers, and H. Smith, cadets; Mr. W. Montgomery, and Mr. J. Rutler.

Per Jane Duchess of Gordon. Mrs. Harriet Frome, Mrs. M'Nab, and child, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. M'Calman, Misses Helena Miller, Elizabeth Breithaupt, Elizabeth Hargrave, Susannah Hargrave, and Harriet Frome; lieutenant-colonels Frome and Willet, major Harris, captain Gramble, Mr. Charles Balgrave, and Mr. W. Harding, writers; Messrs. W. Paxton, L. G Ford, and W. Jones, assistant-surgeons; Mr. Nathaniel Dalrymple, Messrs. M'Calman, Brown, Morris, and Henry, of his majesty's 67th regiment, Mr. Kenny, Messrs. George Dunkelly, Richard Powney, Francis Philler, Edward Gowan, John Taylor, John Oakes, Duncan Ogilvie, Charles D. Dunn, J. W. Moncrief, Edward Peter. Orland Stubbs, John Lloyd, J. C. Odell, Charles Andrews, Thomas Reynolds, Alexander Stuart, George Page, David Kirk, William Baylif, Francis Grant, John Jacob, cadets.

Per Sarah Christiana.—For Madras:—Major A. Baillie, ensign Thomas Gunter, Messrs. John Hodgson, and Saunders.

AUGUST.

Asia.—Sir William Burroughs, bart. Miss Burroughs, Miss L. Burroughs; captain Cumine, Bengal cavalry, captain Scott, Madras native infantry; the reverend Joseph Parsons, and the reverend D. Coxe, chaplains, Bengal; Mr. G. Houston, writer, Madras; Messrs. Trierain, Herring, Young, De Waume, Le Page, G. Grant, cadets; Messrs. James Mills, and J. Rule, assistant-surgeons, Mr. Innes, free mariner; Messrs. T. Hay, Bowerbank, Baumgart, Mallet, Vietch, Prington, Davis, Reed, and Rich, cadets, Bengal.

Sovereign.—Miss Colebrooke; Messrs. W. Thackery, W. Heton, J. Munro, and G. Scott, writers; Mr. A. Peppin, assistant-surgeon; for Bengal, Alexander Binny, esq. Mrs. A. B. Binny, Mrs. Margaret Jackson; Misses Matilda Jackson, Ann Jackson, Jane Fletcher, Ann Bateman, Louisa Smith, Mary Ann Williams; R. Campbell, Mr. Robert Morrison, writer; J. A Simpson, esq. barrister; Messrs. John Broadhurst,

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hurst, H. Medwin, J. Smith, J. Campbell, J Fletcher, J. M'Kenzie, R. M'Kenzie, R. Dinley, Alexander Halliday, cadets; Messrs. J. Barclay, and A. Hall, assistant-surgeons; Messrs. J. S. Kallar, and A. Falconer, free mariners

Alexander.—Captain M'Nab, captain John Galloway, Mr. W. J. Fraser, Mr. Ross, 94th regiment, ensign Frith, 12th regiment; Messrs. Fagan, Paske, Williamson, Blake, Irwin, Richardson, Wilson, Mashall, Stewart, cadets.

Lord Melville.—Mrs. Ann Williams; Misses M. Williams, M. A Hearsay, Jane Hamfrays, Charlotte Hamfrays, Sally Glass, A. Glass, M. Glass; captain J. Williams, Mr. C. F. Smith, cadets for Madras; Mr. W. Stuart, ditto ditto, Mr. W. Bowe, ditto, Bengal, Mr. Arch Inglis, ditto, Madras, M. H. Wilson, ditto, Bengal, Mr. George Bruce, assistant-surgeon, Madras, Mr. R. Muscott, cadet.

DECEMBER.

Messrs. Groves, Peirson, Melville, Douglas, and James, cadets.

JANUARY, 1807.

Per Indus.—Miss Lewin; F. A. Grant, esq civil service; J M'Dowall, esq. Messrs. Watts, Chatfield, and Robertson, writers; Messrs. Chase, Scorger, and Logan, cadets.

Per Tottenham.—Mrs. Noble; Misses Frushard, and Honyman; captain Noble, Messrs. John Eden, Anstruther, Cox, Eccles, Thompson, Sibbald, Hyes, Hartness, Anderson, Hammond, Dowal, Sladon, and Debr, cadets; lieutenants North, Mathey, and ensign Kerr.

Per Dover Castle.—Major John and captain Cumming, his majesty's 8th regiment light dragoons; Messrs. Pope, and Playfair, cadets.

Per Lord Keith.—Cornet Nesbit, his majesty's 24th light dragoons.

Per The Ocean.—Mr. William Adams, assistant-surgeon; Messrs. Gustavus Spiker, and William Baker, free mariners; Messrs. Bryce, M'Master, and William Dunn, cadets.

DEPARTURE OF EUROPEANS FOR EUROPE.

SEPTEMBER, 1806.

Per Extra Ship Sarah Christina.—Mrs. Bedell, Mrs. Kelso; Misses M. A. Kelso, Mary Craig, Jane Fraser; lieutenant-colonel Kelso, major W. Bedell; Master William Bedell, major Campbell, H. M. 75th foot, captain H Oake, 20th Native regt. captain John Weston, lieutenant Williams, 75th foot, lieutenant Fitchet, ditto. Cornets F. T. Erskine, and W. T. Erskine, Mr. W. Woolley, assistant-surgeon. Mr. W. Reeves, late a mate in the pilot service.

Extra Ship Tigris.—Mrs. Charron, lieutenant-colonel Andrew Charron, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, lieutenant-colonel James M'Lean, of the 27th native infantry, captain George Bolton, H. M. 80th regiment, captain Atty Hennessy, 27th native infantry, lieutenant Scott, H. M. 75th regiment, lieutenant T. J. Smith, of H. M. 75th regiment, and cornet Ralstone, of the 25th light dragoons. Children.—Master John Parks Ledlie, Masters Thomas, Robert, and James Fletcher, Masters James and Charles Rutledge.

Extra Ship Diana, Captain John Eckford.—Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Milnes, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Brydie, Mrs. Macalester; captain C. Wilson, of H. M. 76th regiment, captain Thomas Grant, of his majesty's 75th regiment, captain J. C. Milnes, of his majesty's 10th regiment, captain Richard Hay, of the 18th regiment native infantry; captain-lieutenant Peter Bearsley Hume, of the 16th regiment of native infantry; Mr. Edward Browne, and Mr. Robt. Cumming. Children.—Miss Martha Smith, Miss Flora Scott, Misses Amelia and Sophia Milnes; Master John Browne, Master Edwin Dawes, Master

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Master William Bain, Master Smith, Master Henry Wilson, Master Cuddert Finch, and Master Alexander Randel Young.

Extra Ship Sir William Pulteney, Captain Henry Christopher.—Mrs. Hawkins; the hon. F. Fitzroy, of the civil service; captain Streathfield, his majesty's 87th foot, captain A. M'Lachlan, his majesty's 75th regiment; lieutenant J. C. Dumas, his majesty's 75th regiment; lieutenant George Coote, his majesty's 75th regiment; lieutenant Henry Young, of the 24th dragoons; Mr. James Dinwiddie, Mr Alexander Gray, and Mr. Alexander Hysiop. Children.—Miss Eliza Hawkins. Miss Mary Kelly; Master Robert Swinhoe, Master James Kelly, and Master James Armstrong.

Extra Ship Glory, Capt. Horatio Beevor. Mrs. Caldwell; capt. Alex. Caldwell, of the artillery; captain Bolton Mainwaring, of the 20th regiment; captain Hugh Stuart, his majesty's 7th regiment; captain Thomas Amory, his majesty's 75th regiment; lieutenant C. G. Gray, his majesty's 75th regiment; lieutenant Joseph Richardson, of his majesty's 75th regiment; lieutenant J. T. Richardson, of his majesty's 75th regiment; lieutenant Rae, his majesty's 75th regiment; and lieutenant Richard Bent, adjutant of the 2d battalion 25th regiment.

Phœnix, Captain John Ramsden.—Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Boyes, Mrs. Robert Gibson; Miss E. Wright; the hon. major J. Matthew, of his majesty's 76th regiment, captain Thomas Jaffray, of the invalids; captain Edward Marston, of his majesty's 76th regiment; lieutenant Gaff, of his majesty's 76th regiment; lieutenant Edward Kelly, of his majesty's 22d regt. of foot; lieut. R. H. S. Malone, of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. George Rae, of his majesty's 75th regt; lieut. Alexander Stewart, of the 1st regt. Native Infantry; Mr. Thomas Robson, and Mr. Robert Gibson.

Children.—Miss Catharine Boyes, Miss Harriet Williams, Miss Anne Gibson, Misses Octavia and Letitia Whinyates; Masters Charles and Henry Williams, Masters John and William Boyes, Master James Gregory, and Master W. C. Guthrie.

Calcutta, captain John Reddie.—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Macvittie, Mrs. Reddie, Richard Ahmuty, Esq. of the civil service, Henry Hodgson, Esq of the civil service, colonel James Mercer, of his majesty's 22d regt. of foot; major Colin M'Rae, of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. and adjutant Peter Mathewson, of his majesty's 75th regiment; lieutenant John Brutton, of his majesty's 75th regiment; lieut. M'Rae, of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. Alexander Bruce, of his Majesty's 33d foot; cornet Steel, of the 25th dragoons; and Mr. John Caulfield.

Children.—Miss Francis Ahmuty, Miss Elizabeth Maria Ward, Miss Elizabeth Mercer, Miss Francis Ann Kinloch, Miss Hughes; Master Augustus Strettell, Masters Arthur and Thomas Ahmuty, Master David James Ward, Master Thomas Greeme Mercer, Mas- Hughes, Masters William and James Macvittie; and an infant son of lieutenant W. B. Macvittie.

Extra-ship Northampton, captain Robert Barker.—Mrs. Pudner, Mrs. Barker, captain Alexander Stewart, of his majesty's 75th regt.; captain Thomas Smoke, of his majesty's 24th light dragoons; captain John Pudner, of the 6th native regt.; captain George Gore, of his majesty's 15th foot; lieutenant William Bruce, of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. Richard Higgot, of the E. regiment; lieut. Frederick Templetown; and Mr. George Frayer, surgeon of his majesty's 75th regt.

Children.—Miss Harriott Boutflower, Miss Louisa Templetown; Master John James Andrews, Master Henry Augustus Saudut M'Grath, Master Frederick Vaughan M'Grath, Master Edward Thomas, Masters William, John, and James Erskine.

Preston, captain Henry Sturrock.—Mrs. Staunton; Mrs. Menzies; colonel Hugh Stafford, of the 21st native regiment; lieutenant R. Sime, of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. Bampton, of his majesty's 76th regt.; lieut. Mapowder, of his majesty's 76th regt.; and lieut. Richard Pepper, of the 8th regt. of Native Cavalry.

Children.—Misses Fanny and Emily Stafford; Misses Catherine and Eliza Story Menzies; and Master George Menzies.

Extra-ship, Ann, captain James Mason. —Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner; captain W. Gill, of the 6th regt. Native Infantry;

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Infantry; captain Thomas Martin, of the invalid list; lieut. Coles, of his majesty's 76th regt.; lieut. Jos. Bishop of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. J. Sawyer, of his majesty's 17th regt of foot; and J. H. Fergusson, Esq. of the firm of Fairlie, Gilmore, and Co.

Children —Misses Penelope and Arabella Theresa Martin; Miss Harriet Butler, Miss Elizabeth Wagner; Masters Robert and Frederic Watson.

Jane, Duchess of Gordon, captain J. Cameron —Mrs. Bevan, Major Archibald Campbell, of his majesty's 15th regiment; lieut. L. Hook, of his majesty's 22d dragoons; lieut. Donald, of his majesty's 94th regt. lieut. Campbell, of his majesty's 25th regt of light dragoons; cornet Kier, of his majesty's 25th regt. of light dragoons; Mr George Dunkley, and Mr. Frederic Hickburn.

Children.—Miss Henrietta Anne Bevan.

Extra-ship Comet, captain James Moring.—Mrs. Murray, captain Samuel Engel of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. Thomas Taylor, of the 26th regt. Native Infantry; lieut. Wm. Ongley, of his majesty's 25th light dragoons; quarter-master Mathew Murray, of his majesty's 75th regt.; Mr. J. Cummie, assistant-surgeon of his majesty's 75th regt.; Mr. W. Pearson, assistant-surgeon of the 1st battalion of Native Infantry, and Mr. Ligonier Conway Henegan.

Children —Masters Samuel Prattington Stacy, and John Edward Stacy.

Extra-ship, Union, captain James Fairfax.—Mrs. general Green; captain Philip Crump, of the 19th regt. of Native Infantry; capt. John M'Lean, of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. Thomas Andrews, of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. T. Baines, of his majesty's 75th regt.; lieut. Joseph Stewart, of the Madras establishment, and Mr. David Meldrum.

William Pitt, Captain Wm. Edmeades.—Assistant-surgeon Daking, of the 25th dragoons; Mr. George Gunning, late ensign in his majesty's 17th foot, and Mr. Richard Paine.

NOVEMBER.—The Mercury Packet, et, Lady Barlow, Lieutenant-colonel Robert Bowie, captain Barlow, of H M. 34th regiment, Mr. Thomas Mercer, Mr. Thomas Bunny—Children' Misses Ann and Harriet Barlow; Master Richard Barlow, Master James Colhoun, Master Geo. Hodges.

FEBRUARY.

Fradres Minde.—Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Poignand, and two children; Lieutenant B. Halfhide, H. M. 17th regi- of foot, Mr. Dassier, Mr. Berner.

Walthamstow.—His excellency the right honourable Gerard, Lord Lake, hon. col. hon. Miss Lake, G. A. F. Lake, lieutenant-colonel Salkeld, Captain P. M'Neight, H. M. 22d regiment, captain Johnson, H. M. 77th regiment, capt. Harvey, H M. 80th regiment, captain Fletcher Dalstore, 11th regiment native infantry, captain C. A. Peyron, 3d regiment native cavalry, lieutenant A. T. Macan, 24th regiment, light dragoons, Mr. Darey, surgeon, H. M. 76th regiment, and Master Francis Harris.

Fortune.—Captain Joseph Fletcher, and family, Mr. Joseph Lewis, and two children.

Per Lady Jane Dundas, hon. captain H. Lindsay.—Mrs. Caroline Roberts, Mrs Mason, Mrs. Collins; captain Thomas Preston, engineers, doctor Francis Balfour, doctor William Dick, chief surgeon, Prince of Wales's Island, Mr. Thomas Roworth, Mr. W. Morissy. Children.—Misses E. F. Fombelle, Emily Taylor, J. C. Roberts, Maria Smith, Master John Stewart, G. J. Taylor, George Mason.

Per Hugh Inglis, captain W. Fairfax—Mrs. Anne Haldane, Mrs. Parlby, Mrs. Wilton, Mrs Boileau, Mrs. Dent; lieutenant-colonel George Wilton, H C Plowden, esq. lieutenant-colonel Haldane; Master Haldane, Thomas Wilton, George and William Parley. Children.—Misses H. Wilton, Debora Jessup, J. B. Garstin; Masters G. A. Irwin, J. Boileau, T. Boileau, C. Hampton, and G. F. Hampton.

Per Monarch, Captain S. Hawes—Mrs. Sophia Plowden, Mrs. Boutflour, major William Sneyd, 14th native infantry, captain William Comyn, 17th ditto, captain M. M'Namara; Miss Susan Tatlocke, Master Chichley Plowden. Children—Miss Angus Ann Donnithorne, Master J. W. Lloyd.

Per Harriet, Captain W. Lynch.—Mrs. H. Crockatt, Mrs. Dowall; W. H. Robinson,

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Robinson, esq. Mr. T. Abraham, and Mr. B. T. Elliott; Mrs. Blunt, captain J. Blunt, and D. Robertson, 23d native infantry. Children.—Misses Crieghton, Stupart, F. M. Corfield, Dowell, and G. Wood; Masters R. Creighton, G. Creighton, Samuel Wood, and Dowell.

Per Alexander, Captain J. R. Francklin.—Mrs. Welland, colonel W. Burn, captain J. M. Johnstone, captain Cullon, lieutenant James Wright, lieutenant H. H. Holmes, A. Wellaud, esq. Mr. Charles Baker, Mr. George Wilkinson, and Mr. Thomas Hay. Children.—Misses Eliza Beachcroft, H. Johnstone, C. Crommelin; Masters G. Beachcroft, James Johnstone, R. Cruttendon, J. Conyers, R. Baker, P. Baker, and J. A. Crommelin; Misses Mary Seton, Eliza Paterson.

Per Sovereign, Captain A. Campbell.—Major A. Campbell, captain A. Fraser, captain J. Sharpe, captain G. Simpson, captain J. Y. Bradford. Mrs. General Smith, Mrs. Nightingall, Mrs. Collingwood; Sir H. V. Darell, bart. colonel Nightingall, colonel Cunningham, 26th regiment, native infantry; Miss Charlotte Smith, W. T. Smith, Robert Rose. Children.—Misses Ann Gilman, H. S. Gilman, A. M'Intosh, F. S. E. Anster, Mary Elliott, and Mary Fowler; Masters M'Pherson, R. M'Pherson, A. M'Pherson, C. Paton, Robt. Frith, Richard Frith, William Elliott, and C. A. Rocke.

MARCH, 1807.

Per Lord Castlereagh.—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. M'Mahon, Mrs. Lennon; Henry Wilson, esq. major Lennon, major W. Dowse, captain R. Ellis, lieutenant B. Scott, quartermaster Montford, cornet G. Keating, quarter-master Ward, captain A. P. M'Dowell, assistant-surgeon, J. W. Price, lieutenant A. Mellis, J. O'Gilvie, esq. J. Mamahon, the hon. Edwin Lindsay, lieutenant G. Forsyth, lieutenant J. Walker, lieutenant A. Stewart, Mr. J. Dorset, Masters R. and W. Ellis, A. Agnew, J. Campbell, C. Wisset; Misses W. Wisset, and Ann Jane Wilson; Captain Bloomfield; Lieutenant Cadenski, and T. Ross.

Per the Asia.—Mrs. Fancourt, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Dyce; Colonel George Harcourt; Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Dyce; Major A'Bryce; Capt. the hon. E. Acheson, Captain C. Gordon, Captain Wilson, 19th L. D. Henry Miller, Esq. Captain B. Dodd; Thomas Charetic, Mr. J. Mather, Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw; masters R. and J. Wallace, C. Fancourt, F. Eley, A. B. and A. Dyce, C. Buchan; Miss C. and M. Keating, Sandet Wallace, and Amelia Fancourt; Lieutenant Grove; Major Dunkin, H. S. Lys, esq.

Per Bengal.—Lieutenant F. Ansell, Lieutenant Champion, Lieutenant Robert Short, M. Plenderleath, P. Button; Major John Campbell.

Per Lord Eldon.—Mrs. Boyd, and Child; Mrs. M'Calman, and Child; Major William Scott; Captain Wm. Comyn; Lieutenant John Boyd, Lieutenant John Macnamara, Lieutenant D. M'Calman; Mr. George Carrington, Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. Wm. Woolaston; Miss C. F Cumming; masters William Shearman, R. Woolaston, and M. Woolaston; Captain Douglas; Lieutenant Fullarton, and R. Pollock.

Per Fortune.—Mrs. Pattenson and Child, Mrs. Fletcher; Charles Pattenson; Captain Joseph Fletcher; Mr. Joseph Lewis, Mr. Laurence Powell, Mr. John Wedderly, Mr. Thomas Kekewich, Mr. James Alexander Mooley, Mr. Walter Stevens, Mr. William Gatt, Mr. Joseph Battie; Misses Frances Fletcher; M. A. Thomas, masters Robert Fletcher, John Aler, Van Rixtel Lewis, James Henry Lewis.

Per the Earl St. Vincent.—Capt. Jones; Richard Torlin, Esq. his lady and family, Mrs. Gumm; Colonel Reynolds; George Brown, Esq. Major G. William; Colonel B. Whitelock.

Per Lord Nelson.—Captain Campbell; Lieutenant Maclachlan, Atkins, Allen, Cupples and Seymour; Dr. Davies; Captains M'Lean Vaandeleur, Mr. Jones, Mr. Welland.

MARRIAGES,

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MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

MAY, 1804.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Henry Webb, to Mrs. Mary Momey; on the 10th instant Mr. Alexander Aldwell, to Miss Helen Grant. Mr. Abraham Baily, to Miss Elizabeth Shewen. Mr. John Perroux, to Miss Sulana Paniotty, by James Stewart, Esq. judge and magistrate of the Benares city court. Lieutenant William Woollett, of the hon. company 12th Native Infantry, to Miss Amelia Finney. Mr. Samuel Jones, to Miss Philadelphia Leal. At Patna, George Chester, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Butter.

JUNE.

William Braddon, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Hannah Daniells. Mr. William Chevalier, to Miss Betsey Derogario. Lieutenant Edward Gwatkin, to Miss Elizabeth Gascoigne, daughter of Capt. G. of the 13th regiment Native Infantry. Captain George Harriott, of the 12th regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza Harriott.

JULY.

Captain Harvey, of H. M. 80th regt. of foot, to the hon. Elizabeth Lake. Captain D. Oliver, to Miss Elizabeth Doussett. Mr. William Middleditch, to Miss Mary Cross. Mr. Michael Da Cruz, to Miss Mary Mendez. Mr. John Becher, to Miss Frances King. Colonel Andrew Charron, of the hon. company's service, to Miss Margaret Ledlie. Thomas Spottiswood, Esq. to Miss Maria Allan. Mr. Samuel Rostan, to Miss Valentine Baptist. Mr. John Smith, of the hon. company's Marine, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson. Mr. Richard Roscoe, to Mrs. Mary Smith. Mr. Anthony Brislin, to Miss Margaret Hart. Mr. William Cready, to Miss Crump, lotte M'Donald. Mr. Daniel Crump, to Miss Maria Vare.

AUGUST.

Lieut.-ant W. S. Heathcote, adjutant to the 2d bat. 14th regt. Native Infantry, to Miss H. A. Armstrong. Mr. Henry Cornelius, to Miss B. Doucett. Mr. Samuel Arnold, to Miss Harriett Munro. Mr. John Martin, to Mrs. Anna Grantum, Lieutenant H D. Showers, 2d bat. 9th regiment Native Infantry, to Mrs. Lumsdaine. Captain Thos. Howell. of the Bombay ship Jehangeer, to Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson. Mr. Lewis Francis Pereira, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cecilia Brown.

SEPTEMBER.

Lieutenant Collin Campbell, of H. M. 67th regiment, to Miss Margaret Bullock. Lieutenant John Wilkie, of the hon. company's service, to Miss Margaret Walker. Lieutenant John Algeo, of H. M. 67th regt. to Miss Fanny Harrison. Lieutenant Anthony Dwyer, of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, to Miss Arabella Potts. Lieutenant John M'Cabe, of H. M. 51st regiment, to Mrs. Mary Lowder. Mr. Castel Hard, to Miss Eliza Vass. Mr. John Francis Chopin, to Miss Eleanor Dunn. Mr. James Arduise, to Miss Caroline M'Cauly. Mr. Robert Sutherland, to Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins. George Wrixon, Esq. assistant-surgeon, in the hon. company's service, to Miss. Sarah Herbert.

OCTOBER.

Mr. John Lethrop, to Miss Grace Eleanor Harrison. Mr. Charles Cornish, to Miss Jane Dove. Mr. Richard Cauty, to Miss Eleanor Dove. By the

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the resident at Lucknow, Lieutenant George Hunter, 2d bat. 1st N. R. I. to Miss Harriett Hawkins. Mr. T. Steptoe, to Miss Ann Ruso. Mr. F. De Rozio, to Miss Johnson. Capt. Foggo, late of the Belle Packet, to Miss Stewart. G. D. Guthrie, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Barbara Dunbar, youngest daughter of the late Captain Dunbar, of Westfield, Caithness. Charles Murray, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Anna Amelia Dashwood. Mr. Thomas Adkins, to Miss Elizabeth Pickett, Mr. William Hitchcock, to Miss Lavinia Evilina Smith. Mr. Adam Miller, to Miss Elizabeth Moore. Mr. Francis Droze, to Miss Dominga Corria. Mr. James Milton Jones, to Miss Catherine Graham.

NOVEMBER.

Captain E. W. Butler, of the artillery, to Mrs. H. Christie, widow of Capt. Christie. Mr. Joseph Edmonds, to Mrs. Mary Gall. Lieutenant Henry Phillips, 1st bat. 26th regiment, to Miss Eliza Henry. Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Walker. Mr. Thomas Cripps, commander of the ship Active, to Miss E. M'Donald. Lieutenant N. B. Bromley, of the Artillery, to Miss Ann Morgan. Mr. W. Collett, of the hon. company's Marine, to Miss Catherine Dekozario. Lieutenant Henry Brotherson Rawlins, to Miss M. Fitzgerald. Lieutenant Thomas Denton, of the hon. company's Marine, to Mrs. Letitia O'Connor. Mr. James Kirkpatrick, to Miss Sarah Home. Mr. Benjamin Bails, of the hon. company's Marine, to Miss Phillips. Mr. J. P. Greene, to Mrs. Brown. Mr. John Lewis Victuallers, to Miss Rosa Anna Scott. Captain Andrew Barclay, to Miss Sophia Kelly. Mr. David Taylor, to Mrs. Margaret Tillet. Mr. Hugh Lyons, to Miss Mary D'Rozario.

DECEMBER.

Mr. J. Jones, to Mrs. Carshmeer. Captain Matthews, of the Artillery, to Miss Povoleri. Richard Barnes, Esq to Miss Frances Hawes Lieutenant Irwin Malling, to Miss Jane Mabele Allenby Fletcher. Mr. John Boxborough, to Miss Susannah Carolina Benedict.

JANUARY, 1807.

Mr. John Brown, Indigo planter, to Miss Elizabeth Laming John Walsh, Esq. to Mrs Elizabeth Good Lieutenant Young, his Majesty's 33d regiment of foot, to Mrs. Gooper. Lieutenant William Skeene, to Miss E. E. Birch Charles Becher, Esq. to Miss G. Humfreys. Mr. S. Hoogland, to Miss C. Le Clerc. Captain Jeffrey Piercy, of his Majesty's 53d regiment, to Miss Frances Rand. Captain Hugh Macintosh, to Miss Nicholson, eldest daughter of William Nicholson, Esq. Soho-square, London. Mr. John Robertson, to Mrs. Ann Taylor. Mr. James Carroll, to Mrs. Mary D'Rozario. Mr. Charles Pigott, to Miss Teliciana Babjan. Mr. Guilhermo Gill, to Miss Theodora Tegredo. John Wenston. of the 10th Native regiment, to Miss Mary Marshall, second daughter of Colonel Dyson Marshall. Mr. John Smith, to Mrs. Elizabeth Goldsmith.

FEBRUARY.

Mr. William Eaton, to Mrs Sarah Higgs. Mr. James Harrison, of the hon. company's Marine, to Miss Elizabeth Bowden. Mr. James Dowling, to Mrs. Anna Hodgson. Mr. Joseph Stapleton, of the hon. company's Marine, to Miss Theresa Isaac. Mr. M. D'Rozario, to Miss Catherine Fegredo Lieutenant W. Pickersgill, the 25th regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Wilford. Captain T. Skene, to Miss Mary Anne Bushnell. Mr. Thomas Scott. to Miss Mary Williams. Cornet Speler, to Miss Louisa Grant. Lieutenant John Gale, of the 2d bat. 12th Native Infantry, to Miss Brandon.

MARCH.

Lieut.-col. Henry Gore Wade, of his Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons, to Miss Margaret Barlow. Mr. Patrick Reid. to Miss Ann Barclay. Patrick Maitland, Esq to Miss Ann Bateman. Mr. E. Hepburne, to Miss Maria Carrapiatt. Mr. Gabriel Phillips, to Miss Ann Kennedy. Mr. Sam. Le Clerc, to Miss Cordelia Faithful. At Prince Wales's island, Mr. Jeremiah

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miah Woolsey, to Miss Charlotte Patter. Lieut. Francis Grant, of the 2d batt. 19th Native regiment, to Mrs. Mary Sirrell. Lieut. William Hamilton, of the hon. company's military service, to Miss Charlotte Rosina Hopkins. Mr. Andrew Munro, to Miss Eliz. Macdonald. E. Cornish Esq to Miss Reyband. Mr. Thomas E. Pitman, to Miss Mary Ann Lowe. Francis Hedger, Esq. to Miss Sarah Frushard. Mr. Charles Patterson to Miss Ignasia D'Mallino Mr. Francis Fereira, to Miss Elizabeth Smith. Lieut. R. G. Stirling, adjutant of the 7th regt. Native Cavalry, to Miss Toone, daughter of lieutenant-colonel Toone. Mr. William Cooke, of the Pilot service, to Mrs. Tydd.

APRIL.

Mr. Henry Martindell, to Miss E. Greene. On the 1st instant, serjeant-major Charles Leatham, to Miss Joana Lavisore. Mr. D. Cazeneave, to Miss Maria Lowder. Mr. John Christian, to Miss P. L. Gar. Capt. James Young, of the hon. company's artillery, to Miss Jane F. Humfrey. Joseph Barette, jun. esq. to Miss Rozalsa Barretto. William Scott, Esq. to Miss Amelia Evans. Mr Thomas Forth, to Miss Elizabeth Rosalia. Mr. John Edward Hayes, to Miss Jane Phillips. Mr. Thomas Mayor Bateman, to Mrs. Jane Cumming. Lieut. G. W. Lay, of his Majesty's 52nd regt. to Mrs. S. Gardiner. Mr. John Taylor, to Mrs Eliza Purchase. R. S. Douglas, Esq. to Miss Catherine White.

BIRTHS.

MAY, 1806.

Mrs. Lackerstein, of a daughter. The lady of Captain Dowell of a son. At Futtyghur, the lady of Captain Goddard Richards of a daughter. The lady of Captain Robert Ellis, of a son The lady of major O'Halloran, of a son. The lady of Captain C. Sealy of a son. Mrs. Carlow, of a daughter. Mrs. G. Adams of a son. Mrs. R. Smith of a son. The lady of Lieut. H. H. Torriano, barrack-master of Bellary, of a daughter.

JUNE.

Of Daughters.—Mrs. J. A. Williams, the lady of Captain Thomas Scott, the lady of D. Morrison, and the lady of T. B. Birch.

Of Sons.—Mrs. Masters, the lady of adjutant W. C. Faithful, the lady of Captain Christopher Wilson, and at Moradabad, the lady of Lieut. H. W. Wilkinson.

JULY.

Of Daughters.—Mrs. Ahmuty, the lady of Capt. E. Graham, the lady of S. Kierulf, the lady of Major Bristow, Mrs. J. Urquhart, at Saint Helena, on her way to Europe, the lady of R. Stuart, of the Bombay establishment, the lady of Major Jacob Vaurennen, and Mrs Phipps.

Of Sons.—The lady of J. Shakespear, Esq. Mr. W. Gunn; Mrs Gunn, Mrs. Lewis Da Breo, and the lady of Lieut. Leech.

AUGUST.

Of Daughters.—The lady of Captain Wallis, of his Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Fagan, Mrs. J. Lawrence, the lady of lieut. W. P Foley, Mrs W. Ede, Mrs Gomes, the honorable Mrs. Brooke, the lady of Charles Corfield, Esq. surgeon of his Majesty's 76th regt.

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Of Sons.—The lady of George Udney, Mrs Herman, Mrs. A. Stone; Mrs. R. Leslie the widow of lieutenant Mac Vitie, Mrs. H D. Cruz, Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, the lady of Lieutenant Wight, the lady of C. Buller, Esq and the lady of Lieut.-colonel Wilson.

SEPTEMBER.

Of Daughters —The lady of Charles Pattenson, Esq the lady of Captain A. Duncan, Mrs. M. Lyons, the lady of Lieut.-colonel Lewis Thomas, Mrs. Wm Hollingberry, the lady of John Sandford, Esq Mrs. Lewis Cantopher, Mrs. Fritz the lady of W. Hunter, Esq. Mrs. G. De Easta. and Mrs. Wilson.

Of Sons.—Mrs. Talbot, the lady of lieutenant Knott, the lady of James Robertson esq Mrs. E. M. Sandford, Mrs. J Eddington, Mrs. Hodgkinson, the lady of John Hall, and the lady of Alexander Forbes.

OCTOBER.

Of Daughters —The lady of William Cowell, esq. the lady of W. E. Rees, of twins; the lady of A. Maclean, Mrs. J. Brown, and Mrs De Courcy,

Of Sons.—Mrs. Smith, Napier Sturt. the lady of G. Abbott, esq Mrs. M. L. Pinhorn, Mrs. Savi, the lady of captain Morell, and Mrs. Rowe.

NOVEMBER.

Of Daughters —Mrs. Richard Foley, the lady of lieutenant James Robertson, of the engineers; the lady of C. P. Ricketts, esq the lady of J. Walker, Mrs Walter Smyth, the lady of W Hart, Mrs. Frances Vrignon, and the lady of lieutenant-col. J. F Meisulback.

Of Sons —The lady of the late captain J. Grant, the lady of Edward Strettell, the lady of R. C. Plowden, Mrs. J. F Bacon, the lady of Stephen Lauprimaudave; the lady of captain Lumb, the lady of C C Master, esq. Mrs. Casore, Mrs. Sarah Dyce, the lady of captain Hogg, and the lady of Richard Turner, esq.

DECEMBER.

Of Daughters.—The lady of James Law, esq. the lady of William Russell, esq. Mrs. W. C. Finch, Mrs. J. Cornelius, the lady of E. Brightman, esq. the lady of colonel Blair, the lady of Hugh Spottiswood, esq the lady of Leith Alexander Davidson, esq and Mrs Timothy Periera.

Of Sons.—The lady of Henry Young, esq assistant-surgeon, the lady of R. Davies, esq. assistant-surgeon; the lady of R. Templeton, esq. Mrs. Tavaris, the lady of Rich. Turner, esq. the lady of Moratean Chater Moratean, the lady of George Ravenscroft, esq Mrs. Burney of a son, the lady of Thomas Parr, esq. the lady of N B Edmonstone, esq Mrs Dally, the lady of lieutenant George F. Hughes, the lady of captain Gibbs, the lady of major Walker, and Mrs. A. Pinto.

JANUARY, 1807.

Of Daughters.—Mrs. D. Ross, the lady of Lieut James Alexander, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Stamsbury, the lady of R. Downie, Esq. and the lady of Colin Shakespeare.

Of Sons.—The lady of Simon Ewart, Esq. the lady of Captain Anthony Greene, Mrs. G. Hornett, the lady of John French, esq. the lady of James Wemys, Esq. Mrs. Houston of a son.

FEBRUARY.

Of Daughters.—The lady of R. H Rattray, Esq. the lady of Lieut. Duncan Macleon, of the engineers, the lady of Thomas Yeld, Esq. and Mrs. A. Bruce.

Of Sons.—The relict of the late T. Boileau, Esq. the lady of Lieutenant J. Anderson, and Mrs. R. B. Lloyd.

MARCH.

Of Daughters.—The lady of Lieutenant Woolett, the lady of Lieutenant Innes, the lady of W. Dring, Esq. Mrs. G. Rye, Mrs. Huttleman, and the lady of Capt. Mason.

Of Sons.—The lady of Geo. Tyler, Esq. Mrs. Chater, Mrs. I. Irvine, Mrs. S. Jones, the lady of John Harvey, Esq. Mrs. Samuel Greenway, and Mrs. D. Bruce.

APRIL.

Of Daughters.—The lady of R. C. Birch, Esq. the lady of Captain Jas. Scott, Mrs Smith, and the lady of Theophilus J. Metcalfe, Esq.

Of Sons —The lady of Col. Richardson, and Mrs. Wilson.

DEATHS.

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DEATHS.

MAY 1806.

Lawrence Gall, Esq. assessor of houses in Calcutta, and late a major in the Bengal army. Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Ursula Herred. Mr. William Henry Pritchard. Christopher Roberts Esq. one of the judges of the court of appeal of the city of Dacca. Lieut.-col. Robert Wetherstone, of the 1st. bat. 16th regiment Bengal infantry. Mrs. A M. Hollingberry, relict of the late Mr Thomas Hollingberry. Alexander Carnegie, Esq. head surgeon at Cawnpore.

JUNE.

Mrs. Mary D'Couto. Mr. John Robinson. Mrs. Christiani Berg, aged 101 years, 5 months, and 16 days. Capt. Robert Airth. On board the ship Phillip Dundas, at sea, Mr. J. Elly, of the hon. company's marine, Captain Charlton. Thomas Boileau, Esq. Attorney at law, much and deservedly regretted. Mr. Owen Davis. Lieut. J. Corry. Lieut.-colonel Leonard Simpson, a good officer and a sincere friend. Mr. Donald M'Kenzie.

JULY.

Lieut. William Durner. At Delhi, Bahadar Sing, rajah of Ballum Ghur. Major G. Phillips. Lieut. William Staig. Lieut. James Brown Mr. J. William Fulford. George Boyd, Esq. Mr. George Craig. Mr. George Ferguson, Painter. Mr. C. Mangeon. Lieut. Geo. Bannerman. On Board the Jane, Duchess of Gordon, Mr. Blagrave, cadet.

AUGUST.

Cornet John Frazer. The lady of James Law, Esq. of the civil service. Mr. Andrew Macintosh. Mr. Benjamin Willer Springthrop, late chief officer of the Ann. Mrs. Lloyd. F. P. Kinloch, esq. Master R. Hessing, eldest son of Col. Hessing. Mr. Wright, cooper. On board the hon. company's ship, Bensley, Lieutenant Josh. Watts of the 15th regt. Native Infantry. Mr. Henry Cooper. The lady of Captain Kirk of his Majesty's 17th regt. Major-general J. Smith, of H. M. 1st regiment of foot, a general on the staff of this presidency, and commanding the army in the field. Captain John Hickland.—Captain William Winch. Mr. J. Jones. Lieut. Owen. St. George M'Dermott. At sea, on board the Jane, Duchess of Gordon, Francis Maxwell, Esq. assistant surgeon.

SEPTEMBER.

Andrew Stevens, esq. surgeon, universally regretted. Mr. W. Sarrell. W. Roe, Esq. assistant surgeon at Dinnapore. Lieut. J. Godfrey Luis Barret, Esq. aged 62, one of the most respectable and opulent Portuguese merchants in this settlement. Lieutenant H. Arbuthnot. Mr. James Salter. Lieut. Edward Durham Hall. Lieut. Thomas Goddall. James Cock, Esq. At Cawnpore, Mr. John Hunter, merchant, formerly a purser of one of the hon company's ships, and late a lieutenant of his Majesty's 76th regt. Captain S. White. Mr. Thomas Caulfield. Mr. Peter Lieut, an up country trader Mr. W. Caird, of Calcutta. Lieut. William Cooper, of his Majesty's 33d regt. Jas. Murray, Esq. late major in the service of Holkar. Miss Mary Weldon. Mrs. Scott. Captain W. Gamble, of H. M. 67th regt. Ensign J. G. Napier. Springal Jones, Esq. assistant surgeon.

OCTOBER.

Mr. Ludivig Jacobi. Mrs. Murcado, aged 83 years. On board the ship Varunaa, at sea, Captain Dennison, of that ship, his wife, and an infant. Captain W. H. B. Hessman of H. M.

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22d regt. of foot; he has left a widow and three children. Mr. Kethengham, Purser of his Majesty's ship, Albion. Captain Charles Strand. G. Wrixon, Esq. assistant surgeon. Ensign Josiah Dale, of his Majesty's 80th foot. J. Stapleton, Esq. Miss Maria Elizabeth Stubenvoll. Mrs. Perry. The infant son of Lieutenant-colonel Wilson. Miss Emily Ann Parr. Capt Thos. Megson. Captain Grant, late commander of the Marquis Wellesley.

NOVEMBER.

James Lockhart, Esq. Alexander Allardice, Esq aged 50. Adjutant John Johnstone, of the Native Militia. Maria Antoinette Delaleu Gatereau. the lady of the hon. P. Dundas, governor of Prince of Wales's Island. Mrs. Elizabeth Laurence Mr. G. Randall, carpenter. Lieutenant G. Payne of the artillery. Captain D. B. Lindsay. Major Denis Maurice Palvey. Henry Lynish, Esq. coroner of Calcutta. Lieut. W. Cole Bower, of his Majesty's 17th regt. Mrs. Theresa George. Mr. William Ewin. Mrs. W. H. Deverell. Captain W. H. Royle. H. J. Bourflower, Esq. senior assistant surgeon on this establishment. Mr. Jacques Fleury, sincerely regretted. The lady of Captain T. Sydenham, British resident at Hyderabad. Mrs. Sarah Crabb,

DECEMBER.

Captain J. C. Ramsay, of the honourable company's marine. Ross More, Esq. assistant surgeon Mr. Chas. Lewis Madee. Mr. James Whittamore. Captain-lieutenant Edward Faithful. Captain R. Harriett, formerly in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindeah. Mr. Robert White. Captain Thompson. Mrs. Maria Echaud. Mr. George Walter. Capt C. Gale.

JANUARY, 1807.

Mr. William Howe, mariner. Mr. W. Hooper, William Hollings, Esq. G. Abre, Esq surgeon. W. Townsend Jones, Esq. Mrs. A. Brix. Ensign Thomas Greening The lady of Captain P Blair. Captain John Knox, of his Majesty's 33d regt. Mr. Peter Maguire, an indigo planter. Mrs. Mary Atkinson Mr. J. Fenelon, carpenter.

FEBRUARY.

James Frushard, Esq. Captain Gill. Lieutenant Eccles Fussell Mr. Charles Holland Mrs. Mary Hall Killed, while gallantly leading on his men at Fort Chumar, January 29th, Lieutenant Alexander Macqueen, of the 2d bat. 1st Native regiment, most deservedly regretted by all his brother officers. Lieutenant M'Gregor of his Majesty's 17th regiment was also killed on the same day, while storming.

MARCH.

Mr. John Culloden. Mr. Thomas Thompson. Samuel Hodgson, Esq. Mr. John Barot. Mrs. Ritta Grieff. Lieut.-col. Charles Brietzcke. Mr. Domingo Ribello. Major Robert Morris Bagshaw. Mrs Rita Ward. Mrs. Muffin. Mr. Edward Mullins, senior. Lieut. C. Hawes.

APRIL.

Mr. William Grant of the ship Jessey. Lieut. Charles Bartholomew. Mrs. Amelia Woollet. Mrs. Anne Hunteman. Mrs. Anna Cardoza, aged 74 years. Miss Helena Miranda. Mr. Joseph Harris. Captain R. Clarkson, John Doyle, Esq. late of Madras, on his way to China for the recovery of his health. Ensign George Walpole. R. F. Anster, Esq. Harry Taylor, Esq. Mr. Frederick Heckburn. Mrs. Pehgae Andrews, aged 60 years.

MADRAS

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MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

MAY, 1806.

W. Browne, esq. assistant-surgeon of his majesty's 80th regiment, to Miss Griffin. Charles Harwood Higginson, esq. of the honourable company's civil service, to Miss Frances Westcott. Captain Patrick George Blair, to Miss Jane Baillie. Alexander Wilson, esq. to Miss Cracroft. Major Robert Bruce, to Miss Touffreville. George Colman, esq. to Miss Owen.

JUNE.

Henry Hawes Harrington, esq. to Miss Martha Nicholls.

JULY.

Captain Brown, of his majesty's 59th regiment, to Miss Aylmer. Peter Read Calelet, esq. to Miss Caroline Wahab, daughter of colonel Wahab.

AUGUST.

Mr. Robert William, to Miss M. Brownker.

SEPTEMBER.

Major P. Richardson, of the 2d regiment, native infantry, to Miss Eliza Saunders, daughter of lady Martha Saunders, of Dublin, and niece to the late earl of Aldborough. Alexander Woodcock, esq. to Miss Mary M'Cormick. Captain E. Lockyer, of his majesty's 19th foot, to Miss Daly. Lieutenant W. Jones, to Mrs. Fitzgerald.

OCTOBER.

Lieutenant J. Wilson, to Miss Adelaide Somerset Captain W. Blackburn, resident to his excellency, the rajah of Tanjore, to Miss M. A. Llewellyn. John Oldham, esq to Mrs. de la Fontaine, widow of the late doctor de la Fontaine. Captain G. A. Mant to Miss Martin.

NOVEMBER.

Sir Thomas A. Strange, knight, chief justice of the supreme court of judicature, to Miss Louisa Burroughs, youngest daughter of Sir William Burroughs, bart. Captain Thomas Cosmo Gordon, to Miss Margaret Mackay. John Byng, esq. judge of Ganter, to Miss Mayne.

DECEMBER.

William Light, esq. attorney of the supreme court of Madras, to Miss Walters. James Dalziel, esq surgeon to his majesty's naval hospital, to Miss Simpson. Captain P. D. Maret, to Miss Forbes.

JANUARY, 1807.

Charles March, esq. advocate of the supreme court of judicature, and acting advocate-general, to Miss Mary Hare Lewin, daughter of Thomas Lewin, esq. of Ridgeway house, Hampshire.

FEBRUARY.

Lieutenant George Blacker, to Miss Ann Sloane. Louis Gibson, esq. to Miss Caroline Layard. Lieutenant P Knot, to Mis Charlotte Grant. The honourable L. G. Murray, collector of Madras, to Mrs Thumby. Luke Hartville, esq. to Miss Elyer.

MARCH.

Mr. P. J. Faure, to Miss Adelle Lubuc, second daughter of the late general Lubuc. Captain Thomas H. S Conway, to Miss Oliver, daughter of colonel James Oliver. Mr. J. W. Pepper, to Miss Nancy Tulloh.

APRIL.

Lieutenant-colonel Chalmers, to Mrs. Grenier, widow of the late Chevalier de Grenier de Fonclare.

BIRTHS.

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BIRTHS.

MAY, 1806.

Of Sons.—At sea, the lady of captain James Brooke, of the artillery. The lady of captain Whitney, of twins. Mrs. Britain, the lady of captain Peche. The lady of John Reid, esq. second judge of the southern district.

JUNE.

The lady of lieutenant-colonel Aldwell Taylor, of a daughter.

JULY.

Of Daughters.—The lady of Alexander M'Kenzie. The lady of John Underwood, esq. The lady of captain Gibbert Waugh. The lady of Henry Brown, esq.

Of Sons.—The lady of Thomas Christie, esq. medical superintendant general. The lady of captain de Morgan.

OCTOBER.

Of daughters.—The lady of major Paul Bose. The lady of major-gen. Fuller.

NOVEMBER.

The lady of Edward Campbell, of a son. The lady of captain Johnstone, of the royal navy, of a daughter.

DECEMBER.

The lady of the Reverend Doctor Kerr, principal chaplain, of a son.

JANUARY, 1807.

Of Sons.—The lady of W. Montgomery, esq. of his majesty's Ceylon civil service. The lady of captain Corgrave, of the engineers.

FEBRUARY.

Of Daughters.—The lady of R. Keating, esq. The lady of Alexander Falconer, esq.

MARCH.

Of Sons.—The lady of William Horsman, esq. M. D. of a son. The lady of Frederick Reeves, esq.

Of Daughters.—The lady of G. M. Baboom, esq. The lady of major R. Brice.

APRIL.

The lady of the Rev. Marmaduke Thomson, of a son.

Of Daughters.—The lady of H. H. Harrington. The lady of P. R. Cazalet. The lady of Samuel Dyer, esq.

DEATHS.

JUNE, 1806.

Mrs. Ward, relict of lieutenant-colonel Ward. Mr. D. Young, Alexander L. Mackonochie, esq. of the medical establishment, and member of the commission of survey.

JULY.

Lieutenant John William Maclean, of his majesty's 2d Ceylon regiment.

AUGUST.

W. Erskine Campbell, esq. of his majesty's civil service.

SEPTEMBER.

Major Birch, of his majesty's 66th regiment; major Thomas Coghlan, of the 19th regiment native infantry. Mrs. Robbins, lady of captain Robins, of his majesty's 69th regiment.

OCTOBER.

Mr. Whittington, of the honourable company's civil service; lieutenant Barrington; captain-lieutenant John Mackay, lieutenant Joseph Chillingworth. The lady of major John Sinclair, bart.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. John Calder, lieutenant Harvey, George Hill, captain Patrick Grant.

DECEMBER.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, John Spencer,

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ser, esq. principal judge of circuit, and appeal for the district of Baroach.

JANUARY, 1807.

Mathews Vauder Spar, aged 76 years. Thomas Wissett, esq. deputy commercial resident at Ganjam. Lieut. Denton. Captain Reynolds, of his majesty's 3d Ceylon regt. Lieut. Chamley, of his majesty's 53d regt. The lady of lieut. Wm. Jones.

FEBRUARY.

George Ballman, esq. Lieut. Charles Rist, of his majesty's 12th regt. Mr. Asher, cadet of a bilious fever. Mr. Henry William Ramsay, assistant-surgeon.

MARCH.

Captain John Knox, of his majesty's 23d regt. The lady of Dr. Henry Harris.

APRIL.

Lieut.-col. Cullen, captain in his majesty's 94th regt. of an apoplexy.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

MAY, 1806.

John William, esq. to Miss Anne Sandwith. Captain Salmon, of the Hon. Company's ship, Calcutta, to Miss Salmon. Lieut. C. W. Yates, to Miss Shute. Lieut. Hadwin, to Miss Maria Overez.

JUNE.

Lieutenant Thomas M'Lean, to Miss Elizabeth Hovendon. Robert Benjamin Perrin, esq. surgeon, to Miss Charlotte Saplin.

JULY.

Major-general Richard Jones, to Miss Williamson. John Morrison, esq. to Miss Sandwith.

AUGUST.

Lieutenant-colonel Orrisck, to Mrs. Stephenson.

OCTOBER.

Lieut. John Bateman Lorimer, to Miss Anne Catherine Houghton. Major William Young, to Miss Lucy Frederick.

DECEMBER.

George Alexander Davie Dyce, esq. late volunteer in Lord Lake's army, to Miss Renard, grand-daughter of her highness the Begum Somroo. Captain E. Watkins, of his majesty's 15th regt. to Miss White. Francis Cruso, esq. surgeon, to Mrs. Grumont.

JANUARY, 1807.

Mr. James Gumin, chief officer of the Hon. Company's ship, Earl St. Vincent, to Miss Bell Mack.

MARCH.

Henry Whitcombe, esq. to Miss Louisa Brooksbank.

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BIRTHS.

MAY, 1806.

Of Daughters.—The lady of James Heriot, Esq. The lady of Charles West, Esq.; the lady of J. M. B. Alnys, Esq. of a son.

JUNE.

Of a Daughter.—The lady of Billington Loftie, Esq.

Of Sons.—The lady of W. T. Mony, esq. superintendant of the marine; the lady of captain Ayre; the lady of John Leckie, esq.

JULY.

The lady of John Elphinstone, esq. of a daughter.

AUGUST.

Mrs. Wilson, of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

The lady of captain Goodfellow, of a daughter. The lady of lieutenant Gowan, of twins, a boy and girl. The lady of captain Fallon, of a son.

OCTOBER.

The lady of the Hon. Philip Dundas, of a son. The lady of Samuel Bourchier, esq. of a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

Of Daughters.—The lady of lieutenant Thatcher. The lady of lieutenant Maquarrie. The lady of captain Tucker. The lady of lieutenant Fruin. The lady of captain A. Mogg, of a son.

DECEMBER.

The lady of John Dickens, esq. of a son. The lady of captain Hodges, of the ship Thomas Henchman, of a daughter.

JANUARY, 1807.

The lady of lieutenant G. H. Ally, of a daughter.

Of Sons—The lady of John Williams, esq. The lady of Sir James M'Intosh. The lady of Lieutenant Gassan. The lady of Augustus William Handley, esq.

APRIL.

The lady of general Jones, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAY, 1806.

Mr. Edward Bogley. Captain Prater, of his majesty's 56th regt. William Moir, esq. M. D. president of the Medical Board. Captain John Smith, of his majesty's 56th regt.

JUNE.

Mr. Thomas Layon.

JULY.

The lady of William Steadman, esq.

AUGUST.

Mr. Gabriel Alvaras. Mr. William Wilson, free-mariner. J. Grisdale, esq. surgeon of the 4th regt. Native Infantry.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. William Rowland Wake. Captain Broomhall. Lieut. William Wasden, of his majesty's 77th regiment. The lady of Thomas Robinson, esq. of the Bombay medical establishment.

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At the house of William Crawford, esq. the lady of John Milford Rees, esq. of the Bengal civil establishment. James M'Kenzie, esq. garrison-surgeon at Surat. Captain Richard Brown, of the 77th regt.

OCTOBER.

Captain J. Maughan, of the country service. The daughter of lieut.-col. Archibald Spens Mr. Walter Batwell formerly a lieutenant in the Hon. company's service, leaving a wife and three children, totally unprovided for. Philip Mannington, esq late pay-master, and second assistant to the lieutenant-governor, and son of the former superintendant.

NOVEMBER.

Captain Humphrey Humphreys. Mr. Savage.

DECEMBER.

Thomas Percy Sturrock, esq. The lady of lieutenant Schuyler, of his majesty's 84th regt. Lieut. James Stewart. Lieutenant Alexander Watson. Mr. Thomas Quinn, late surgeon of his majesty's ship Blenheim. John Dunlop, esq. chief officer of the ship Tartar. Archibald Little, esq. surgeon on this establishment. Ensign William Waddington.

JANUARY, 1807.

Ensign Cook, Mr. Assistant-surgeon, G. F. Gall.

FEBRUARY.

George Ballman, esq. of the civil establishment. Lieut. Charles Rist, of his majesty's 12th regt. Mrs. Koldhoff. Henry William Ramsay, esq. surgeon on the Madras establishment.

MARCH.

Captain John Proctor, of the Hon. Company's marine. Lieutenant John Gibson. The lady of major M'Nab. Captain F. O. Fraser, of his majesty's 28th regt. Mr. Leonard Jaques.

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STATE PAPERS

For 1807.

The continuation from the last Volume of the Asiatic Register, of the official correspondence, and other documents, relative to the late arrangements in the Province of Oude.

Enclosure in a letter from the resident at Lucknow, to
dated
Received

Translation of a letter from his excellency the nabob vizier to the resident, dated 29th Jemaudy oossaunee 1215.

I have received your letter, notifying the arrival of a regiment of cavalry within my territories the end of October.

The fact is this, I am under every circumstance anxious to act in conformity to the desire and wish of the most noble marquis Wellesley, and my mind is constantly employed in devising the means of so doing, without the least deviation from his lordship's pleasure. From a careful regard to this very principle I formerly wrote to you, that sometimes exigencies occurred at a time when they were least expected; and accordingly upon the present occasion so it has happened. It is not more than three days since the necessity occurred for requiring payment both of the usual subsidy and of the charges of the new troops, and you accordingly applied for the same. You have now made a demand of a lack and forty thousand rupees, balance of the amount allotted for the repairs of the fort of Allahabad. The state of the collections of the country is not unknown to you; you know with what difficulties and exertions they are realized; and hence I frequently feel a great degree of solicitude and apprehension—knowing that occasions of exigency often suddenly present themselves, lest if I should fail at a season of exigency in making the necessary provision, my responsibility should be impeached; I therefore wrote to you, that until I was secure of resources to answer the demands, I could not become responsible; accordingly Jye Sookh Roy has been directed to prepare a statement of the condition of the country with respect to its resources. He promises to prepare it in fifteen days, and is actually employed upon it; you shall be informed when it is ready, and you can then come and inspect it, and in concert devise resources for the additional demands according to the actual assets, and I will act accordingly. Several points in my letter upon this subject remain yet unanswered; at your leisure I beg you will relieve the solicitude of my mind by a particular reply to each; after receiving which, and after you shall have inspected the statement of the country, whatever you may advise and suggest, and, upon due examination and deliberation, may be agreed to by me, shall be observed without the slightest deviation.

Enclosed is a memorandum of the points in my letter remaining unanswered.

Points requiring replies, contained in a letter from his excellency, dated 2nd Jemaudy oossaunee 1215.

1. Formerly in the plan proposed for the reform of the military, it was written that "the resources for the expence of the new troops would be found in the reduction of those of his excellency." Although the resources for the payment of the new British troops were not found in the reduction of those of the sircar, yet out of regard to the wishes and desire of the most noble Marquis Wellesley, and to your advice, the expence of the new troops arrived at Sultanpore, together with 5,000 rupees per mensem; the expence of the artillery attached to them; the expences also of

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the battalion arrived from Allahabad, and of two battalions arrived from Hyderabad, were allowed to be placed to the debit of the sircar.—Now that you write to have the charges of other new troops, which you wish to introduce, added to the debit of the state, when the reduction of the military has not yet supplied resources for the payment of the charges of the former new troops, how can I take upon myself to defray the charges of these new troops without subjecting the sircar to the imputation of a breach of faith?

2. When it was first proposed to disband the half of the cavalry what discontent and disappointment prevailed among the rassalahs, to a degree that induced them to proceed to violence. Now that it is proposed to disband the whole of the cavalry, only consider, when the aumils showed so much opposition to the disbandment of half the cavalry, what opposition will they not make to the reduction of the whole? Nay, they will make a plea of the want of sufficient controul, and consequent disorder, in the country, and fail in the payment of their rents.

3. Owing to the former and present reductions a large body of men will be deprived of their subsistence, and wander over the country—What will be the end and consequence of this?

4. Let assets be pointed out and fixed once for all, for the realization of what it is intended to demand, so that henceforward all cause of anxiety upon that head may be removed for ever, and no question of increase, nor any altercation upon the subject ever after arise, for these repeated altercations are productive of anxiety and vexation.

5. In the time of the late nabob Asoph ul Dowlah the amount of the kists was four lacks sixty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty three rupees, the delay and the importunity that constantly occurred in obtaining payment of that amount need not be told. In my time the increase that has been made to the kist is well known to you; you have likewise, no doubt, heard what heavy additional expences I was subjected to, exclusively of the kists, on account of donations, &c. and the augmentation of pensions and jaghires of various persons. To answer all these heavy demands upon me is very difficult; I am constantly in fear and apprehension, lest on account of the want of resources to supply all these heavy expences any delay should occur in the liquidation of the kists, and my good faith be consequently impeached.

With regard to what you wrote, advising me to refrain from lavishing money upon low people, I consider it as a mark of your friendship; but how can I take upon me to discharge all these heavy demands unless adequate resources are devised for the purpose.

A true Translation.

(Signed) N. B EDMONSTONE,
Per. Tr. to the Government.

To the Vizier.

5th of Rujeb, 23d November, 1800.

1. I have been honoured with your excellency's letter of 29th of Jummaudee ul Sannee, with its enclosure, and should have replied to it before, but was prevented by want of leisure to enter so fully into every part of it as I wished.

2. The professions which your excellency makes of undeviating and implicit attention to the recommendation of lord Wellesley I have the most perfect reliance in, because they must be founded on a conviction in your excellency's mind, that they originated in, and are dictated solely by a regard for your excellency's happiness, for the improvement and prosperity of your excellency's government, and for the immediate and permanent security of your dominions against all contingencies.

3. Although when I applied to your excellency for the payment of the kist, and for the money on account of the additional troops, it had been due some days, yet, considering the punctuality which marks your excellency's payments, I should not then have troubled you had it not been for the heavy demands on the treasury in consequence of the relief of the troops. The balance on account of the Allahabad fortifications, your excellency knows, was due nine months ago: but adverting to the extraordinary expences your excellency was exposed to in the payment of the arrears due to the troops disbanding, and not having immediate occasion for the money, I suffered it to remain, and only now called for it because the exigencies of the company's government required this resource.

4. Your excellency observes, that the difficulty with which the collections are made is no secret, as well as that they are not effected without much exertion and expedients, and that on this account apprehensions are frequently excited in your excellency's breast, lest in a time of

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of emergency the resources of your excellency, not keeping pace with that emergency, some imputation may fall on your excellency, and that until your excellency could be satisfied of the adequacy of the funds, you could not take the responsibility upon yourself.

5. This observation of your excellency comprehends two propositions, which I shall separately reply to; the first part, namely, the difficulty of realizing the collections, might lead to a long dissertation upon the civil administration of your excellency's government; I shall, however, at present satisfy myself with an observation, that not only difficulties are experienced with some of the old aumils, but that very settlement with new aumils is concluded for a diminished jumma. This defalcation of your excellency's revenue is indeed as abundant a cause for alarm as an indisputable proof of errors in some parts of the administration, since, by the blessing of God, your excellency's dominions have been visited with no calamities of seasons, and, through the terror of the English troops, have been free from the ravages of war. It is true that the evils did not commence in your excellency's time, but are the growth of many years; it is equally true that they are not to be remedied in an instant; but if instead of being diminished since your excellency's accession they are increased, I know not how your excellency's servants can acquit themselves of blame; and unless a different system be pursued, not only your excellency may apprehend the failure of resources to discharge the company's kist, and the expences of the new troops, but the English government be impressed with similar fears.

The other proposition arising out of your excellency's observation is, that your excellency cannot take upon yourself the responsibility of meeting emergencies; which I conclude means that your excellency cannot provide funds for the additional troops. The letters to your excellency from lord Wellesley, of the 5th November, 1799, and of the 9th February, 1800, so fully establish the right of the company to augment their forces within your excellency's dominions, to whatever extent the British government in India may judge requisite to the permanent security of the common interests, and also the obligation by which your excellency is bound to defray the expence of any force which the British government shall deem necessary for the effective protection of your excellency's dominions, that it is only necessary now to devise some plan which shall give perfect satisfaction to the British government respecting the payment of those troops.

In conformity to your excellency's desire I once attended at the palace for the purpose of concerting with you the means of providing funds for the additional troops; and whenever the papers, preparing by Jee Sook Roy, shall be ready, I shall again, with the greatest pleasure, give my attendance, and your excellency may rely on receiving my utmost assistance and candid advice; and having no other motive in view than the interests and advantage of the two states, your excellency may be assured that the counsel which on this and on every other occasion I offer, is dictated by the unbiassed judgment and understanding which God has been pleased to bestow upon me.

True Copy.
(Signed) W. SCOTT.

Answers to the five propositions in a separate paper originally contained in a letter dated the 2nd Jummadee ul Sannee.

The necessity of augmenting the English troops in these dominions having been as clearly proved by a variety of facts as the right of doing so to the extent which the government in India should think proper, for the permanent defence of these dominions against all enemies, is established by the treaty, as well as the obligation of your excellency to defray the expences of them; lord Wellesley, in his letter to your excellency of the 5th November, through every part of it inculcates the necessity of carrying that measure into effect as speedily as possible.

His lordship also apprized your excellency in that letter of his determination to make an immediate augmentation, and added, that though he could not immediately furnish the full number of additional troops which are necessary to the effectual security of your excellency's dominions, yet he was so deeply impressed with the necessity of carrying the measure into effect as speedily as possible, that your excellency might rely on his lordship's making every practicable exertion to complete the proposed force at so early a period of time as should

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place your excellency's country beyond the reach of surprize either from foreign or domestic enemies.

The plain inference from this information is, that his Lordship, though fully impressed with the necessity of an augmentation to the full extent proposed, sent at first only a part, because a part only was then disposable, and not that the delay in introducing the remainder had any connection with the dismission of your own troops.

It was, it is true, supposed that your excellency would be enabled to defray the expence of the additional troops by the dismission of the greatest part of your own, and it was my hope that great progress might have been made in the dismissions before the remainder of the proposed augmentation should arrive in these dominions, and I cannot but add that reductions to a far greater extent than have taken place might long ago have been accomplished had your excellency cordially joined with me in giving execution to the plans proposed.

Answer 2d. The dissatisfaction of the Rassallahs at the orders for the dismission of half the horsemen, and the resistance of some of them to the measure, instead of being brought forward as an argument against the dismission of the whole, ought to be considered as an additional motive for it, since it is an additional proof of their insolence and disobedience. The inutility of the horsemen in their present state being universally confessed by the Aumils, the dismission of them cannot, with any reason, be pleaded as an excuse for the failure of their collections; on the contrary, as a plan which I submitted to your excellency would furnish them with useful, effective, and obedient men, instead of disaffected, disorderly, and fictitious men, their means of realizing the collections would be proportionally increased.

3. I have not heard of any disturbances in the country in consequence of the dismissions which have hitherto taken place, and I am confident that there is more danger and more mischief to the country to be apprehended from their being continued in your excellency's service than in their dismission. Such of them as have good claims from long and faithful service would, in your excellency's justice and liberality, meet a provision for life, or until otherwise employed; and I must again repeat an observation which I made to your excellency, that in the execution of a general reform it would be becoming your excellency to consider the situation of your own subjects in preference to foreigners.

4. A paper which I presented to your excellency, with Lord Wellesley's letter of the 5th November, 1799, contained a statement of the precise numbers of the additional force which his lordship judged necessary for the effectual protection of your excellency's dominions, together with the expence of each description of troops. It is not possible to foresee whether any exigencies may in times hereafter arise to render a further occasional or permanent force necessary, but if your excellency is desirous of stipulating for the permanent defence of your dominions on certain conditions, in a manner that shall be satisfactory to both parties, I shall be ready to deliberate with your excellency upon such a plan.

5. The pecuniary embarrassments experienced by the former government arose not from the want of resources to defray the necessary expences, but from an early dissipation and want of economy. This dissipation and expence being carried beyond the means of supplying them, and the expences never diminished, though the resources were unequal to them, recourse was had to the ruinous plan of borrowing money at an exorbitant interest, which swallowed up all the revenues.

In the enumeration of your excellency's increased expences I do not perfectly comprehend what is meant by *present*; if it means a small gratuity to your excellency's troops on your accession, it ceased with the occasion, and is not a permanent charge. If her highness the begum's jaghire be increased, it is not augmented to the degree she possessed at the beginning of Asoph ul Dowlah's reign, and besides, provides for many expences which every motive of justice and respect for your ancestors would compel your excellency to discharge. I know not whose salary has been increased since your excellency's accession, but some of the expence which your excellency was bound to by the treaty, is now done away; for instance, the pension to the vizier Ally.

True translation.
(Signed) W. Scott.

Copy.

To Lieutenant Colonel W. Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Para. 1. Having reviewed the series of

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of your correspondence since the commencement of the reform to the vizier's military establishments, my attention has been particularly directed to the declaration made by his excellency in his letter to you of the 29th of Jummadee ul Sanne, relative to a probability of a failure on his excellency's part in providing the necessary funds for the regular payment of the additional troops furnished within the last year for the defence of his excellency's dominions.

2. If the alarming crisis be now approaching in which his excellency can no longer fulfil his public engagements to the company, this calamity must be imputed principally to his excellency's neglect of my repeated advice and earnest representations. The course of your correspondence manifests that the exertion of his excellency in the reform of his own useless, dangerous, and expensive military establishments, especially of his cavalry, has by no means kept pace with my efforts to place the security of his excellency's person and government beyond the reach of foreign and domestic danger. The augmented charges arising from the additional British force specified in the dispatch to you from the Secretary in the secret department, of the 5th of November, 1799, would have been amply provided for by the amount of the reductions which might have been effected in his excellency's establishment, if his excellency had vigorously and cordially co-operated with me in the salutary and economical measure of disbanding his own undisciplined, licentious, and disaffected troops.

3. I am perfectly satisfied that every exertion has been employed by you to accelerate the execution of my orders, and that his excellency's systematic counteraction is the sole cause of the delays which have arisen; his excellency having, to my knowledge, used every means within his power to frustrate the progress of a reform which he himself had invited, and which he had declared to be indispensable to the security of his person, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

4. The natural consequences of such a policy on the part of the vizier are now necessarily felt by his excellency; and it is now become the duty of the British government to interpose effectually for the protection of his interests, as well as those of the company, which are menaced with common and speedy destruction by the rapid decline of the general resources of his excellency's dominions.

5. The vizier is already apprized that I have long lamented the various defects of the system by which the affairs of his excellency's government are administered. Conscious of the same defects his excellency has repeatedly expressed a wish to reform them by the assistance of the British government. I have never been indifferent to his excellency's wishes on this subject, or insensible of the urgent necessity of an effectual change in the administration of the affairs of Oude, but circumstances well known to you have hitherto prevented me from executing all the dictates of my duty, with respect to that distressed country, and have compelled me to limit my efforts to a partial reform of his excellency's military establishments, providing for the security of his excellency's dominions and government, to the extent of furnishing an efficient and respectable force for their defence and support, and of commencing a proportionate reduction in his excellency's military establishments.

6. It was always evident that these precautions must prove fruitless if the defects in the civil administration of Oude should be suffered progressively to impair the fundamental resources of the state. The continuance of the present system for a much longer period of time will not only render his excellency unable to discharge the subsidy on account of the additional troops, but will exhaust the resources of the country to such a degree as to preclude the possibility of realizing the former subsidy.

7. The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. Had the territories of Oude been subject to the frequent or occasional devastations of an enemy, had they been visited by unfavourable seasons, or by other calamities which impair the public prosperity, the rapid decline of the vizier's revenues might be imputed to other causes than a defective administration; but no such calamitous visitations have afflicted the province of Oude; while, in consequence of the protection which it derives from the presence of the British forces,

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it has been maintained, together with all the company's possessions on this side of India, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of peace. A defective administration of the government is therefore the only cause which can have produced so marked a difference between the state of his excellency's dominions, and that of the contiguous territories of the company. While the territories of the company have been advancing progressively during the last ten years in prosperity, population, and opulence, the dominions of the vizier, although enjoying equal advantages of tranquillity and security, have rapidly and progressively declined.

8. The operation of these evils has not commenced with the government of Saadut Ali; they necessarily flow from the system of administration which existed at the period of his excellency's accession to the Musnud. But none of these evils have been diminished under his excellency's government; on the contrary, their daily increase and aggravation are notorious, and must be progressive to the utter ruin of the resources of Oude, unless the vicious system of the native administration of the country be immediately abandoned. In place of inveterate and growing abuses must be substituted a wise and benevolent plan of government, calculated to inspire the people with confidence in the security of property, and of life; to encourage industry; to protect the fruits of honest labour; and to establish order and submission to the just authority of the state, on the solid foundations of gratitude for benefits received, and expectation of continual security.

9. The vizier must now be prepared for the active and decided interference of the British government in the affairs of his country. His excellency has repeatedly complained to me, and to the British resident at his court, of the ruinous condition of the internal government of Oude. He has repeatedly and earnestly solicited my direct interference, and has declared such interference to be indispensably necessary for the purpose of effecting a complete reform in his affairs. In the month of November, 1799, his excellency was so convinced of the incurable defects of his government, and of his own utter inability to administer it, that he signified to me, in the most formal manner, his deliberate determination to descend from the Musnud, and to return into private life. He solemnly avowed (not in a moment of temporary anxiety and vexation, but after the most deliberate reflection), "that his mind was utterly withdrawn from the "Government of a people who were "neither pleased with him, nor he with "them, and with whose evil dispositions, "enmity, disobedience, and negligence, "he was completely disgusted." This resolution, so deliberately adopted, was suddenly abandoned; but the cause of so sudden a change in his excellency's resolution cannot, unfortunately, be traced to any improvement in the general administration of his affairs, to any augmentation of his means of conducting the government, or to the consequent establishment of reciprocal confidence and attachment between his excellency and his people. Could any other fact be alleged to favour such an inference it would be totally precluded by his excellency's recent statement of the condition of his revenues, and by recent and aggravated symptoms of the most alarming disaffection towards his person and government.

10. His excellency's life has been lately attempted under circumstances of the most formidable description; active and general support has been afforded by his subjects to the imposter who lately assumed the name of Vizier Alli; and the acknowledged temper of his excellency's people, combined with the state of his government, exposes his situation every hour to increased anxiety, embarrassment, and hazard.

11. Having maturely considered these circumstances with the attention and deliberation which the importance of the subject requires, I am satisfied that no effectual security can be provided against the ruin of the province of Oude, until the exclusive management of the civil and military government of that country shall be transferred to the company, under suitable provisions for the maintenance of his excellency and of his family; no other remedy can effect any considerable improvement in the resources of the state, or can ultimately secure its external safety and internal peace.

12. Under this conviction, and with a view to the preservation of the common interests of the company and of the vizier, I have determined to propose to his excellency a new treaty and arrangement similar to that concluded in November, 1799, between the company and his

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his highness the rajah of Tanjore, and also conformable to the plan of the treaty proposed to his excellency by me, in my letter of the 9th February, 1800, at the period of his excellency's proposed abdication of the government; a copy of the treaty with the rajah of Tanjore is enclosed. I desire that you will frame, from the articles of that treaty, and from the treaty submitted to the vizier in the month of December, 1799, the plan of such an arrangement as, while it shall effectually secure all the political benefits described in the eighth paragraph of this dispatch, shall also consult, as far as may be compatible with that primary object, the inclination and prejudices of the vizier. Having framed such a treaty you will submit it to his excellency, and at the same time you will earnestly exhort him to consider the propositions contained in the new arrangement with calm and dispassionate deliberation.

13. If his excellency should manifest a disposition to adopt the general frame of the proposed arrangement, but should appear desirous of introducing any particular modifications into the proposed treaty, you will receive whatever propositions his excellency may offer for that purpose, and you will communicate them to me without delay, adding such observations as may occur to you for my information.

14. On the other hand, if his excellency should unfortunately be persuaded by the interested councils of evil advisers, absolutely to reject the proposed treaty, you will then proceed to inform his excellency, in firm but respectful language, that the funds for the regular payment of the subsidy, to the full extent of the augmented force, must be placed, without a moment of delay, beyond the hazard of failure.

15. For this purpose you will require his excellency to make a cession to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, of such a portion of his territories as shall be fully adequate, in their present impoverished condition, to defray those indispensable charges. This cession must be framed upon the same principle which has formed the basis of the late treaty between his highness the soubadar of the Deccan and the company, by which his highness has ceded to the company, in full sovereignty, a country rated at the annual revenue of sixty-two lacks of rupees in commutation for a subsidy of about forty lacks of rupees.

16. With respect to the countries to be ceded, it is sufficiently evident that no other portion of the vizier's dominions possesses so many political advantages as would be derived to the company from the possession of the Doab. The cession of that province, including the tribute from Furruck-bad, must therefore be required in the first instance. In selecting the other districts which may be necessary (after deducting the charges of collection) to complete the amount of augmented subsidy, it will be advisable to regulate the demand in such a manner as shall place the vizier beyond the reach of foreign connections and foreign dangers. For this purpose the new possessions of the company should be so arranged as to surround whatever territory may remain to his excellency; with this view the country to be acquired in addition to the Doab must be Rohilcund. The cession of these two provinces may be made with less violence to the pride or prejudices of the vizier, inasmuch as they were actually added to the possessions of his family by the British arms. In this respect the arrangement proposed to the vizier is similar to that concluded with the nizam; the greater part of the countries recently ceded to the company by the nizam having been originally acquired from the power of Mysore by the assistance of the company.

17. If the present produce of these two provinces, after deducting the charges of collecting, should be deemed unequal to the amount of subsidy to be defrayed, the deficiency must be sought in the countries bordering on the district of Juanpoor, and for this purpose, either Azim Ghur or Goruckpoor, or both, must be required.

18. Under such an arrangement the territories which would remain to the vizier would probably be sufficiently protected by the position which the company's troops would necessarily occupy for the defence of the ceded countries, and no division of military force would be required for the express purpose of protecting the vizier's territory; the continuance, however, of a regiment of native infantry at Lucknow might be expedient, as a protection to the person of the vizier, and a security for the peace of the city. If at any time the state of his

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his excellency's remaining territories should require the presence of any part of the British force, you would be empowered to issue the requisite orders for that purpose.

19. If the vizier should manifest a disposition to accede to the first proposal, contained in paragraph 11 of this dispatch, the transfer of the government will be considerably facilitated by the early adoption of effectual measures for the purpose of conciliating the minds of all persons whose interests or personal consideration may be affected by the dissolution of the existing government; with this view it will be proper that suitable stipends, or pensions, should be settled on the principal nobles and officers at present dependent on the court of Lucknow, as well as on all military officers of rank, and particularly on those of the cavalry, who may lose their employment in consequence of the change of government, or of the reduction of the actual military establishments of Oude; accordingly you will state for my information and ultimate orders, your sentiments with regard to the persons for whom it may be expedient and just to provide, and you will suggest the amount and mode of the provision to be made for the several classes or descriptions of claimants. In the mean while if the state of the negotiation with the vizier for the relinquishment of the civil and military administration of his dominions, according to the plan of the treaty of Tanjore, should require your attention to the object of providing for individuals before you can receive any detailed instructions from me on the subject, you will promulgate, in the most distinct manner, such general and particular assurances in the name of the British government as shall appear to you calculated to tranquillize the minds of those affected by the change of the administration.

20. In considering the measures to be adopted with the views stated in the preceding paragraph, it will occur to you that no proceeding can be more calculated to conciliate all descriptions and classes of people, than a liberal attention to the religious establishments and charitable foundations of the country. I accordingly authorize you, in the case supposed, to take the necessary steps for affording to the people of Oude the most ample satisfaction on this subject; and I desire that you will furnish me with a statement of such public endowments of both the Hindoo and Mohammedan religion, as you may propose to confirm or to extend.

21. You will receive from the secretary in the secret department a letter from me to his excellency the vizier, explanatory of the measures necessary to be adopted under these orders; you will deliver my letter to his excellency as soon as you may find a seasonable opportunity after the receipt of this dispatch.

I am, &c. &c. &c

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William, January 22d, 1801.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.
Sec. to Govt.

To the Vizier.

Written 22d January, 1801.

Lieutenant-colonel Scott has furnished me with copies of the letters, and with a report of the different conferences which have lately passed between your excellency and him, on the subject of the subsidy payable by your excellency on account of the additional British troops, of which you have recently received the aid for the protection of your excellency's dominions, in conformity to the treaty of 1798, and to my letter addressed to your excellency on the 5th Nov. 1799.

Your excellency has distinctly and repeatedly admitted the existence of those dangers which I have endeavoured to remove by a seasonable augmentation of the efficient military strength of Oude; and I have already demonstrated the right and duty of the British government to secure the external defence and internal tranquillity of your excellency's dominions by such an augmentation.

I have also proved the obligation to which your excellency is subject, by treaty, of providing the necessary funds for the punctual discharge of the expence incident to the augmented force, and your excellency has not contested the justice or necessity of the motives and principles which have regulated my proceedings on these occasions.

But although your excellency has not controverted any of the principles on which this important measure has been founded, I observe, with infinite concern, that you have suggested the probability of a failure on your part in providing the necessary funds for the regular payment of the additional troops furnished

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nished within the last year for the defence of your excellency's dominions.

If the alarming crisis be now approaching in which your excellency can no longer fulfil your public engagements to the company, it will be matter of additional regret to me that your excellency's neglect of my repeated advice will prove the principal cause of your distress. Your excellency's exertion in the reform of your own useless, dangerous, and expensive military establishments, especially of your cavalry, unfortunately has not kept pace with my efforts to place the security of your excellency's person and government beyond the reach of every danger, foreign and domestic. The augmented charges arising from the additional British force, specified in my letter to your exellency of the 5th November, 1799, would have been in a great degree provided for by the amount of the reductions which might have been effected in your own establishment, if your excellency had vigorously and cordially co-operated with me in the salutary and economical measure of disbanding your own undisciplined, licentious, and disaffected troops.

Your excellency, however, having pursued a course entirely opposite to your interests and to my advice, by counteracting to the utmost of your power the progress of a reform which you had declared to be indispensable, the natural consequences of such a policy are now necessarily felt by you, and it is now become my duty to interpose effectually for the protection of your interest, as well as those of the company. But in reviewing the actual state of your affairs, your excellency has now publicly admitted the existence of additional evils of the utmost magnitude, and of the most alarming tendency.

It appears by your excellency's statement, not only that you are embarrassed by the continuance of the charge of a large portion of your own troops, but that the general resources of your dominion actually declined with a rapidity menacing the joint interest of your excellency and of the company, in the province of Oude, with utter and speedy destruction.

Your excellency is already apprized that I have long lamented the various defects of the system by which the affairs of your government are administered; conscious of the same defects, your excellency has repeatedly expressed a wish for the advice and assistance of the British government in correcting them; I have never been indifferent to your excellency's wishes on this subject; or insensible to the urgent necessity of an effectual change in the administration of the affairs of Oude. — Circumstances sufficiently known to your excellency have hitherto prevented me from executing all the dictates of my duty with respect to that distressed country. I have hitherto been compelled to limit my efforts to a partial reform of your excellency's military establishments; providing for the security of your excellency's dominions and government to the extent of furnishing an efficient and respectable military force for their defence and support, and of commencing a proportionate reduction in your excellency's military establishments.

It was always evident that these precautions must prove fruitless if the defects of the civil administration of Oude should be suffered progressively to impair the fundamental resources of the state. The continuance of the present system for a longer period will not only render your excellency unable to discharge the subsidy on account of the additional troops, but the resources of your excellency's country will be exhausted to such a degree as to preclude the possibility of your discharging the former subsidy.

Your excellency has observed, that the difficulty with which the collections are made is no secret. This alarming fact has never been a secret to me; I am equally well apprized that these difficulties are experienced not only with aumils long established in the country, but that every settlement with a new aumil is concluded for a diminished jumma; the causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are equally notorious, and daily acquire new strength. Had your excellency's territories been subject to the frequent or occasional devastations of the enemy; had they been visited by unfavourable seasons, or by other calamities which impair the public prosperity, the rapid decline of your revenues might be imputable to other causes than evil administration. But, under the favour of providence, no such visitations have afflicted the provinces of Oude, while the powerful protection of the British forces has maintained your excellency's dominions, together with all the company's possessions in this quarter of India, secure from the ravages of war,

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in the enjoyment of undisturbed tranquillity and peace. What other causes than evil administration can have produced so marked a difference between the state of your excellency's dominions and that of the contiguous territories of the company? While the company's territories have been advancing progressively, during the last ten years, in prosperity, population, and opulence, your excellency's dominions, enjoying equal advantage of tranquillity and security with the possessions of the company, have rapidly and progressively declined. The operation of these evils did not indeed commence with your excellency's government; they necessarily flow from the system of administration which existed at the period of your excellency's accession to the musnud. But none of these evils have been diminished under your excellency's government; their daily increase and aggravation is evident to the whole world, acknowledged by yourself, and must be progressive to the utter ruin of the resources of Oude, unless the vicious system of your government be immediately abandoned. In place of inveterate and growing abuses, must be substituted a wise and benevolent plan of government, calculated to inspire your excellency's subjects with confidence in the security of property and of life, to encourage industry, to protect the fruits of honest labour, and to establish order and submission to the just authority of the state, on the solid foundations of gratitude for benefits received, and expectation of continual security.

I must again remind your excellency, that you have repeatedly complained to me, and to the resident, of the ruinous condition of your internal government; you have repeatedly and earnestly solicited my direct interference, and you have declared it to be indispensably necessary for the purpose of effecting a complete reform in your affairs. In August, 1798, your excellency informed me that the frame of your government, which had for a long period of time been very loose and confused, was become in "the last degree ineffective and irregular;" adding a request, that I would instruct the company's resident at Lucknow to afford your excellency his effectual aid in establishing your authority on a new basis. In June 1799, you repeated to me, by letter, the assurances of your anxiety to "establish a systematic settlement of the "country, and of the military, for pro-"moting the security and ease of the "ryots; the prosperity of the country, "and the tranquillity of the people;" and you again required "that the resident "might be ordered to assist you in all "matters, to the end that you might be "thereby enabled to carry on the affairs "of your government in a manner to "produce ease and satisfaction to your "mind." In the month of November, 1799, your excellency was so convinced of the incurable defects of your government, and of your own utter inability to administer the affairs of it any longer, that you signified to me, in the most formal manner, your deliberate determination to descend from the musnud, and to return into private life. You solemnly avowed, not in a moment of temporary anxiety and vexation, but after the most deliberate reflection, "that "your mind was utterly withdrawn from "the government of a people who were "neither pleased with you, nor you with "them; and with whose evil disposi-"tions, enmity, disobedience, and negli-"gence, you were completely disgusted." This resolution, adopted with so much deliberation, was suddenly abandoned. I should have rejoiced, if the sudden change of your highness's resolution could have been traced to any improvement in the general administration of your affairs, to any augmentation of your means of conducting the government, and to the consequent establishment of reciprocal confidence and attachment between your excellency and your people. But this hope is precluded by your excellency's own recent statement of the condition of your revenues, and the renewed and aggravated symptoms of the most alarming disaffection towards your excellency's person and government. Your excellency's life has lately been attempted under circumstances of the most formidable nature; active and general support has been afforded by your subjects to an imposter who recently assumed the name of vizier Ally, and the acknowledged temper of your people, combined with the state of your government, expose your situation every hour to increased hazards, anxiety, and embarrassment.

Having maturely considered the state and condition of Oude, with all the attention and deliberation due to the importance of the subject, I am satisfied that no effectual security can be taken against

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against the ruin of that country, until your excellency shall transfer to the exclusive management of the company, the civil and military government of your excellency's dominions, under such conditions as may effectually secure the affluence and honour of your excellency, and of your illustrious family. I am convinced that no other remedy can materially or permanently improve the resources of the state, or ultimately secure its external safety and internal peace and order. Under the company's management your subjects would enjoy the rights of property, the honest and vigorous administration of justice, and the security of life; the benefits of a provident and just government, now diffused from Bengal to the frontier of Oude, might be extended over that declining country; and the resources of the state would revive with the vigour of the government, and with the happiness of the people.

Under this conviction I have communicated to lieutenant-colonel Scott, in detail, my ideas relative to the measures necessary to be immediately adopted, with a view to the preservation of the common interests of your excellency, and of the company; and I earnestly exhort your excellency, as you value the happiness and prosperity of your subjects, the permanent tranquillity of your mind, and your security from the disaffection of a suffering people, to consider the propositions which lieutenant-colonel Scott will state to you, with calm deliberation.

If your excellency should be unfortunately persuaded, by the interested views of evil advisers, to reject the proposals which will be made to you by lieutenant-colonel Scott, it is my duty to inform your excellency that the funds for the regular payment of the subsidy, to the full extent of the augmented force, must be placed, without a moment of delay, beyond the hazard of failure. I must therefore immediately represent to your excellency the absolute necessity of making a perpetual cession to the company of such portion of your excellency's territories as shall be adequate to defray those indispensable charges. His highness the Soubadar of the Deccan has lately ceded to the company, in full sovereignty, a country yielding an annual revenue of sixty-two lacks of rupees, in commutation for subsidy. A similar arrangement with your excellency is absolutely unavoidable, unless you should prefer my first proposition, under any modification which lieutenant-colonel Scott may be authorized to make to you for the security, honour, and affluence of your family.

I have furnished lieutenant-colonel Scott with my instructions, relative to the line of territory which it will be advisable that your excellency should relinquish to the company, in the event of your preferring such an arrangement.

I request your excellency to be satisfied that the whole course of events in Oude, since your accession, has rendered it my indispensable duty to adhere with firmness to the tenor of this letter, as containing principles from which the British government never can depart; nor can your excellency receive, with surprise or concern, a resolution naturally resulting from your own reiterated representations of the confusion of your affairs, and of your inability, either to reduce them to order, or to conciliate the alienated affections of your discontented people.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B EDMONSTONE,
Pers. Sec. to Government.

(Copy)

The most noble the marquis Wellesley,
K. P. governor-general, &c.

My Lord Fort William.

Para. 1 The absence of the vizier on an hunting excursion, about fifteen miles from Lucknow, and the celebration of the festival of the Ede, which followed almost immediately after his excellency's return, induced me to postpone for some days the execution of the commands contained in your lordship's letter of the 22d of January.

2. Having solicited an interview with the vizier on the 16th instant, the day succeeding the celebration of the Ede, I presented your lordship's letter to his excellency, and after acquainting him, that, in conformity to your lordship's orders, I had prepared certain propositions for his excellency's consideration, I delivered to him a draft of a treaty in the Persian language.

3. I observed to his excellency, that the subjects treated of in your lordship's letter were of the highest importance to the preservation of the interests of the two states, to the prosperity of this country, and to his excellency's own

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own ease and peace of mind; and I exhorted his excellency to deliberate upon the propositions now offered to his consideration, with a calm and dispassionate mind, unbiassed by the undigested and insidibus opinions of self-interested counsellors.

4. I noticed that the paper which I had presented to his excellency was in the shape of a draft, and that if his excellency acquiesced in the fundamental principles of the proposition, I would, at any time and place which his excellency might be pleased to appoint, discuss with him, personally, the stipulations in the subsidiary articles.

5. I observed that many of the articles imposed a heavy expence upon the company, which could only be borne by his excellency's full acquiescence in the principle of the plan; and I took this occasion to call to his excellency's recollection, that a large sum of money was still due to the company, on account of the extra troops employed in his dominions during the time of their threatened invasion by Zemaun Shah, and the disturbances created by vizier Ally. If your lordship had not hitherto urged the payment of it, it was purely in consideration of the demands upon his excellency's treasury for the discharge of arrears to the disbanded troops: but as the right of the company to a reimbursement of the expences actually incurred on the above account was incontestible, it was only by the immediate adoption and execution of the first proposition that your lordship could, in justice to the company, relinquish a claim which was so just and reasonable.

6. The only question asked by his excellency was, whether the plan comprehended a definite provision for the additional troops. He gave me the assurance of having a conversation with me as soon as he should have fully considered the contents of your lordship's letter, and the propositions contained in the paper I had presented to him.

7. It is impossible for me to form a judgment of what may be his excellency's determination on the subject, but it has been reported to me, that immediately upon my taking leave, he read the papers, and summoned to his presence his favourite and confidential adviser Rutnun Chund. After being closeted with him for some time, his excellency went out to one of his gardens in the neighbourhood of the city, where he purposes remaining ten or fifteen days, a communication of which design he had made to me prior to the delivery of the papers.

8. I do myself the honour of enclosing to your lordship an English copy of the draft of the proposed treaty; and having in a separate paper offered observations and explanations upon the several articles, I shall only express to your lordship my assurances, that the full measure of my zeal and reflection has been exerted to frame the propositions, upon such a plan as should ensure the extensive benefits which your lordship has in view, and at the same time be calculated, as far as is consistent with these objects, to render it acceptable to the vizier.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 18th Feb. 1801.

A true Copy.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, Sec. to Gov.

Draft of a treaty between the united company of merchants trading to the East Indies, and his excellency the nawaub vizier, Saadut Ally Khan Behader, for vesting in the said company the administration of the civil and military governments of Oude and its dependencies.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas by the treaty and connection now subsisting between the united company of merchants trading to the East Indies, and his excellency the nawaub vizier ul Mumalick Zemeen ud Dowlah, Nazim ul Mulk Saadut Ally Khan Behader Mobarez Jung, the interests of the two states are become one and inseparable: And whereas it is indispensable, for the preservation of the common interests, that a system of administration should be established in the dominions of the said vizier, which, whilst it shall ensure to the state the full and just revenues and resources of the country, shall be calculated to inspire the people with confidence in the security of property and of life; to protect the fruits of honest labour; to promote and to extend commerce; and to establish order and submission to the just authority of the state on the solid foundation of gratitude for benefits received, and expectation of continual security: and whereas the said salutary and important objects cannot be obtained otherwise than by the direct

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direct interposition of the wisdom, justice, and honour of the British government, the following treaty is now entered into by the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general in council, on behalf of the said united company on one part, and by his excellency the said vizier on behalf of himself and his heirs for ever, on the other, for vesting in the said company in all times to come, the administration of the civil and military government of Oude, and its dependencies.

Article 1st.—The nawaub Saadut Ally Khan Behader hereby vests in perpetuity the sole and exclusive administration of the civil and military government of all the territories and dependencies of the state of Oude, together with the full and entire right and title to the revenues thereof (subject to the payment of a certain sum hereafter specified, for the maintenance of the said vizier, and the support of his dignity) in the Hon. East India company, and his excellency hereby empowers the said company, or their governmem-general of Bengal, to exercise for ever all the powers, authorities, and rights appertaining to the said government.

Article 2nd.—The said company shall possess for ever the power and authority of constituting and appointing officers for the collection of the revenues, of establishing courts for the regular administration of civil and criminal justice, and of enforcing and carrying into effect the decrees and sentences of the said courts.

Article 3d.—The courts so established shall be constituted of officers to be appointed by the governor-general in council of Bengal for the time being, and shall in no instance whatever be subjected to the controul, authority, or interference of the said nawaub, but shall be conducted according to such ordinances and regulations (framed with a due regard to the existing laws and usages of the country) as shall from time to time be enacted and published by the said governor-general in council.

Article 4th.—The revenues of the country shall be collected by the officers to be appointed by the said governor in council for that purpose; and the said nawaub shall exercise no controul whatever, nor in any manner interfere in the collections of the said revenues.

Article 5th.—Whereas it is stipulated and agreed by the treaty of 1798, that payment be made by the said vizier to the honourable East India Company of a certain subsidy, amounting to seventy-six lacks of rupees per annum: And whereas by the said treaty the said vizier engages to defray the expence of any additional troops which shall at any time be found necessary for the defence of Oude (and actually now pays a sum monthly on that account) it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the aforesaid subsidy, and allowances on account of additional troops, shall for ever cease.

Article 6th.—It is hereby stipulated and agreed on the part of the said company, that the sum of lacks of Lucknow sicca rupees annually, shall be allotted for the maintenance and support of his excellency the vizier and his own immediate family, which sum shall be at the free and full disposal of the said vizier, and shall be paid by instalments of Lucknow sicca rupees per month from the company's treasury at Lucknow, without any deduction of batta or exchange, and subject to no charges of any kind whatever; and it is hereby further stipulated and agreed on the part of the said company, that the said sum of lacks of rupees, without any abatement or diminution thereof, shall descend by way of inheritance to the legal heirs and successors of the said nawaub, and be held and considered as a perpetual provision for the said heirs and successors, and the dependents of the family.

Article 7th.—The stipends and pensions assigned to the princes and begums of the family of his majesty, Shah Alum, residing at Lucknow and Benares, to the widow of the late nawaub, Asof ul Dowlah, and to the reputed children of the said nawaub, Asof ul Dowlah, shall be no longer chargeable to the said vizier. And the most noble the marquis Wellesley, governor-general, on the part of the East India company, does hereby engage that these stipends and pensions shall be henceforth paid by the company, and that a suitable maintenance shall be established for the sons of Sujah ul Dowlah, for whom a provision may not be included in the jaghire of her highness at Fyazabad.

Article 8th.—The jaghire which were or have been granted by the nawaubs, Sujah ul Dowlah, Asof ul Dowlah, and his excellency the present nawaub, (which have not by any means reverted to the state,) shall remain in the full possession

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session and enjoyment of the persons to whom they were originally granted, during their respective lives, unless some commutation, satisfactory to all parties concerned, shall hereafter be agreed upon. The inhabitants and residents of all descriptions on the said jagheers, being however subject to the jurisdiction of the courts which will be established for the administration of civil and criminal justice. It is however stipulated, that from and after the day of January, 1801, his excellency the vizier shall not grant or consign in jaghire, to any person persons whatever, any portion of the lands or territories of Oude, or its dependencies.

Article 9th.—The nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by the late nawaub, Asof ul Dowlah.

Article 10th.—His excellency will not correspond with any foreign power, without the knowledge and consent of the governor-general in council.

Article 11th.—The nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, shall on all occasions, at all times, and in all places, be treated with a respect due to his dignity and situation, and a sufficient body of the company's troops shall be allotted for the protection of his person and palace.

Article 12th.—As the defence of the dominions of Oude against foreign enemies, and the maintenance of the internal tranquillity and police of these countries, will dissolve solely upon the East India company, his excellency the nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, engages not to entertain or employ in his service any armed men beyond the number of for the purposes of state. This number of armed men, or any portion of it which his excellency may be pleased to maintain, shall be at his own cost and expence.

Article 13th.—All the cannon, arms, and military stores, whether deposited at Lucknow, or in any of the fortresses or arsenals, or elsewhere within his excellency's territories, shall be delivered to the company, with the exception of such cannon as his excellency may wish to retain for the purposes of state, and of such arms as shall be requisite for the guards immediately about his person.

Article 14th.—In complaints brought before any of the courts of justice to be established, in which it shall appear, either by the application of his excellency the vezier, or the representation of the defendant, at or before the time of giving in an answer, or by the petition of the complainant, that both parties are relations of his excellency, the investigation of such complaint shall in the first instance be referred to the vizier. Any complaint against his excellency's relations, by persons of a different description, shall in the first instance be preferred to his excellency by the company's representative. His excellency hereby engages to order an immediate investigation to be made by the person whom he may appoint to dispense justice amongst his own relations, or in case the parties should desire it, to order the dispute to be referred to a proper arbitration, his excellency engaging to bring it to a direct issue, and to carry the sentence or reward, if unfavourable to his relations, into immediate execution.

Article 15th.—It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the East India company shall enter upon the exclusive administration of the civil and military governments of Oude, on the day of corresponding with the day of and his excellency will issue orders to his aumils, and to all his civil and military officers in any shape concerned in the collections of the revenues, to make over the district or districts under their respective charges, to such persons as shall be appointed by the governor-general in council to the management of the same, and also to deliver over to the persons so appointed all records, accounts, and official papers belonging to their respective kutcheries, or offices.

Article 16th.—The whole of the revenues and collections, of whatever kind, accruing to the state, shall, from the period aforesaid, be paid into the treasury of the aforesaid company; and the governor-general, on the part of the said company, hereby engages to discharge all just arrears of salary and pay which may be really due to persons of all descriptions on the civil and military establishments, up to the day of transfer, or grow and become due to them respectively so long as they shall continue to be in the service; and in the same manner the governor-general engages to discharge all arrears of stipends which may be due to persons now actually on his excellency's pension list. If upon closing the account of the fusly year 1208, it shall appear that any balance of the revenues (from the time the administration of them was committed to the company)

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company) remains with the company, (after deducting the expence of collection, and taking credit for the monthly kists, and the monthly payments due on account of the additional troops, and for the sums disbursed on account of arrears of salary to the civil and military establishments, and of pensions as aforesaid) the said balance shall be made over to the vizier; and if the collections and revenues realized by the company do not equal in amount the issues made on the above accounts, the said nawaub shall be answerable for the deficiency out of the funds in his possession.

Article 17th.—The nabob vizier engages to furnish the company with accurate statements of the arrears due to the civil and military establishments, and to individuals on the pension list; with the original engagements of the several sumils and renters, and also with correct accounts of the wausil baukee in every district and department.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Observations on the Draft of the Treaty.

PREAMBLE.

The preamble is intended to set forth the indispensable necessity of the proposed transfer, for the preservation of the common interests of the two allied states, and to enumerate the most striking advantages which would result to the country from the administration of the civil and military governments being committed to the hands of the company. If the vizier should concur in the fundamental principles of the proposed arrangement, the preamble may be so modelled as to make it appear that the transfer is not merely a voluntary act on his excellency's part, but originating in and founded on a positive solicitation from him, that the governor-general should assume the management of the country for the welfare and happiness of the people.

Articles 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th.—These articles vest in the company the exclusive administration of the whole government, judicial, revenue, and military; and the endeavour has been to frame them with a precision which shall leave no room for future contention as to the real meaning.

Article 5th.—The stipulation in this article, which releases the vizier from the payment of the subsidy, and allowances on account of the additional troops, is a natural consequence of his devolving upon the company the full and entire right and title to the revenues of Oude and its dependencies.

Article 6th.—It is difficult, if not almost impracticable, to devise a criterion on which to establish an allowance for the maintenance of the vizier and his family, which, abstracted from other considerations, should correspond with his excellency's desires and expectations, on the solid ground of substantial pecuniary sacrifices, and which should, at the same time, be an equitable charge upon the revenues, consistent with the heavy burthens imposed upon the company by subsequent articles.

In the former reign, and, I understand, the same rule is still observed, although great reductions have been made in almost the whole of the departments, there was no less a sum than seventy-nine lacks of rupees annually appropriated to the expenditures of the vizier, under the following heads:—

Privy purse	22,68,809
Khassah and Doab	30,16,709
Wardrobe	4,49,540
Own family	6,800
Ice-houses	10,323
Armoury	12,948
Sundry necessary charges	1,51,440
Tezieh Khaneh	7,898
Library	2,000
Sundries	1,88,927
Physicians	33,249
Eunuchs	60,850
Household servants	3,16,168
Gardens	1,34,000
Huzzoory troops	13,00,000
	79,59,660

It will be observed, that most of these items of expenses appertain to the private and personal charges of the vizier, and the maintenance of his household; but as every necessary disbursement, with the exception of establishments for his sons, is separately provided for upon a large scale, it may be presumed, that a considerable portion of the immense sum in the first article, which was squandered away by the nawaub, Asof ul Dowlah, has, together with other savings from reductions in various parts of the establishments, been hoarded up by his successor.

The demand of a sum equal to the aggregate

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aggregate amount of the above articles, or in any degree approximating to it, may be contested by various forcible arguments.

If the resources of the country diminish, or the necessary expenditures for contingent or permanent purposes increase, it could neither be reasonable nor admissible, that the vizier should set apart, for his own private use, an undue portion of the revenues, whilst the state was exposed to serious pecuniary embarrassments and distress. In such cases, so far from looking to an augmented accumulation of wealth, it would be incumbent on him to draw upon his private treasury to answer public demands, and also to retrench every superfluous expense. This is not a case of supposition, but the actual and acknowledged state of affairs at this present period.

Debts to a considerable amount, contracted during the government of his predecessor, remain unpaid; the means of satisfying these just demands can only be derived from the surplus of the revenues.

To assume, as a position, the certainty of a surplus of revenues, after the expences of collections, and every other public disbursement should be provided for, and to appropriate that surplus as a maintenance for the vizier, would, in the first instance, be indefinite, must become variable, and might prove fallacious. Besides, if the income of his excellency depended on the surplus of the revenues, he might, notwithstanding any stipulations to the contrary, with some plausibility, claim a controul over the expenditures, and would, doubtlessly, cavil at the introduction of every new establishment attended with expense, and, at all the acts of the British government for the improvement of the country, and relief of the inhabitants, which might operate as a temporary diminution of the revenues, though they would ultimately ensure their increase.

His narrow views might not discover their tendency, and, at all events, no future improvement would, in his mind, be a compensation for the loss of immediate advantage.

Influenced by the same reasoning, it appeared to my judgment, after the fullest deliberation, most advisable not to offer any participation in the surplus of the revenues, but to assign a fixed and certain sum of money for the maintenance of the vizier and his family, independent of, and entirely unconnected with, the fluctuations in the resources of the country.

Wishing to extract from the vizier some disclosure of his own expectations, the amount of the sum is left blank; and it shall be my endeavour to fix it on a standard which shall not bear too heavy on the revenues, and be regarded as a sufficient, and even liberal, provision for the vizier and his own immediate family.

In fixing the amount, it must be recollected that his excellency has, amongst a numerous family of children, six sons grown to the age of manhood, on some of whom a monthly allowance of from six to ten thousand rupees is now settled; and the expectations of the others, it may be concluded, are directed to similar establishments.

The extensive wealth which the vizier has accumulated under the protection of the British government, and of which he is left in the entire possession, may fairly be opposed to a demand for an exorbitant stipend; it may, however, on the other hand, be regarded rather as the disposable property of the person who makes the first sacrifice, than as a permanent provision for future successors.

In discussing this important point, I cannot dismiss from my contemplation the growing expenses of every Mohammedan family, and the heavy burthens which each generation leaves to the succeeding; and although no fixed sum, within any reasonable bounds, can be adequate to maintain, in perpetual affluence, a progeny increasing beyond all European calculation, yet I feel that it is consistent with the dignity of the British nation, and the justice and liberality of Lord Wellesley's government, that the stipend should be regulated upon a scale, which, with proper management, shall promise to preserve the descendants of the vizier in a suitable state of respectability.

Under all considerations of this extremely delicate question, I presume that a sum less than thirty lacks of rupees annually cannot be offered to the acceptance of the vizier with any of his concurrence. And with the view of affording him satisfaction as to the duration of the sum which may be fixed, as also to give him the credit of attending to the interests of his posterity, I have

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I have judged it expedient to guarantee, by the treaty, the continuance of whatever sum may be established, without abatement or diminution, to his legal heirs and successors.

Even in the enjoyment of such an income the vizier would find it necessary to make considerable retrenchments in the state establishments, by which many old servants and dependants of the family would be dismissed from their employments; should his excellency urge this argument in support of a more extensive stipend, I shall have no difficulty in assuring him, that it is not only consonant to Lord Wellesley's principles of justice, but forms a part of my instructions from his lordship, to take into consideration the situation of persons of that description, and establish a maintenance for such as, from character and services, may have equitable claims to a provision for life; and though, by this means, the pension list may be considerably swelled, yet it will be more for the advantage of the company to take upon themselves an expense which will gradually diminish, than to include it in a stipend which must continue in perpetuity.

Article 7th.—The stipends to the princes and begums of the family of his majesty, Shah Allum, with the exception of six thousand rupees per month to the prince at Lucknow, are included in the subsidy now paid by the vizier. Were the maintenance of the reputed children of Asop ul Dowlah (for whom a provision is stipulated in the existing treaty) left to the vizier, the slender sum now assigned for their support would gradually diminish, and be ultimately done away. Although the annual sum of one lack and a half is ostensibly fixed for the support of the vizier's brothers, yet it is with infinite difficulty that they obtain their respective portions; and I am convinced that no measure in the present arrangement could be viewed with greater satisfaction, or afford more popularity to Lord Wellesley's government, than that of taking those distressed personages under his immediate protection.

Article 8th.—It seemed reasonable, and is consistent with the spirit of the instructions, in order to tranquillize the minds of persons of distinction, that the jagheers, granted by a competent authority, should remain in the possession and enjoyment of the persons to whom they were originally consigned, during their respective lives. This stipulation will, besides, be gratifying to the vizier, who has recently bestowed a jagheer on his mother.

Article 9th.—Under the circumstance of the vizier having laid by large sums of money out of the revenues, the payment of the debts of the former prince might, in rigorous justice, be chargeable to him; but as by an article in the former proposed treaty he was released therefrom, I thought it not advisable to omit a concession so congenial to his passion of avarice.

Article 10th.—The measure of common prudence, and copied from the treaty above alluded to.

Article 11th.—The former part of this article is a matter of course, and the latter evinces an attention to the safety of the vizier's person, which may be pleasing to his excellency.

Article 12th.—The limitation of the number of armed men is necessary, as well on the source of prudence as to indicate that the stipend to be assigned to his excellency could not be on a scale which should admit of considerable expenditures on account of useless troops.

Article 13th.—His excellency can have no use for the cannon and arms, and they might fall into the hands of improper people.

Article 14th.—Some exemptions from the jurisdiction of the courts to be established was essential to the situation of the vizier, in the territories of which he will still hold the title of sovereign.—His palace, however, being in the open city, and his followers and dependents residents in that city, the exemption could not be extended to them with any hope of introducing and maintaining an efficient police, it is, therefore, limited to his relations; and some inconvenience will probably arise even from this concession.

Article 15th.—Remains to be filled up.

Article 16th.—This part of the arrangement was of considerable difficulty. After maturely weighing the different modes which occurred, the one adopted seemed the most free from objection.

If the company had taken the revenues of the current year from any particular date, it would have been fair that arrears of every description should have been cleared off to that date; but experience of the disposition of the vizier led me to apprehend, that if the discharge of such arrears were left to his excellency,

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not only motives of avarice, but a desire to embarrass and to throw the country into confusion might have interposed to prevent a fair adjustment; immediate tumults would have broken out amongst the troops, and universal dissatisfaction have prevailed amongst all descriptions of persons to whom any thing was due; and, ultimately, the company's funds might, of necessity, have been applied to appease disorder, and to fulfil justice

Although there are near six months of the Fusly year to run, it is only in the four ensuing months that kists are payable by the Aumils; and as the kists are usually divided into ten parts, six parts out of the ten have already been realized; the amount, therefore, of the remaining four might not have been adequate to the subsidy, and demands on account of the additional troops, and to the other actual expenses which the company would be exposed to. Superadded to this, the revenues, even in the interval of completing and executing the treaty, might have been anticipated through a connivance with the aumils.

If the company had taken, with the revenues, the obligation of discharging the arrears, the burden would have been intolerably heavy, and the last observation in the preceding paragraph peculiarly applicable.

If the day of transfer were prolonged to the end of the year, and the vizier left in the full enjoyment and receipt of the revenues until that period, as it would be in vain to expect the arrangement should be kept secret, every description of aumil, renter, and zemindar, would have endeavoured to evade the payment of his dues to a government that was shortly to be dissolved; a circumstance which would not have simply affected the revenues of this year, but in its consequences and effects might have been felt in making new settlements. The company's troops could alone have been employed to enforce payments, and the aumils would have exerted all their endeavours to engage them in the most oppressive and odious acts; the discharge of arrears would have been left in the state above described, with an accumulation upon them, since his excellency would have been inclined to receive every thing, and to disburse as little as possible.

The mode proposed secures the company from loss; nor can it be deemed as imposing an hardship upon the vizier, since the payment of all arrears is justly chargeable to him, and since the surplus of revenue, if there be any, is to be applied to his use and benefit. Whether on closing the accounts to the end of the year there be a surplus or not may be questionable; but the probability of there being one, after all acts of justice shall be fulfilled, is greater by the company's assuming the immediate management, than if it were continued to the vizier, because the reductions, in the military expenses at least, would be sooner commenced, and accelerated with greater vigour.

(Signed) WM SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

The most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general.

Fort William.

My Lord,—Para 1. Having, as I did myself the honour of informing your lordship in my address of the 18th February, presented to the vizier on the 16th of that month, your lordship's letter, together with the draft of a proposed treaty, I abstained from any further communication with his excellency on the subject until the 24th, on which day I waited upon him at the garden, where he was then residing.

2. Although the interval between the delivering of the papers and this visit, was ample for his excellency to have fully deliberated on the propositions submitted to him, and to have come to a decision on the fundamental principle of the proposed treaty, yet the object which I had in view from the visit was not so much an expectation of obtaining a final answer as a desire to enter more largely into the subject than I could do before his excellency had perused your lordship's letter, and the draft of the proposed treaty, and the further desire, if I discovered his excellency not disposed to accede to the treaty under such modifications as he might suggest, and could be admitted, of pressing upon his consideration the extent of country to be ceded to the company in perpetual sovereignty, for the purpose of securing the regular payment of the subsidy to the full amount of the augmented force.

3. His excellency having informed me that he had read your lordship's letter with the deliberation which the importance of the subjects treated of demanded, and was preparing an answer, I thought it expedient, after expatiating on the innu-

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innumerable benefits which would result to the country from the adoption of the first plan proposed by your lordship, and on the security which the treaty was calculated so afford for the honour and affluence of himself and family, to call to his excellency's recollection that part of your lordship's letter which so strongly enforces the absolute and unavoidable necessity of a cession of a portion of his excellency's territories to the company, adequate to defray the full expences with which his excellency would be charged on the completion of the proposed augmentation of force.

4. I stated to his excellency that the amount of the sum to be thus provided for was upwards of a crore and twenty lacks of rupees annually, and that the territory to be ceded must consequently be equal in its produce to that sum, exclusive of expences of collections.

5. His excellency promised to have a further conference with me on the subject in two days, and accordingly honoured me with a visit on the 26th of February.

6. His excellency's conversation of that day, though it did not amount to a positive rejection of the first proposition, discovered an unreserved repugnance to the acceptance of it; the arguments which he used being such as the present possession of power, and the pride of family would naturally suggest, I shall not intrude a detail of them upon your lordship; but I cannot omit a declaration given by his excellency to an observation from me, that, if he made some sacrifice to his feelings, it would be abundantly compensated by the satisfaction which he would derive from being a witness of the increasing prosperity of the country, and of the happiness which his subjects would enjoy under the management of the British government; his reply to this was unqualified and unequivocal, that, under the circumstances in which he should be placed, the contemplation of these things would not afford the smallest gratification to his mind.

7. His excellency observed, that he had recently perused a letter of advice, written by lord Cornwallis to his predecessor, which, though it contained strong recommendations for the introduction of various reforms in the different branches of government, left the execution of the proposed measures to the hands of the vizier and his ministers, and that at that same time the subsidy to the company, which did not amount to half of the present subsidy, was with difficulty paid, whilst the greatest regularity had marked his own payments. To this I replied, that as none of those salutary reforms recommended by lord Cornwallis had been adopted either by his predecessor or himself, a conclusion was fairly to be drawn that either the advice was unavailing, or the power of executing, wanting. That his excellency had frequently confessed his own inability to introduce order into his government, and was so sensible of the difficulties with which he was encompassed, that he had deliberately and formally authorized and desired me to communicate to your lordship his determination to withdraw himself from them. That though his observation in regard to the punctuality of his payments was perfectly true, yet an acknowledgment which he had recently made of the probability of a failure in his resources, joined to the known decay of his revenues, imposed the obligation upon your lordship of endeavouring thoroughly to correct the evils and defects which pervaded every part of his administration and dominions; or if unfortunately his excellency should not concur in the plan proposed by your lordship for so complete and comprehensive a reform, of preventing the interests of the company from being involved in the general ruin, by securing funds for the regular payments of the subsidy.

8. His excellency observed, that when the failure actually took place it would be sufficiently early to demand security; the reply was obvious, that, if your lordship waited that fatal period, it would not be within the reach of human wisdom or power to retrieve the affairs of an exhausted and depopulated country.

9. His excellency then remarked on the proposed establishment of courts of justice, and pretended to suppose that he himself would be amenable to them, and compelled to make his appearance before them. I referred to the treaty, which exempted his excellency and his relations from the jurisdiction of these courts, but added, that it would be wholly impracticable to preserve peace and good order in the city of Lucknow without a firm police.

10. After a long conversation, his excellency desired that I would some other day give him an explanation of the principles of the second proposition; the explanation I told him would be afforded in a few words, and had entered upon it,

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when he requested I would postpone the subject to a future day, and took his leave.

11. Yesterday I waited upon his excellency, and presented him with a sketch in writing of the second proposition; after his excellency had perused it I informed him that your lordship, with a view of placing the territories which would remain to him out of the reach of foreign enemies, had in the first instance made choice of the countries constituting the frontiers, the whole of his possessions on the other side of the Ganges, and the province of Rohilcund; his excellency noticed that in respect to Rohilcund there would arise some altercation in fixing the amount at which it should be rated: when the conquest was made of one part of that province the annual revenue amounted to sixty lacks of rupees, and the portion of the Rohilla Jaghire resumed, on the disturbances of Gholaum Mohammed, was then estimated at eleven lacs, and that the revenues might be again increased to that standard. Fully instructed by your lordship on this head, I plainly informed his excellency that the countries to be ceded to the company must be received according to their present produce, and added, that if hereafter the revenues were improved, it would be through the wisdom of the company's government, and the good management of their servants; but that such an improvement, under the present system, was entirely hopeless.

12. Your lordship had so fully dwelt upon his excellency's former desire of relinquishing the government, that I only adverted to the circumstance, in the expectation that the mention of it might possibly lead to a renewal of that proposition; it did not however produce the effect.

13. Since writing the aforegoing, his excellency has sent me a letter to your lordship's address, which contains not only a peremptory rejection of the first proposition, but an explicit declaration that he cannot consent to the dismemberment of any part of his possessions.

14. Reflecting upon the communication of your lordship's sentiments to the vizier, in the close of the letter to his excellency, and upon the commands which your lordship has laid upon me, in the event of his excellency being persuaded to reject the treaty, I should not think I fulfilled my duty to your lordship were I to forward his excellency's letter without previously remonstrating with him on the contents of it; for which purpose it is my intention to wait upon his excellency to-morrow morning.

15. Enclosed is a translation of the paper mentioned in the eleventh paragraph.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow, 6th March, 1801.

Copy.

Sketch of the second Proposition.

The annual subsidy, payable by the nawaub vizier to the company, is seventy-six lacks of rupees.

The annual amount of the expences of the full augmented force which it is thought necessary to station in his excellency's dominions for their permanent defence, is fifty-four lacks twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine rupees. In order that the fund for the regular payment of these two sums, amounting to one crore thirty lacks twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine rupees, may be placed beyond the hazard of failure, it is indispensable that his excellency make a cession to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, of a portion of his territories, the produce of which, according to their present Jumma, after deducting expences of collections, shall be equal to the said sum of 1,30,12,929 rupees. The territories to be ceded to the company in perpetual sovereignty will be subject to the exclusive government, authority, and management of the said company and their officers.

The company will defend the territories which remain to his excellency the vizier against all foreign enemies; and in cases of disturbances arising within his excellency's dominions, a portion of the British force most conveniently situated will, on application from his excellency to the resident, be ordered to march into his excellency's dominions for the purpose of quelling such disturbances. No demand whatever will be made upon the treasury of his excellency on account of troops so supplied, nor on account of a failure in the revenues of the ceded districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, from the calamities of war, or from any cause whatever.

His excellency, if he thinks proper, will be at liberty to retain the usual detachment

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detachment of the company's troops at Lucknow for the protection of his person and palace.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

To Colonel Scott.

My dear Sir,—Lord Wellesley has received your official dispatch of the 6th instant, and has been made acquainted with the contents of his excellency the vizier's letter, which reached me on the night of the 14th—His lordship is preparing instructions for you, and a reply to his excellency's letter, both of which will be dispatched to you in the course of a few days; his lordship, however, deeming it advisable that you should be apprized as early as possible of his general sentiments and intentions, in order that you may be prepared to act in conformity to them as occasion may arise, has directed me to state them to you in the form of a private communication.

His lordship considers a territorial cession an object of too much importance, and our right to demand it too well founded, to relinquish the attempt; it is therefore his lordship's intention, at a future period, to press that demand upon his excellency with increased urgency; with this view his lordship desires that you will not suffer his excellency to consider the measure as abandoned, but that you will keep the question alive until you shall be instructed to press it upon his excellency with renewed earnestness.

The two points which his lordship is anxious should be immediately insisted on are, first the payment of the arrears due from his excellency to the extra troops serving in Oude from November 1798, to this time, and, secondly, the further reduction of his excellency's army.

With regard to the first point, you will have observed that his excellency in his late letter to the governor-general acknowledges the justice of the claim, and consents to fulfil it.

Hitherto his lordship has been disposed to consider this claim in the light of a contingent resource; had his lordship considered it as a resource for the relief of the public exigencies his lordship would long since have pressed his excellency for payment; under the disposition which his excellency has now manifested, his lordship deems any longer forbearance unnecessary, and is anxious, without a moment of delay, to secure the full benefit of so seasonable a supply in the present embarrassed state of the public finances.

His lordship therefore desires that you will insist upon his excellency's instantaneous discharge of the arrear:—the proper officers are employed in framing the account upon the principles stated in your private letter to colonel Kirkpatrick of 19th October, 1799. The account will be transmitted to you shortly; in the mean time this communication of his lordship's sentiments will enable you to commence the requisition for payment, which his lordship desires you will not fail to urge with every degree of earnestness and perseverance.

If the urgency of this just demand should induce the vizier to relax the obstinacy of his objections to a permanent and general arrangement of the affairs of Oude, founded on either of the propositions detailed to you in the governor-general's instructions of the 22d January, 1801, his lordship is satisfied that you will not fail to avail yourself of any such favourable turn in his excellency's mind; but the false and artful character of the nabob requires that you should be peculiarly cautious to preclude the possibility of his endeavouring to delay the payment of a demand which he has admitted to be just, by pretending a disposition to commute these arrears for territorial cession, or for any other arrangement.

With regard to the second point, the reduction of his excellency's remaining troops, his lordship observes that his excellency has himself furnished the strongest probable ground for insisting upon that point, by the principle declared in his last letter to the governor-general—that the funds for the payment of the additional British forces stationed in Oude must be sought in the reduction of his excellency's own troops.

His lordship is extremely desirous that this important object should be completely effected at the earliest possible period of time, and has accordingly directed me to request that you will immediately urge its completion with the utmost degree of earnestness, and with the force and advantage which his excellency's recent declaration enables you to command.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

16th March, 1801.

Copy

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(Copy)

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,—1. In the letter which I did myself the honour of addressing to your lordship yesterday, I communicated my intention of waiting upon the vizier this morning for the purpose of remonstrating with his excellency on the contents of the letter which he had prepared in reply to the one from your lordship. It is with extreme mortification and concern I now inform your lordship, that all the arguments used and enforced by me to prevail on his excellency to qualify or withdraw his rejection of both the propositions have proved ineffectual; under which circumstance I have with this dispatch transmitted his excellency's letter to the Persian translator.

2. The reasoning with which I introduced the subject was deduced from your lordship's letter to his excellency. I referred to that part of it, which in the event of his excellency being unfortunately persuaded to reject the first proposition, insists upon the absolute necessity of a cession of a portion of his teritories sufficient to defray the expence of the subsidy to the extent of the full augmented force; and adverting to the firm assurance contained in the last paragraph, I intreated his excellency to reflect upon the sentiments which would arise in your lordship's mind on the unqualified refusal of an arrangement which your lordship had declared, in the most solemn manner, was dictated by a sense of duty, and from the principle of which the British government could never depart.

3. In a long conversation, in which his excellency introduced the usual topics of the mal-administration of the former government, and of the disordered state of the country on his own accession, the only remark worthy of being communicated to your lordship, either from its novelty or its tendency, was, that the cession of the territory required would produce very heavy losses to his future resources, which he explained by adverting to the provinces being received at their present diminished produce. In addition to the argument which I had before used on this subject, I endeavoured to demonstrate that the reverse would be the case in respect to the large portion of the territory to be transferred now held by Almas Ally Khan.

4. The vigour of that aumil, I observed, by which the Dooab had been brought to and maintained in any sort of order, and the produce of it raised to the highest jumma of which it is capable, was daily decaying to such a degree that Almas, sensible of his own inability to persevere in his former exertions, was anxious to be released from the charge. The turbulent spirit of the inhabitants, though restrained, was not subdued; and whenever the period arrived when his excellency should be obliged to commit the management of the Dooab to the hands of other aumils, he must look to a diminution of the present revenues; and even if Almas could be persuaded to retain the charge, which I had reason to believe he would not, beyond the present year, the Zemindars, taking advantage of his known imbecility, would withhold the payment of their rents.

5. Finding his excellency resolute against my remonstrances and arguments, I concluded with informing him, that having fulfilled every duty of friendship and regard to his excellency, I should, since he persevered in the desire, transmit his letter to your lordship; but that it now remained for me to fulfil my duty to your lordship by making a formal demand on his excellency for a cession of territory, in conformity to your lordship's commands, and to the sketch which I had submitted to his excellency's consideration; and I beg leave to acquaint your lordship that in pursuance of that declaration I shall immediately prepare this formal requisition.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 7th March, 1801.

(Copy)

From the Vizier.

Received 14th March, 1801.

I had the honour to receive your lordship's friendly letter through lieutenant-colonel Scott, on the 2d of Showaul (or), and I have fully understood the whole of its contents.

Your lordship writes, that "your "lordship had learned with great alarm "and concern, from my letters to col. "Scott, the probability of a failure "in providing for the charges of the "increased force which had been furnished

"nished the preceding year for the pro-
"tection of my country."

With a view, therefore, to remove your lordship's concern on that head, I beg leave to state as follows:

The occasion of my writing to that effect in my communications with colonel Scott was this:

Your lordship formerly wrote to me, desiring that I would communicate whatever was upon my mind to colonel Scott, freely and without reserve, as any concealment and reserve in communicating my sentiments to colonel Scott, who was the medium of intercourse between the two states, would be productive of embarrassment and impediment in our mutual concerns.

Therefore, whereas in your lordship's former letter it was written that, "By "means of this reform I should obtain funds for the discharge of the whole "of the expences of the company's "additional troops;" and whereas in your lordship's second letter it was written that, "For the purpose of pro-"viding for the additional expences "which were now become indispensably "necessary for the defence of my coun-"try, without adding to my encum-"brances, it would be sufficient to dis-"band the mutinous battalions in my "service;" and whereas in the letter from his excellency sir Alured Clarke, it was written that, "Economy would "not be the least of the advantages "resulting to me from a reform in my "military establishment;" and whereas, at the close of the statement of the additional force which colonel Scott delivered to me by your lordship's orders, it was written that, "The charges of the "additional troops were to be provided "for by the disbanding of my own."

Therefore, since the resources provided by disbanding my troops were inadequate to supply the expences of the company's (additional) forces (in conformity to your lordship's desire that I would unreservedly communicate my sentiments to colonel Scott upon all subjects), it became necessary for me to state those circumstances to colonel Scott; that is, to desire that in conformity to the several writings (above quoted) he would provide the necessary resources.

In the course of these conferences and communications, however, no impediment of affairs occurred, and no failure or deficiency whatever was experienced in the discharge of the expences of the new troops, and in the payment of the kists of the fixed subsidy. On the contrary, those expences and kists were punctually paid; accordingly the kist of the fixed subsidy, and the charges of the additional troops, have been completely paid to the end of January, 1801, and colonel Scott has expressed his acknowledgments on the occasion.

As my consent to the first proposition is altogether impracticable (accordingly I have already written an ample reply to that proposition), and as it is impossible for me, with my own hands, to exclude myself from my patrimonial dominion, (for what advantage should I derive from so doing?) this therefore is a measure which I will never adopt.

With respect to what your lordship writes about providing a territorial resource for the payment of the British troops, since I have not in any way delayed or neglected to discharge the kists for the expences of the troops, but have paid them with punctuality, where is the occasion for requiring any territorial resource; I expect to derive the most substantial profits from bringing into a flourishing condition this country, which has so long been in a state of waste and ruin; by a separation of territory my hopes of these substantial profits would be entirely cut off, and a great loss would accrue. How then can I consent to any territorial cession?

Colonel Scott has also verbally communicated to me the demand for the expences incurred by the company at the period of Zemaun Shah's approach. I am ready to discharge the expences which were fairly and actually incurred by the company upon that occasion. I will reimburse those expences from whatever resources and in whatever mode it may be practicable.

It is equally a subject of astonishment and concern to me, that whereas under the former government the payment of the kists, though so much smaller in amount than the present, was constantly kept in arrear during three or four months, the jumma of the country was diminishing yearly, and yet no such propositions were brought forward, they should be agitated under the government of a friend who hopes for every thing from your lordship's kindness; who is anxious to obey you, and to manifest the steadiness of his attachment; who punctually pays the full amount of the kists, notwithstanding their increased

amount

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amount, and who has conformed to your lordship. At all events, upon your lordship I rest my hopes of prosperity.

This is substantially my reply to your lordship's letter, which, with a view to remove your lordship's concern, I have hastily committed to paper, and now transmit to your lordship. I am about to draw up a particular answer to every article (of your lordship's letter.) If your lordship be desirous of a detailed reply, be pleased to intimate the same, and I will in a very short space of time transmit such a reply to your lordship.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Government.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,—I do myself the honour of transmitting to your lordship copies, in English and Persian, of a memorial which I this morning presented to the vizier.

2. Although his excellency's rejection of the proposition for transferring to the company the exclusive administration of the civil and military government of Oude is conveyed in terms so direct and positive as to leave little hopes of his being prevailed upon, by any persuasions or arguments, to alter his sentiments, yet, that no opportunity might be omitted of drawing his mind to a re-consideration of the subject, I thought it advisable, in the commencement of the paper, to refer to the grounds of your lordship's proposition, and to place, in a distinct but concise point of view, those parts of the draft of the treaty which are the most striking, and the most interesting to his excellency.

3. After the comprehensive view which your lordship had taken of the embarrassed situation of the vizier, and of the baneful system of administration under which the affairs of his country are governed, it would have been superfluous in me to have introduced any observations on the subject, had not the recent demands from almost every quarter for troops to assist in the collections, and the operations of an aumil within six miles of the capital, furnished the instant occasion for animadverting upon the rigorous and destructive measures practised for extorting the rents, and for drawing a conclusion, that perseverance in such measures must inevitably and rapidly exhaust the country of its inhabitants, and consequently of its resources.

4. Upon the fullest reflection as to the mode of making the formal requisition to the vizier for the cession of such a portion of his territories as shall be adequate to the payment of the subsidy, and the expences of the additional troops, it appeared to my judgment that it could in no shape be so forcibly introduced as under a reference to particular passages of your excellency's letter to the vizier.

5. I cannot reject the hope that the vizier will, on reflection, be convinced of the necessity of affording the security required by your lordship in regard to the funds for the payment of the subsidy and the additional troops; for though his excellency in his letter to your lordship declares that he cannot alienate any of his possessions, yet your lordship would have noticed, that the style and terms of that declaration are less absolute than his refusal of the first proposition.

6. It is not consistent with the vizier's character and disposition to acquiesce either promptly or handsomely in any propositions which are made to him; his object is to delay, and he may possibly indulge the hope of procuring a relaxation in the terms upon which the countries are to be ceded; in this view it is not improbable but that his excellency, notwithstanding the formal demand which has now been made upon him, may defer giving any explicit answer until your lordship's sentiments upon the contents of this letter may be made known to him.

7. His excellency this morning complained of indisposition, in presenting the memorial to him, I therefore confined myself to request that he would peruse the last part of it, which he did in my presence, but without giving any answer, or making any observation upon it.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 16th March, 1801.

Memorial presented to his excellency the vizier by the resident at Lucknow, on the 16th March, 1801.

On the 2d of Shawal I did myself the honour of presenting to your excellency a letter from his excellency the

most

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most noble the marquis Wellesley, governor-general, together with a draft of a proposed treaty, prepared in conformity to instructions from his lordship. His lordship in that letter, after taking a comprehensive view of the embarrassed situation of your excellency, and of the distressed condition of Oude, declares his perfect conviction that security against the ruin of this country can only be afforded by the adoption of the plan proposed for your excellency's consideration. His lordship proceeds by informing your excellency, that if your excellency should unfortunately be persuaded to reject the proposals which I was ordered to make to your excellency, the funds for the regular payment of the subsidy, to the full extent of the augmented force, must be placed without a moment of delay, beyond the hazard of failure, and that to this end it is indispensable that your excellency cede to the company such a portion of your excellency's territories as shall be adequate to defray these necessary charges; and his lordship, satisfied that it is only by carrying into effect one of these plans that the important interests of the company, as connected with Oude, can be placed on a solid and secure foundation, concludes by assuring your excellency that it is his indispensable duty to adhere with firmness to the tenor of his letter, as containing principles from which the British government can never depart.

Every day's transaction in the interior of the country furnishes fresh proof that the confusion and abuses which prevail throughout your excellency's dominions are so inveterate, and daily increase to such a degree, that they must in their effects, as predicted by his excellency the most noble the governor-general, rapidly impair the resources of the state. What can render necessary such a number of troops as are daily called for to assist in the collection of the revenues but the existence of the vicious system of administration which destroys all confidence between the ryots and the officers employed to collect the rents. I learn from an officer commanding a detachment at Gobramow, furnished at your excellency's request, that the aumil is exerting himself to seize a number of Zemindars, and that in consequence they, with their families, and the inhabitants, have deserted the villages, which the aumil proposes to set in flames. If such violent measures for extorting the revenues are practised under the walls of your excellency's palace, how great must be the oppression at a distance? How soon must the country become exhausted and depopulated? and under such circumstances upon what a precarious tenure stands the punctual payment of the subsidy to the company?

In the several conversations which I have had the honour to hold with your excellency, since the delivery of the letter from his excellency the most noble the governor-general, and the draft of the treaty, it was my aim to press upon your excellency's consideration the innumerable benefits which the proposed arrangement was calculated to produce; this treaty imparts to the inhabitants of these countries the inestimable blessings enjoyed by the subjects of the company under a wise and equitable government; it effectually and permanently secures the affluence and honour of your excellency and family on the surest basis, the faith of the British government. In pursuance of the solicitude which the company's government has ever shown for the welfare and happiness of your illustrious house, the treaty places under the protection of the company the sons of your deceased father, and the widow of your late brother, and also provides a maintenance for his reputed children. In that spirit of justice and liberality which marks the conduct of the company's government in all its transactions, it continues the possession of Jaghires to persons in the present enjoyment of them, and to the pensioners of the state the enjoyment of their pensions, thereby securing to those persons who had deserved well of your family the rewards which had been conferred upon them. It exonerates your excellency from a heavy but just burthen—the payment of the debts of your predecessor; and, lastly, as I informed your excellency that the draft was open to such modifications consistent with the fundamental principle of the arrangement as your excellency should suggest, the treaty might be made to comprehend any further regulations which should occur to your excellency's wisdom for giving satisfaction to the minds of the higher orders of your excellency's subjects, and security to the lower.

It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction had your excellency's magnanimity and love for your subjects enabled

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enabled me to communicate to his excellency the most noble the governor-general your excellency's acquiescence in a plan which embraces the complete reform of the whole administration, and applies an effectual remedy to the evils which pervade every part of these dominions. Although your excellency's rejection of the treaty deprived me of that gratification, yet it never entered my mind that your excellency would in answer to the letter from his lordship, declare that you could not consent to cede a portion of your territories adequate to the expences of the subsidy, and the additional troops.

Notwithstanding I had endeavoured in former conversations to demonstrate to your excellency, by reference to parts of his lordship's letter, that in the event of your excellency's refusal of the first plan, a cession of a portion of your excellency's territories, equivalent to the subsidy, and the expence of the additional troops, was indispensable, yet on the perusal of your excellency's letter to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, I was impelled, by various considerations, to exert all my endeavours to divert your excellency from making the communication, and for this purpose solicited an interview.

In the conversation which ensued, after again referring to that part of his lordship's letter which states the necessity of security, in respect to the funds for defraying the subsidy, and the expence of the additional troops, I placed before your excellency his lordship's declaration of the impossibility of his departing from the proposed arrangement, together with your excellency's dissent from it, and intreated your excellency to reflect how such adverse sentiments were to be reconciled.

Your excellency was at this time in possession of a sketch of the proposed arrangements, and I had acquainted your excellency with the line of territory which his lordship had thought it desirable should be relinquished to the company; I stated that the countries first to be received were the Dooab, and all your excellency's possessions on the other side of the Ganges, and the province of Kultair; I explained to your excellency that his lordship's reason for selecting these portions of your dominions was because they constituted the frontier from which danger could approach your excellency's territories, and that the defence of that frontier by the company's troops consequently secured the territories which would remain to your excellency against the attacks of foreign enemies; and I drew to your excellency's recollection that these countries did not originally belong to your ancestors, but were added to the family possessions by the power of the British arms.

In reply to an observation from your excellency, that if the countries to be ceded were taken only according to their present produce, the resources of the country would sustain heavy losses; I endeavoured to demonstrate, that, in respect to the Dooab, the reverse would be the case, the present Jumma of which is at as high a rate as can be expected, and the collections only secured by the rigorous administration introduced and maintained by Almas Ali Khan. But that Almas, sensible of the decay of his constitution, and his inability to persevere in the necessary exertions, was earnestly desirous of relinquishing the charge; and that whenever your excellency committed the management of the Dooab to another aumil, or rather aumils, you must lay your account to a diminution of income from it. In respect to the reduced Jumma of Bareilly and Rehr, I contended that no hope could reasonably be entertained of any improvement under the present system; and that if ever the produce was raised to the standard it bore when these two districts came into the possession of your excellency's family, or near to that standard, it could only be by the wise and just regulations which would be established by the British government, and executed by their servants.

All my remarks having proved ineffectual to induce your excellency to withdraw the refusal of a cession of territory, I concluded with observing, that having fulfilled every duty of friendship and regard to your excellency by the expostulations which I had made, it now remained for me to fulfil the duty which I owed to my own government, by demanding from your excellency, in conformity to lord Wellesley's commands, a portion of your excellency's territories adequate to cover the subsidy and the expence of the additional troops.

In pursuance of this declaration, and of the orders which I have received, I now, in the name of his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, governor-

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governor-general, require that your excellency make a cession to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, of such portion of your territories as shall be adequate, according to their present produce, after deducting the expence of collections, to the subsidy and to the charges of the additional troops; the former amounting to 76 lacks of rupees *per annum*, and the latter to 54 lacks twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, making the aggregate sum of one crore thirty lacks twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine rupees.

The whole of your excellency's possessions on the other side of the Ganges, including the districts of Areil·Maundah, and the Dooab, with its dependency, Furruckabad, the Soubah of Bareilly, and the district of Rehr, with every part of the province of Kuldair in your excellency's possession, being within the line of territory which the most noble the governor-general thinks if advisable should in the first instance be transferred to the company, I beg leave to express my earnest desire that your excellency will be pleased to furnish me with a statement of the present gross jumma of these places respectively, together with a statement of the expences of collections, that it may be seen how far the present produce of these provinces, after deducting the expences of collections, shall be equal to the sums required.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott.

Sir,—I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to transmit to you the enclosed copies of a letter from the military auditor-general, and of the accounts referred to therein, exhibiting the arrears due by his excellency the vizier for the extra troops serving in the province of Oude, from the 1st of November, 1798, to the 31st of October, 1799, inclusive.

His lordship directs that you will complete the calculation of arrears due by his excellency the vizier down to the present time, upon the principle of the accounts now transmitted to you, and that you will then proceed to demand from the vizier, in the name of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, the immediate payment of the amount.

I am further directed to request that after having framed the calculation above mentioned, you will transmit a copy of the account, in abstract, for the information of his lordship in council.

I have the honour, to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

2d April, 1801.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Secretary to government in the foreign, secret, and political departments.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, together with the copy of an extract of a letter from the resident at Lucknow enclosed in it.

In compliance with the orders of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council I have prepared the enclosed statement of the arrears due by his excellency the vizier for extra troops employed in Oude, between the 1st of November, 1798, and the 1st of November, 1799. The statement of the expences of each corps is formed on the principle suggested by colonel Scott, of "including every fixed and contingent "expence for buildings, camp equipage, "&c." and the number and description of corps are also taken from colonel Scott's statement, with the addition of his majesty's 27 h regiment of dragoons, according to the directions contained in your letter.

The calculations for the expences of the corps, specified in the statement, are made on the supposition that the corps were complete, and though this may not be accurately true in all instances, yet the deficiencies were certainly small, and for them a very liberal allowance is made by the admission of colonel Scott's calculation of the fixed establishment for Oude, provided for by the subsidy.

Colonel Scott states the establishment to be four companies of artillery, with their lascars, which he estimates at 1,100 men;—Two regiments of native cavalry, 1,000;—One regiment of European infantry, 1,000; five regiments of native infantry, 10,000.—Total, 13,100.

But the number of fighting men on the establishment of these corps is as follows:

Four companies of Artillery:

Non-commissioned officers -	360
Drummers - - - -	8
* Eleven companies of Lascars attached in 1798-9.	
Non-commissioned officers and Lascars, 75 each - - -	825
	1,193

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Two regiments of native cavalry:	
European non-commissioned officers	6
Native commissioned officers	36
Ditto non-commissioned officers, troopers, and farriers	948
Trumpeters	12
	1,002
One regiment European Infantry.	
Non-commissioned officers and privates	1,974
Drummers	26
	1,174
Five regiments native Infantry:	
European non-commissioned officers	20
Native commissioned officers	200
Non-commissioned, and Sepoys	10,000
Drummers	200
	10,420
	13,889

* N.B. In 1800-1 to four companies of artillery in Oude, consisting of 368 men, were annexed four companies of

Golandauze	184
Twelve ditto of Lascars	888
	1440

Making a surplus of 889 fighting men to the number stipulated by treaty, exclusive of European commissioned officers, seces, grass-cutters, and other men necessarily attached to the troops, and exclusive also of the whole garrison of Allahabad.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. SALMOND, M. A. G.

Military Aud. Gen's. Office,
30th March, 1801.

Statement of the extra expence incurred by the honourable company prior to the 1st day of November, 1799, on account of the maintenance of troops employed in Oude above the number stipulated by the 7th Article of the Treaty with his highness the nawaub vizier, dated 21st February, 1798.

The 1st regiment European infantry in the vizier's dominions complete, with every fixed expence and contingency of tear and wear of arms, accoutrements, campequipage, ammunition, colours, barracks, targets, and petty stores, for one year, from 1st Nov. 1798, to 31st Oct. 1799, as per statement No 1.	697,416	0	3
One company European artillery with one company Golandauze, and two companies gun Lascars attached to it; including every fixed expence as above, and tear and wear of arms, &c. from ditto to ditto, as per statement, No. 2.	88,897	11	3
The 2d regiment of native cavalry, including all charges as above, and tear and wear of horses from ditto to ditto, as per statement, No. 3.	252,475	11	0
Extra half batta to natives in receipt of this, for five months, between the 1st November, 1798, and 31st October, 1799	9,192	8	0
	361,668	3	0

The first regiment native infantry.—The complete charges of one regiment in the vizier's dominions receiving full batta is, sonaut rupees 636,487 *per annum*, as per statement No. 4, but this regiment having left Oude in the middle of March, 1799, the proportion of the above-mentioned expence is here stated for four and half months, *viz.* from 1st November, 1798, until the 5th March, 1799. 238,683 0 0

The 6th regiment native infantry left Oude the end of May, 1799: the proportion of charges of that regiment for seven months, from 1st November, 1798, to 31st May, 1799, is 371,284 0 0

His majesty's 27th regiment of light dragoons

for

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for one year, from 1st November, 1798, including subsistence for the complete establishment, off-reckonings, and arrears payable in England, and company's allowances in Bengal, together with the calculated contingencies of tear and wear of public buildings, horses, arms, accoutrements, horse furniture, grain for horses, petty stores, and camp equipage, amounts, as per statement No. 5, to - 561,023 18 10

Independent regiment of Hindoostanee cavalry. The annual expence of this regiment from 1st November, 1798, to 31st October, 1799, including exercising, amunition, and wax cloth, (per statement No. 6.) amounts to - - 186,060 9 0

Charges for extra bullocks employed in the vizier's dominions between the 1st November, 1798, to the 31st October, 1799, for bills drawn by the contractor, (per statement, No. 7.) - - - 110,555 8 0

Charges for Benjarry bullocks between the 1st November, 1798, and the 31st October, 1799, per bills drawn by the commissary of Bazars, and passed by authority of government. - 88,632 0 0

Sonaut Rupees - 2,704,220 8 4

(Signed) J. SALMOND, M. A. G.
Military auditor general's office,
30th March, 1801.

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No. I.

Statement of the Expence of a Regiment of European Infantry in Cantonments, in the Vizier's Provinces, agreeably to the present Establishment.

	RANK.	Batta.	Established Allowance.	Allowance in Vizier's dominions.	Pay and extra Pay.	Total of each.	TOTAL.
2	Lieutenant Colonels[1]	600	—	600	248	1448	2296 — —
2	Majors	450	—	450	186	1086	2172 — —
7	Captains	180	—	180	124	484	3388 — —
1	Captain Lieutenant	180	—	180	62	—	422 — —
25	Lieutenants[2]	120	—	120	293	333	8325 — —
10	Ensigns[3]	90	—	90	350. 62	230 6	2303 12 —
48	Serjeants	10	—	—	16	26	1248 — —
60	Corporals	10	—	—	11	21	1260 — —
26	Drummers	10	—	—	11	21	546 — —
1140	Privates	10	—	—	8. 9. 10	18.9.10	21,320 10 —
24	Puckalies, being 2 for each company[4]	—	12	—	—	12	4288 — —
4	Puckalies for 4 Field Officers	—	12	—	—	12	48 — —
	Allowance for stationary, and repairs of arms and accoutrements for 12 companies	—	50	—	—	50	600 — —
	STAFF.						
1	Colonel, (supposed to be a Major General) residing in Bengal, and not on the staff	750	—	—	310	—	1060 — —
1	Adjutant (non-effective)[5]	—	5257, 1. 5.	—	—	—	257 1 5
1	Quarter-Master (non-effective)	—	157	—	—	—	157 — —
223	Establishment of people under the Quarter-Master	—	—	—	—	—	1255 4 —
64	Hand Pheasties and Sweepers for the Officers[6]	—	—	—	—	—	6402 — —
1	Surgeon	180	—	180	124	—	484 — —
2	Assistant Surgeons	120	—	120	93	333	666 — —
240	Bearers for 48 doolies	—	—	—	—	—	1440 — —
	Medicine allowance, and hospital Servants	—	—	—	—	—	380 — —
1	Serjeant Major	—	20	—	—	—	20 — —
1	Q. Master Serjeant and Drill Serjeants (Non-effective.)	—	14	—	—	14	28 — —
12	Pay Serjeants and 1 Drill Corporal (Non-effective.)	—	7	—	—	7	91 — —
1	Drum & Fife Major (Non-effective.)	—	5	—	—	5	10 — —
12	Camp-Colourmen (Non-effective.)	—	6	—	—	6	72 — —
						Per Month Sonaut Rupees	51,039 11 5

REMARKS.

[1] If the Colonel of the regiment hold the army rank of Major-General, or from some other cause is absent from the corps, the senior Lieutenant-Colonel will receive Colonel's full batta, making a difference of Sa. Rs. 5 per diem.

[2] Lieutenants promoted from Cadets, appointed subsequent to January, 1796, will not be entitled to additional pay here stated.

[3] There are not any Ensigns now in the army entitled to additional pay.

[4] Each Field Officer present with the corps is entitled to 1 Puckalie, exclusive of the two allowed for each company.

[5] Staff-pay 167 allowance in lieu of former share of off-reckonings, 90. 1. 5, St. Rs. 257. 1. 5.

[6] One Hand Pheasty and one Sweeper is allowed to each Field Officer and Captain, and for every two subalterns present.

Brought

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Brought over. Per Annum, Sonaut rupees -	6,12,476	9	0
Off reckonings per annum - - - - - - - -	32,760	0	0
First cost of a complete set of arms for a regiment of European infantry amounts to sicca rupees 17.768. 1. 9, or sonaut rupees 18,568. 7. 7, estimated to last for seven years, or equal to an annual expence of sonaut rupees - - -	2,652	10	8
Ditto of a complete set of accoutrements for ditto, amounts to sicca rupees 6,709. 15. 4. or sonaut rupees 7012. 3. 4. estimated to last two years, or equal to an annual expence of sonaut rupees - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,506	1	8
First cost for camp equipage for ditto amounts to sicca rupees 57,113. 8. 11, or sonaut rupees 59,668. 3. 10, estimated to last 2 years, or equal to an annual expence of sonaut rupees	29,843	1	11
An annual expence of ammunition, wax-cloth, hides, twine, and other stores in the field, sicca rupees 3,242. 10. 2, or sonaut rupees 3,388. 11. 3. - - - - - - - - -	3,388	11	3
Expence of a set of colours of a regiment of European infantry amount to sonaut rupees 800, being estimated to last six years, or equal to an annual expence of - - - - - -	133	5	4
The expence of building barracks, guard-rooms, and out-offices for a regiment of European infantry, amounts to sicca rupees 1,20,670, estimated to last ten years, or equal to an annual expense of sicca rupees 12,067 or sonaut rupees - - -	120,610	8	10
Target allowed annually for ball practice - - - - -	45	0	0
	697,416	0	3

(Signed) J. SALMOND, M. A. G.

Military Auditor General's office,
30 March, 1801.

No. II.

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No. II.

Statement of the Expence of One Company of Artillery in Cantonments, in the Vizier's Provinces, with one Company of Golundauze, and two Companies of Gun Lascars attached to it, agreeably to the present Establishment.

	RANK.	Batta.	Established Allowance.	Allowances in Vizier's dominions	Pay and Additional allowances.	Total of each.	TOTAL.
1	Captain	180	[1]60	180	140	—	560 — —
1	Captain Lieutenant	180	—	180	70	—	430 — —
2	Lieutenants	120	—	120	101	341	682 — —
1	Lieutenant Fireworker	90	—	90	60	—	240 — —
5	Serjeants	10	—	—	20	30	150 — —
5	Corporals	10	—	—	17	27	135 — —
10	Gunners	10	—	—	15	25	250 — —
2	Drummers	10	—	—	15	25	50 — —
70	Matrosses	10	—	—	10. 9. 10.	20. 9. 10.	1,443 — 4
35	Bearers for 7 Doolies	—	—	—	—	—	210 — —
	Medicine allowance for one Company	—	—	—	—	—	60 — —
46	Lascars artificers. and for one Company of artillery detached	—	—	—	—	—	295 6 —
1	Pay Serjeant	—	7	—	—	—	7 — —
1	Camp-Colourman	—	6	—	—	—	6 — —
	One Company of Golundauze.						
1	Jemmadar	7. 8.	—	—	13	—	20 8 —
3	Havildars	5	—	—	9	14	42 — —
3	Naicks	6	—	—	7	12	36 — —
40	Privates	1. 8.	—	—	5. 8.	7	280 — —
	Allowance for repairing arms, stationary, &c.	—	—	—		—	20 — —
	Medicine allowance	—	—	—	—	—	11 4 —
1	Pay and Drill Havildar	—	—	—	—	—	5 — —
1	Hand Pheasty	1	—	—	7. 8.	—	8 8 —
	Gun Lascars, 2 Companies attached to 1 Company of Artillery.			—			
2	Serangs	2. 8.	—	—	11	13. 8.	27 — —
4	First Tindals	2	—	—	7. 8.	9. 8.	38 — —
4	Second Tindals	2	—	—	5. 8.	7. 8.	30 — —
140	Lascars	1	—	—	4. 12.	5. 12.	805 — —
2	Puckalies	—	12		—	12	24 — —
	Medicine allowance for 2 Companies	—	12		—	12	24 — —
					Per month Sonaut Rupees		5,889 10 4

REMARK.

[1] Allowance for repairs of arms and accoutrements, and stationary.

Brought

Brought over, per annum, sonaut rupees - -	70,675	12	0
Off-reckonings per annum - - - - - - - -	3,228	9	0
First cost of a complete set of arms for a complete company of European artillery, including Golundauze, amounts to sicca rupees 1,873. 4. 8, or sonaut rupees 1,957. 10. 9, estimated to last 7 years, or equal to an expence of - - - -	279	10	8
Ditto of a complete set of accoutrements for ditto, amounts to sicca rupees 868. 0. 2, or sonaut rupees 907. 1. 9, estimated to last two years, or equal to an annual expence of - -	453	8	10
First cost for camp equipage for ditto, amounts to sicca rupees 4,561. 13, or sonaut rupees 4,767. 4. 10, estimated to last two years, or equal to an annual expence of - - - -	2,383	5	10
An annual expence of exercising ammunition, wax-cloth, hides, twine, and other petty stores in the field, sicca rupees 301. 10. 5, or sonaut rupees - - - - - - - - -	315	3	11
The expence of building one barrack and offices amounts to sicca rupees 11,115, or sonaut rupees 11,615. 10. 10, estimated to last 10 years, or equal to an annual expence of - - -	1,161	9	1
The annual expence of gun practice, supposing the whole of the ammunition stores to be expended, sicca rupees 9,951. 0. 5, or	10,400	4	4
Sonaut rupees - -	88,897	11	3

(Signed) J. SALMOND,
M. A. G

Military Auditor General's office,
30th March, 1801.

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No. III.

Statement of the Expence of a Regiment of Native Cavalry in Cantonments, in the Vizier's Dominions, computed for the full establishment.

	RANK.	Batta.	Allowance in Vizier's dominions	Horse All.	Established Allowance.	Tent All.	Pay and Additional allowance.	Total of each.	TOTAL.
1	Lieutenant Colonel.....	[1]750	3600	120	[2]20	150	[4]278.4.	—	1,918 — —
1	Major.....	450	450	120	—	120	232.13.4	—	1,372 13 4
2	Captains.....	180	180	90	—	75	179.6.4	704. 6. 4.	1,408 12 8
1	Captain Lieutenant.. ...	180	180	90	—	75	109.8	—	634 8 —
6	Lieutenants.....	120	120	60	—	50	109.8.	459. 8.	2,757 — —
6	Cornets.....	90	90	60	—	50	97.5.4.	387. 5. 4.	2,324 — —
2	Serjeants.....	10	—	—	—	—	20	30	60 — —
6	Subadars.....	20	—	—	—	—	60	80	480 — —
12	Jemmadars...	8	—	—	—	—	24	32	384 — —
24	Havildars.....	5	—	—	—	—	15	20	480 — —
24	Naicks.....	4	—	—	—	—	12	16	384 — —
6	Trumpeters.....	1. 8.	—	—	—	—	7. 8.	9	54 — —
420	Troopers.....	1. 8.	—	—	—	—	7. 8.	9	3,780 — —
6	Puckalies.....	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	72 — —
	Allowance for stationery, and for repairs of arms and accoutrements for six troops.	—	—	—	50	—	—	50	300 — —
	Regimental Staff and extra charges.								
1	Adjutant } Commission-	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	167 — —
1	Quarter- } ed Officers								
	Master. } non effective.	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	187 — —
1	Riding Master, (a Warrant Officer)..... ...	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	122 — —
1	Surgeon.....	180	180	60	—	75	124	—	619 — —
1	Assistant Surgeon.	120	120	60	—	50	93	—	443 — —
10	Bearers for 2 Doolies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	60 — —
1	Native Doctor.....	5	—	—	—	—	10	—	15 — —
1	Quar.-Master-Serj. } Non effective.	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20 — —
1	Drill Havildar.....	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14 — —
1	Drill Naick.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5 — —
1	Trumpeter Major.	—	—	—	2. 8.	—	—	—	2 8 —
1	Pay Havildar.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5 — —
6	Farriers.....	1. 8.	—	—	—	—	7. 8.	9	54 — —
261	Syces or grooms.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1,044 — —
501	Grass cutters...	—	—	—	—	—	3. 8.	3. 8.	1,753 8 —
20	Establishment under the Quarter-master.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108 8 —
	Allowance to do. for repairs of camp equipage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 — —
	Medicine allowance.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	310 — —
	Allowance drawn by the officers commanding troops, for shoeing horses, &c. at 2 st. rs per horse.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 — —

REMARKS.—[1] The batta of the next superior rank to an officer commanding a regiment.

[2] Allowance for writers and stationery.

[3] Additional allowance not due to officers promoted from cadets appointed subsequently to January, 1796.

[4] The aggregate amount of this allowance to the commissioned officers is per month sicca rupees 3,150.

One syce for each European serjeant and native commissioned officer, and one for every two non-commissioned and privates, one grass cutter is allowed for every horse belonging to the regiment, excepting those of the European commissioned officers. (*Continued.*)

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(Continued.)

Allowance for cavassons, cotton ropes, &c. for drills, for 6 troops (five)		0	30	0
Ditto for keeping in repair the saddles and horse accoutrements, at one rupee per set	483	0	0	
Ditto for pots for soaking and preparing grain for the horses for 6 troops (twenty)	120	0	0	
The average price of grain for a regiment of cavalry in the vizier's dominions may be estimated at 1 rupee 4 annas per maund, and for 483 horses about 1,830 maunds would be required; making a monthly expence of	2,287	8	0	
One cart for the general service of the regiment in cantonments	30	0	0	
Per month, sonaut rupees	25,305	6	0	
			12	
Per annum, sonaut rupees	3,303,664	8	0	
Off-reckonings per annum	10,584	0	0	
The first cost of a complete set of arms for a regiment of native cavalry amounts to sonaut rupees 21,248) 8, estimated to last 7 years, equal to an annual expence of	3,035	6	11	
The first cost of a complete set of accoutrements for a regiment of native cavalry amounts to sonaut rupees 3,436. 9. 4, estimated to last 2 years, or an annual expence of	1,718	4	8	
The first cost of camp equipage for a regiment of native cavalry amounts to sonaut rupees 2,084. 0 5, estimated to last 2 years, or an annual expence of	1,042	0	2	
The annual expence of exercising ammunition, and petty stores, amounts to	1,750	10	6	
Expence of erecting new lines for a regiment of native cavalry amounts to sonaut rupees 61,898, estimated to last ten years, or equal to an annual expence of	6,189	12	0	
Three standards for a regiment of native cavalry will cost sonaut rupees 600, estimated to last 6 years, or an annual expence of	100	0	0	
Targets are allowed annually for ball practice	45	0	0	
First cost of 501 horses for native officers and privates, native doctor, and farriers, at sonaut rupees 400 each, estimated to last 10 years, or equal to an annual expence of	20,040	0	0	
First cost of 501 saddles and bridles, &c. at sonaut rupees 26 each; total sonaut rupees 13,026, estimated to last 8 years, or annual expence of	4,342	0	0	
Sonaut rupees	3,52,475	11	0	
Extra half batta to natives in receipt of this allowance for five months, between the 1st November 1798, and 31st October 1799	9,192	8	0	
Sonaut rupees	3,61,668	3	0	

(Signed) J. SALMOND.
M. A. G.

Military Auditor-General's office,
30th March, 1801.

No. IV.

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No. IV.

Statement of the Expence of a Regiment of Native Infantry in Cantonments in the Vizier's Dominions, agreeably to the present Establishment.

	RANK.	Batta.	Established Allowance.	Tent Allowances.	Allowance in Vizier's dominions.	Pay.	Total of each.	TOTAL.	Remarks.
2	Lieutenant Colonels	750	20	150	600	248	1768	3,536 — —	Batta of the
2	Majors	450	—	120	450	186	1206	2,412 — —	next superior
7	Captains	180	—	75	180	124	559	3,913 — —	rank to an
1	Captain Lieutenant	180	—	75	180	62	—	497 — —	officer com-
22	Lieutenants	120	—	50	120	62	352	7,744 — —	manding a re-
10	Ensigns	90	—	50	90	50.6.	280. 6.	2,808 12 —	giment or bat-
4	Serjeants	10	—	—	—	16	26	104 — —	talion.
20	Subadars	15	—	—	—	52	67	1,340 — —	Allowance
20	Jemmadars	7. 8.	—	—	—	13	20. 8.	410 — —	for stationary.
100	Havildars	5	—	—	—	9	14	1,400 — —	The extra
100	Naicks	5	—	—	—	7	12	1,200 — —	allowance in
40	Drummers and Fifers	5	—	—	—	6	11	440 — —	the Vizier's
1800	Privates	1. 8.	—	—	—	5. 8.	7	12,600 — —	dominions of
20	Puckalies	—	12	—	—	—	12	240 — —	a Lieutenant-Colonel.
	Allowance for stationary, and repairs of accoutrements for 20 companies	—	50	—	—	—	50	1,000 — —	N.B. The subalterns are here supposed to
	STAFF:								have been promoted from cadets appointed
1	Colonel	750	1020	200	750	310	—	3,030 — —	subsequent to
1	Adjutant and Quarter-Master	—	187	30	—	—	—	217 — —	January, 1799,
41	Establishment of Lascars, artificers, under the Quarter-Master	—	—	—	—	—	—	322 8 —	and not entitled to additional allow-
	Allowance for repairs of camp equipage	—	60	—	—	—	—	60 — —	ance.
1	Surgeon for the regiment	180	450	75	180	124	—	1,009 — —	Table Allowance } 1000
10	Bearers for 2 doolies for the regiment	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 — —	
2	Assistant Surgeons, being one for each battalion	120	—	50	120	93	383	766 — —	Stationary Allowance } 20
2	Adjutants, ditto, ditto	—	132	—	—	—	132	264 — —	
2	Native doctors, ditto	5	—	—	—	10	15	30 — —	
2	Serjeant Majors, ditto	—	20	—	—	—	20	40 — —	
2	Quarter-Master Serjeants, ditto	—	14	—	—	—	14	28 — —	St. Rs. 1,020 Allowance
2	Drum Majors, ditto	—	5	—	—	—	5	10 — —	for medicines.
2	Rifle Majors, ditto	—	5	—	—	—	5	10 — —	N. B. Extra
2	Drill Havildars, ditto	—	5	—	—	—	5	10 — —	half batta to
2	Drill Naicks, ditto	—	2. 8.	—	—	—	2. 8.	5 — —	make up full
20	Pay Serjeants, being one for each company	—	5	—	—	—	5	100 — —	batta to officers and men when actually
	Per Month, Sonaut rupees							45,601 4 —	marching, is,
								12 —	St. Rs 4,837,8
	Per Annum, Sonaut rupees							547,215 — —	per, month, equal per annum to St. Rs.
	Carried forward							547,215 — —	5,650.

Off-

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Brought forward - -	547,215	0	0
Off-reckonings per annum - - - - - - - -	17,064	0	0
The first cost of a complete set of arms for a regiment of native infantry amounts to sonaut rupees 26,960, 7 1. estimated to last for 7 years, or an annual expence of - - - - -	3,852	7	10
The first cost of a complete set of accoutrements for a regiment of native infantry amounts to sonaut rupees 12,178. 6. 10, estimated to last for 2 years, or an annual expence of - -	6,089	3	5
The first cost of camp epuipage for a regiment of native infantry amounts to sonaut rupees 5,772. 3. 4, estimated to last 5 years, or an annual expence of - - - - - - - -	3,186	1	8
The annual expence of exercising ammunition, and petty horses, amounts to - - - - - - - - - - -	3,883	4	7
The expence of erecting new lines for a regiment of native infantry will cost sonaut rupees 26,255, estimated to last 10 years, and equal to an expence of - - - - - -	2,625	8	0
A set of colours for a regiment of native infantry will cost sonaut rupees, estimated to last 6 years, or an annual expence of -	133	5	4
Targets are allowed annually for ball-practice, sonaut rupees 45 for each battalion - - - - - - - - - -	90	0	0
Extra half-batta to make up full batta to native officers and men, amounts per annum to - - - - - - - - -	52,650	0	3
Sonaut rupees - -	636,427	14	10

N. B. The proportion of the above-mentioned sum for 4 months, is St. Rs. 248,683.
And a proportion of the above-mentioned sum for 7 months, is St. Rs. 371,284.

(Signed) J. SALMOND,
M. A. G.

Military Auditor General's Office,
30th March, 1801.

No. V.

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No. V.

Statement of the expence of a regiment of British dragoons in cantonments in the Vizier's dominions, including arrears payable in England, and every fixed contingency.

Subsistence.	per Diem.			Per Annum. £.	s.	d.
1 Lieutenant-colonel commanding	18s.	6d.		337	12	6
2 Majors	15s.	6d.		565	15	0
4 Captains	11s.	6d.		839	10	0
1 Captain Lieutenant	7s.			127	15	0
12 Lieutenants	7s.			1,533	0	0
8 Cornets	6s.			876	0	0
24 Serjeants	1s.	9d.		766	10	0
24 Corporals	1s.	2½d.		529	5	0
6 Trumpeters	1s.	2d.		127	15	0
6 Hautboys	1s.	6d.		164	5	0
414 Privates		10d.		6,296	5	0
1 Adjutant	4s.	6d.		82	2	6
6 Quarter-Masters	9s.			438	0	0
1 Surgeon	4s.			164	5	0
2 Assistant Surgeons	7s.	6d.		273	5	0
Annual allowances to the commandant, regimental pay Master, and Captains of troops				469	15	0
Arrears				1,192	7	6
			£. 12)	14,783	7	6
				1,231	18	11
Or sonaut rupees				9,855	9	0

RANK.	Batta.	Extra Allowance in Vizier's Dominions.	Horse Allowance.	Difference of King's & Company's Pay.	Established Allowance.	Total of each.	TOTAL.
1 Lieut.-col. commanding			Brought down				9,855 9 0
	750	600	120	—	40	—	1,510 0 0
2 Majors	450	650	120	—	—	1,020 0 0	2,040 0 0
4 Captains	180	180	90	2 5 3	—	455 5 3	1,809 5 0
1 Captain Lieut.	180	180	90	6 11 0	—	—	456 11 0
12 Lieutenants	120	120	60	6 11 0	—	306 11 0	3,680 4 0
8 Cornets	90	90	60	5 15 1	—	245 15 1	1,967 8 8
24 Serjeants	10	—	—	1 1 8	—	11 1 8	266 8 0
24 Corporals	10	—	—	1 4 10	—	11 4 10	271 4 0
6 Trumpeters	10	—	—	1 12 10	—	11 12 10	70 13 0
414 Privates	10	—	—	1 11 0	—	11 0 11	4,577 11 6
1 Acting Chaplain	—	—	60	—	73. 14.	—	791 4 0
1 Adjutant	120	120	60	4 14 2	165	—	469 14 2
1 Riding-master, effective	60	—	30	—	62	—	152 0 0
6 Quarter-Master	60	60	30	—	—	150 0 0	900 0 0
1 Surgeon	180	155.180	60	—	3. 10.	—	705 10 8
2 Asst. Surgeons	120	120	60	—	—	300 0 0	600 0 0
1 Regimental Pay Master	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 5 4
6 Farriers	-	-	-	-	-	9 0 0	54 0 0
24 Doolies	-	-	-	-	-	30 0 0	720 0 0
468 Syces	-	-	-	-	-	4 0 0	1,872 0 0
468 Grass Cutters	-	-	-	-	-	3 8 0	1,638 0 0
Allowance for Stationery, repairs of arms and accoutrements						-	300 0 0
Allowance for shoeing, horse-cloths, physic, &c.						2 0 0	936 0 0

(Continued.)

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(*Continued.*)

Allowance for keeping horse furniture in repair (one)	468	0	0
Allowance for pots for soaking grain, at per troop (twenty)	120	0	0
Allowance for cavessons and cotton rope for drill	30	0	0
From commissioned and non-effective staff	88	0	0
Lascars and artificers, &c. of the quarter-master's establishment	1,027	2	0
Sonaut rupees	37,442	14	4 12
Per annum sonaut rupees	449,314	12	0
First cost of a complete set of arms, sonaut rupees 21,251, estimated to last seven years, annual expence	3,035	11	5
Ditto accoutrements sonaut rupees 3,440, estimated to last two years, annual expence	1,720	0	0
Exercising ammunition, and petty stores, ditto	1,800	0	0
Actual expence of erecting barracks for the men, and mess bungaloe for the officers, sonaut rupees 1,28,972, estimated to last ten years, annual expence	12,897	3	2
New lines, the same as for a regiment of infantry or cavalry, sonaut rupees 62,000, estimated to last ten years, annual expence	6,200	0	0
Standards and targets, annual expence	150	0	0
Prime cost of 474 horses for non-commissioned officers, privates, and farriers, sonaut rupees 189,600, estimated to last ten years, annual expence	18,960	0	0
First cost of saddles and bridles, sonaut rupees 26 per set, estimated to last three years, annual expence	4,108	0	0
Making and watering patties, per annum	2,006	9	0
Quilts for non-commissioned and privates of the regiment, per an.	1,170	0	0
Estimated amount of off-reckonings, payable to the colonel of the regiment	16,000	0	0
The first cost of camp equipage for a regiment of British dragoons amounts to sicca rupees 27,695,10,1, or sonaut rupees 28,943, 3, estimated to last two years, annual expence	14,471	9	6
Allowance of women and children, estimated at the average of about 15 of the former, and 30 of the latter, annual expence	2,500	0	0
The average price of grain for a regiment of cavalry in the vizier's dominions may be estimated 1 rupee 4 annas per maundah, at which rate the annual expence for grain for the 27th regiment of dragoons would be	26,690	0	0
	111,709	1	10
Sonaut rupees	561,023	13	10

(Signed) J. SALMOND,
M. A. G.

Military Auditor General's office,
30th March, 1801.

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No. VI.

Statement of the annual expences of the independent regiments of Hindostanee cavalry in cantonments in the Vizier's dominions.

Hindostanee cavalry:			
Twelve months military charges from 1st of November, 1798, to 1st November, 1799, as per military statement 1800, which does not include off-reckonings	183,192	0	0
Exercising ammunition, and wax-cloth, for one year, agreeably to indents passed by the military board	2,868	9	0
Sonaut rupees	186,060	9	0

(Signed) J. SALMOND, M. A. G.

Military Audr. General's office, 30th March, 1801

As this regiment has not been supplied with horses in the same manner as the regular regiments of native cavalry, but occasionally with horses cast from those regiments without valuation, it is not possible to calculate the amount that ought to be charged as the annual wear and tear of horses: but after the regiment shall have been disbanded, and the present value of the horses estimated, the difference between that valuation and the prime cost may with propriety be charged to the vizier. The regiment has been once since its entertainment clothed at the company's expence; but the average wear and tear of the clothing for one year scarcely admits of calculation. The whole amount, however, of this charge, which is not considerable, may be annexed hereafter to that of the wear and tear of horses.

(Signed) J. SALMOND, M. A. G.

Military Audr. General's office, 30th March, 1801.

No. 7.

Charges for extra bullocks and extra grain in the Vizier's dominions, from 1st November, 1798, to 31st October, 1799.

		Number of Bullocks.	Charges of Bullocks.	Charges of Extra Grain
1798	November	0 1001 0	5182 10 3	740 11 0
	December	0 1800 0	9965 8 0	1238 12 0
1799	January	0 1854 0	9543 7 5	1119 3 6
	February	0 1854 0	9543 7 5	1669 2 0
	March	0 1855 0	9548 9 9	2899 14 0
	April	0 1855 0	9548 9 9	1930 5 0
	May	0 1904 0	9800 13 6	518 6 10
	June	0 1799 0	9260 5 6	839 1 3
	July	0 1913 0	9847 2 9	262 11 11
	August	0 1837 0	9455 15 4	259 10 10
	September	0 1887 0	9682 7 0	388 7 6
	October	0 1919 0	9878 0 10	322 13 0
	Current rupees		1,10,527 1 6	12,189 2 10
	Add extra grain		12,189 2 10	
	Current rupees		1,22,716 4 4	
	or Sonaut rupees		1,10,555 3 0	

(Signed) J. SALMOND, M. A. G.

Military Auditor General's office, 30th March, 1801.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to Government.

To

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To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. secretary to government.

Secret Department.

Sir,—Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, with its enclosures.

2. Having in compliance with the orders of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, completed the calculation of arrears due by the vizier, down to the end of last month, upon the principles of the accounts transmitted to me, a statement of the same was furnished to his excellency on the 13th instant, and a demand on him in the name of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, for the immediate payment of the amount.

3. Although no formal demand was, at any period prior to the 23d of last month, made upon the vizier for the payment of the expences incurred by the company in protecting his excellency's dominions, when the threatened invasion of Zemaun Shah rendered it necessary to augment the British force in Oude, yet a translation of the statement transmitted to me in the secretary's letter of the 10th of October, 1799, was, in consequence of a desire expressed by the vizier to be furnished with the statement alluded to in the governor-general's letter to him of the 26th September, 1799, presented to his excellency in the November following. As this statement exhibited a sum of something above seventeen lacks of rupees, and as I had casually mentioned that sum in a late requisition for the payment of the arrears, I found it necessary, on the present occasion, to enter into an explanation of the principles upon which the calculation is formed, in order to account for the difference between the former and the present statement.

4. Accompanying I do myself the honour of transmitting to you, in English and Persian, copies of my address to the vizier on the subject, with the copies of the statement in both languages. The additions made to the account, transmitted in your letter of the 2d instant, are a continuation of the charges on account of his Majesty's 97th regiment of dragoons, of the Hindoostanee regiment of cavalry, and of the Benjarries, from the 1st of November, 1799, to the end of March, 1801, amounting to eleven lacks nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine rupees, making the whole demand upon his excellency for arrears thirty-eight lacks thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety rupees.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, April 16th, 1801.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone.

To the Vizier

Dated 28 of Zeekaud, 1215 Haje. or 13th April, 1801.

In a letter which I did myself the honour of addressing to your excellency, on the 5th of Zeekaud, I acquainted your excellency that a statement of the arrears chargeable to your excellency on account of the extra troops in Oude was preparing in the proper office in Calcutta.

This statement having been transmitted to me, by order of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, I now do myself the honour of enclosing a translation of it in the Persian language, by which your excellency will observe, that the amount due by your excellency is thirty-eight lacks thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety rupees, two annas, and half a pice.

In order that your excellency may thoroughly comprehend the enclosed account, I beg leave to state to you the principles upon which it is framed;—the largest number of troops of different descriptions, which, according to the 7th article of the treaty, is to be maintained in Oude at the expence of the company, is thirteen thousand men: and if at any time there be an excess to that number, the expence of such excess is to be defrayed by your excellency. In the month of November, 1798, the force in Oude, in consequence of the threatened invasion of Zemaun Shah, was considerably augmented above the greatest number defined; part of the excess was in a few months withdrawn, and a portion was necessarily detained for the protection of your excellency's dominions.

The expence of 13,000 men, with the necessary equipments of ordnance, &c. being set apart as a charge to be borne by the company, the expence attending the excess of troops above that number, with their necessary equipments, is charged to your excellency, every corps for the actual period it was serving in Oude.

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The corps for which the charges are made, are exclusive of the additional troops recently arrived for the protection of Oude; and as the expence is calculated up to the end of March, 1801, the cause of the difference between the present statement and the estimate which I formerly furnished to your excellency, will be obvious to your excellency's comprehension.

Having thus furnished your excellency with the statement of the arrears due by your excellency to the company, and explained the principles upon which it has been prepared, I now, in conformity to the orders which I have received, call upon your excellency, in the name of his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, governor-general, for the immediate payment of the money.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

A true copy.
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Statement of the extra expence incurred by the honourable company subsequent to the 1st of November, 1798, on account of the maintenance of the troops in Oude, in excess to the number of 13,000 men.

The largest number of troops to be maintained in Oude, at the expence of the company, according to the 7th article of the treaty, is 13,000 men. This number is comprehended in the following description of troops:

	Men.
Four companies of artillery -	368
Eleven companies of Lascars -	825
Two regiments of native cavalry -	1,002
One regt. of European infantry -	1,274
Five regiments of native infantry -	10,420
	13,889

Extra for which the vizier is chargeable:

	Rupees.		
One regiment of European infantry, from the 1st of November, 1798, to the end of October, 1799 - - -	6,97,416	0	0
One company of artillery, 1st November, 1798, to the end of October, 1799 - - -	88,897	11	3
One regiment of native cavalry, from 1st Nov. 1798, to the end of October, 1799 - - -	3,61,668	3	0
One regiment native infantry, from 1st November, 1798, to 15th March, 1799	2,38,683	0	0
One regiment of native infantry, from the 1st November, 1798, to the 31st May, 1799 - -	3,71,284	0	0
One regiment European dragoons, from 1st November, 1798, to the 31st March, 1801, at 5,61,023. 10. 9. *per annum*, is for two years and five months - -	13,55,807	10	9½
The Hindoostanee regiment, from 1st November, 1798, to the 31st March, 1801, at 1,86,060. 9. *per annum*, is for two years and five months - -	4,49,646	5	9
Extra bullocks, from 1st of November, 1798, to 31st October, 1799 - -	1,10,555	3	0
Benjarree bullocks, from 1st November, 1798, to the 31st March, 1801 -	1,39,632	0	0
	38,13,590	2	0½

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

A true copy.
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Copy.
To the Vizier.

Written the 5th of April, 1801,

I have had the honour to receive your excellency's letter (recapitulating that received 14th March). The general spirit and tenor of this communication from your excellency have excited my serious concern; your excellency's conduct on this important occasion has been as unexpected as it has been evidently incompatible with your approved character for wisdom, prudence, and attachment to the company. The magnitude of the questions discussed in my last address to your excellency, the alarming facts

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facts submitted to your observation, and the necessary conclusions deduced from those facts, and from your own reiterated declarations, might have been expected to have engaged your excellency's deliberate and sincere attention, and to have induced you to enter into the subject of my propositions with a spirit of candour and justice. With what sentiments, then, must my mind be affected when I perceive that your excellency has met my anxious endeavour to avert the evils now menacing your dominions, not by an open and distinct consideration of the alternative proposed to you, but by a studious suppression of the most material facts of the case; by an erroneous representation of the only argument which you have noticed, and by an evident design to evade the irresistible inference resulting from your excellency's former communications both with colonel Scott and with me? Deeply lamenting the temper and disposition of mind in which your excellency appears to have entered into this most arduous discussion, my most painful regret has been occasioned by the conclusion of your excellency's letter, in which you have peremptorily rejected, without qualification, both the propositions which I had submitted to your choice, for the preservation of the combined interests of the company and of your excellency in the province of Oude.

The unhappy counsels which have induced your excellency to adopt this precipitate and inconsiderate measure leave me no alternative but that of becoming an inactive spectator of the ruin of your excellency's and of the honourable company's interests in the province of Oude, or of resorting to the most decisive steps for the purpose of averting those evils which must inevitably flow from your excellency's adherence to your apparent determination of rejecting both the propositions which I have submitted to your consideration.

In my last letter to your excellency, I reviewed the embarrassed situation of your affairs, and the distressed condition of your country; and I expressed my unalterable conviction, that no effectual security against the ruin of the general interests of the province of Oude could be provided, otherwise than by the adoption of the first plan proposed for your excellency's consideration.

I further informed your excellency, that if you should unfortunately be persuaded to reject that salutary and advantageous proposal, the funds for the payment of the subsidy must be placed, without a moment of delay, beyond the hazard of failure; and I concluded by declaring to your excellency my determination to adhere with firmness to the tenor of that letter, as containing principles from which the British government never could depart.

I lament that the facts and conclusions detailed in that letter should not have convinced your excellency that my determination was the result of the most mature reflection, arising from a deliberate and dispassionate conviction of an insuperable necessity, and confirmed by your excellency's own representations, and by the progressive experience of every hour; and, consequently, that a decision formed with such deliberation, founded on such principles, and directed to such objects, would not be relinquished with levity or precipitation.

Your excellency has not controverted one of the facts or principles upon which that determination was founded. Recent events have enforced the spirit of both; and have manifested that the issue of these propositions must ultimately involve the fate of your fertile but decaying dominions, the security of the company's provinces, and the happiness of a numerous and industrious, but suffering people.—Intrusted with the charge of such extensive interests, I am resolved never to recede from any measure evidently demanded by the exigency of my arduous duty.

I therefore now declare to your excellency, in the most explicit terms, that I consider it to be my positive duty to resort to any extremity rather than to suffer the further progress of that ruin to which the interests of your excellency and the honourable company are exposed, by the continued operation of the evils and abuses actually existing in the civil and military administration of the province of Oude.

With this view I have repeated my former instructions to lieutenant-colonel Scott, and I have directed him again to offer the two propositions contained in my last letter to your excellency's most serious consideration.

I trust that your excellency, in your answer to this letter, will signify your acquiescence in one or other of the propositions submitted to you; and I entertain a confident hope of having the satisfaction

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faction to learn by your next dispatch that the necessary arrangements have actually been commenced, if not concluded, for carrying into effect that proposition which may be most acceptable to you. I have judged it expedient to introduce these general observations at the commencement of this letter for the purpose of impressing your excellency with a solemn conviction of the importance of the occasion, and with a just sense of my fixed and unalterable resolution to apply an effectual remedy, without delay, to the existing abuses in the province of Oude.

I now proceed to reply more particularly to the statements contained in your excellency's letter, of the ; the manner in which your excellency has combined the several extracts which you have been pleased to quote from my correspondence, and from the letters of sir Alured Clarke and of lieutenant-colonel Scott, together with the inference which you draw from those papers, would warrant an apprehension that the substance and spirit of all your excellency's late communications to lieutenant-colonel Scott, relative to the failure of your resources, had entirely escaped your memory. Your excellency has hitherto described your embarrassments to have arisen not merely from the charge of that part of your excellency's troops which you have thought fit to continue in your service, but principally from the defective state of the collections, and from the ruinous condition of the country. Independently of your excellency's repeated acknowledgment of the decline of your resources and revenues, and of the evils and abuses which pervade every branch of the administration, your excellency, in your letter to lieutenant-colonel Scott, of the 29th, (adverting to the means of providing funds for the payments of the subsidiary force) has distinctly stated that your apprehension of the failure of the necessary funds arose not from the continued charge of your own useless and dangerous troops, (the immediate reduction of which was obstructed solely by your excellency's intervention) but from the precarious state of the collections. I here transcribe your excellency's expressions from that letter:

"The state of the collections of the "country is not unknown to you; you "know with what difficulties and exer- "tions they are realized; and hence "I frequently feel a great degree of "solicitude and apprehension, knowing "that occasions of exigency often sud- "denly present themselves, lest if I "should fail at a season of exigency in "making the necessary provision, my "responsibility should be impeached; "I therefore wrote to you that until "I was secure of resources to answer "the demands, I could not become "responsible. Accordingly, Jye Sookh "Roy has been directed to prepare a "statement of the condition of the "country (with respect to its resources); "you shall be informed when it is ready, "and you can then come and inspect it, "and in concert devise resources for the "additional demands, according to the "actual assets." Again in the same letter your excellency states, "I am con- "stantly in fear and apprehension, lest on "account of the want of resources to "supply all these heavy expences, any "delay should occur in the liquidation "of the kists, and my good faith be "consequently impeached." By this just and candid declaration, your excellency has directly admitted the notorious and undeniable fact, that the apprehended failure of your resources is to be ascribed to the precarious realization of your revenues, and to the declining assets of the country. This declaration on the part of your excellency is a clear admission that the security of the united interests of your excellency and the honourable company, in providing for the defence of your excellency's territories, is exposed to imminent hazard.

Your excellency, however, in the letter to which I now reply, appears to have lost sight of the facts thus explicitly avowed; and, entirely omitting all reference to the declining state of the collections, and to the abusive administration of the government of Oude, you now seem disposed to rest your complaint solely on the charges of that remaining portion of your troops, whose dismission from your service has been delayed exclusively by your own unfortunate and erroneous policy, in direct opposition to my advice.

I admit, with real concern, that your excellency's embarrassments are greatly aggravated by your determination to retain in your service a considerable proportion of those licentious and disorderly troops, whose disaffection has been proved in every hour of trial, and whose turbulent spirit has repeatedly violated the peace

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peace of the country, and endangered your authority, and your life.

It is, however, a source of great satisfaction to me to reflect, that the removal of this cause of embarrassment is within your excellency's own power; and I have directed the resident to take the most effectual means of affording immediate relief in this respect, by accelerating the dismission of the remainder of your excellency's troops. I have no doubt that whatever accidental counteraction or difficulty may have occurred to prevent the resident's success in completing the proposed reduction of your excellency's troops, will now be altogether removed, and that your excellency will henceforth unite cordially and zealously with lieutenant-colonel Scott in the final and complete accomplishment of a measure, the delay of which your excellency now declares to be the principal, if not the sole, cause of your embarrassments. It is indeed evident, that the resources expected from the reduction of your troops cannot prove effectual while your excellency shall continue to delay the dismission of so large and expensive a part of your military establishments.

But I must recal to your excellency's recollection the fact which you have so emphatically acknowledged on former occasions, that the principal source of all your difficulties is to be found in the state of the country. I have repeatedly represented to your excellency the effects of the ruinous expedient of anticipating the collections; the destructive practice of realizing them by force of arms, the annual diminution of the jumma of the country, the precarious tenure by which the aumils and farmers hold their possessions, the misery of the lower classes of the people, absolutely excluded from the protection of the government, and the utter insecurity of life and property throughout the province of Oude.

Your excellency has not only admitted the existence of these inveterate evils, but has solicited the aid and interference of the British government, as the only mode of effectual remedy.

The transactions of every day in your excellency's dominions furnish additional proof that these evils augment to such an alarming degree as must speedily impair the resources of the state, and must frustrate all your excellency's efforts to fulfil your engagements with the British government.

Your excellency has recently seen, within a few miles of your capital, an aumil employing the military force under his command to seize a number of Zemindars, who, with their families and the inhabitants, have deserted the villages which the aumil proposed to destroy by fire.

If such violent means of extorting the revenues are employed under the walls of your excellency's palace, what must be the condition of your more remote subjects? From such a system the general desolation of the country must rapidly ensue; and while the revenue and population of the districts are failing in every direction, on what foundation rests the security for the payment of the subsidy to the company?

An immediate alteration in the system of management affords the only hope of providing either for the security of the company's military funds, or for any other interest involved in the fate of Oude.

The necessity of such a change your excellency has repeatedly admitted, and you have accompanied that admission by an acknowledgment of your utter inability to carry into effect this indispensable reform. If any other proof were required of your excellency's inability to introduce such an effectual reform, that proof is to be found in the progressive and hourly aggravation of all the inveterate evils and abuses of the former government, notwithstanding the solicitude which your excellency has upon all occasions professed for the attainment of an improved system of administration.

Under these circumstances, to introduce a wise and lenient system of administration, to diffuse happiness and prosperity among your subjects, to restore the vigour of your resources, and to provide for the internal and external security and tranquillity of the country, what means remain but the substitution of the company's management in place of abuses which your excellency's hands cannot controul.

It would be vain and fruitless to attempt this arduous task by partial interference, or by imperfect modifications of a system of which every principle is founded in error and impolicy, and every instrument tainted with injustice and corruption.

After long and mature consideration, I offer to your excellency a renewal of my former

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former declaration, " that the province of " Oude cannot otherwise be preserved " than by the gradual and regular operation " of a system of administration founded on " principles of substantial justice and of " comprehensive policy, and enforced by " all the power and energy of the British " government."

The complete introduction of the British athority and management in the civil as well as military administration of the whole province of Oude would evidently combine more advantages to every party interested in the prosperity of that country than could be obtained by any other arrangement. By the stipulations which form a part of the first of the two propositions offered to your excellency's acceptance, your excellency would be relieved from the cares and hazards of a situation to which you have declared yourself to be unequal.

Effectual provision would be made for your comfort, affluence, and dignity, and for the situation of your family; the sons of your deceased father, the widow of your late brother, and his reputed children, would be maintained from the resources of the state; the existing pensions and jaghires would be continued to the persons now entitled to those provisions; your excellency would be exonerated from a heavy but just burthen, the debts of your predecessor.

The happiness of your subjects and prosperity of your country would be established on a durable basis; the hazard of failure in the resources of the country, and the danger of internal commotion, and of external attack, would no longer excite alarm; but whatever may be your excellency's sentiments with respect to the first proposition, the right of the company to demand a cession of territory, adequate to the security of the funds necessary for defraying the expence of our defensive engagements with your excellency, is indisputable.

For the purpose of affording to your excellency a more distinct view of the company's right to demand a cession of territory, I shall here state some of the leading principles on which that right is founded. The evils and abuses of the existing system of administration have gradually impaired the resources of the state, and these causes of decay in the revenue of the country must continue to operate with increased and accelerated effect, and ultimately must disable your excellency from fulfilling your pecuniary engagements with the company.

This argument is sufficiently proved by the actual state of the country and government.

In your last letter your excellency has indeed omitted your accustomed complaints of the state of the country and government; but your excellency's repeated declarations to lieutenant-colonel Scott, and to me, respecting the confused condition of your affairs, and the distress and decline of the country, added to the notoriety of the fact, justify a serious apprehension of the approaching failure of those resources on which the security for the payment of the subsidy must depend.

The punctuality of your excellency's present payments neither diminishes these apprehensions, nor, in any degree, affects the rights of the company to a satisfactory security against the operation of evils, of which the existence is evident and the effect certain; to refrain from demanding adequate security until the resources of the country shall actually have failed, would be to defeat all expectation of attaining the security to which the company is entitled.

The resources which had been found inadequate to the regular payment of the subsidy, must prove still more insufficient to support the additional burthen of a heavy arrear. Your excellency, indeed, has pledged your private resources in addition to the resources of the state, for the payment of the arrears of subsidy; but the extent of your private resources is uncertain, and while that species of security, from its nature must be fluctuating and precarious, it must also depend on the resources of the country, and consequently must be affected by the same causes which produce a failure in the payment of the subsidy. Neither the letter nor the spirit of the existing treaty could justify the British goverment in delaying the demand of satisfactory security to a period of time when such a demand must prove altogether nugatory; the intention of the contracting parties could not have been to pledge their faith to an impracticable and fruitless stipulation. At the time when the treaty was concluded, your excellency considered yourself to be bound to secure the company against the evil effects of a failure of the payment of the subsidy; your excellency's accession to the musnud afforded a strong hope that your

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your prudence and exertions would improve the resources of the country to a degree amply sufficient to secure the payment of the subsidy against any hazard of failure.

The disappointment of those hopes cannot exonerate your excellency from a responsibility which the altered state of circumstances has rendered more urgent. The intention of the British government could not have been to confine its claim of security to a period of time when the resources of the country should be inadequate to the payment of the subsidy, and to relinquish that claim when the approaching failure of those resources should hazard the irretrievable loss of that important branch of the company's revenue. This right of demanding satisfactory security is not confined to the extent of the established sum of seventy-six lacks of rupees. It is equally applicable to the funds necessary for defraying the expences of the additional force. The necessity of stationing the additional force in Oude has been proved already, and the consequent rights of the company under the existing treaty, arise from that necessity; entertaining these sentiments, and having satisfied my judgment of the justice and necessity of the measures founded upon them, I was deeply concerned to read the unqualified peremptory expressions by which your excellency has signified your absolute rejection of both my propositions and especially of the first. Your excellency will be pleased to recollect that this proposition is founded upon your own deliberate and formal declaration, that you were utterly unable to administer the affairs of your goverment; that "your mind was utterly withdrawn from "the goverment of a people who were "neither pleased with you, nor you with "them; and with whose evil dispositions, "enmity, disobedience, and negligence, "you were completely disgusted."—The first proposition might seem to be acceptable to a prince who had declared his determined resolution to abandon the cares and hazards of public life, to descend from the musnud, and to return to a private station.

Your excellency must expect me to express some degree of surprise, that, under a manifest and encreasing aggravation of all those circumstances of vexation and difficulty, of embarrassed resources, of internal discord, of popular discontent and disaffection, your excellency should now decline to enter into any discussion of your former resolution: and although you originally solicited my attention to your desire of resigning the exercise the government, at a moment when your abdication was entirely unexpected by me, that you should now reject every possible modification of your own suggestion, peremtorily declaring that your "consent to the first "proposition is altogether impracti-"cable."

I have already adverted to the inference which your excellency has drawn from the punctuality of your payments, "that the necessity of territorial security "is wholly precluded." Your excellency must have observed that my solicitude is directed to future events, and to the necessary and inevitable consequences of the distressed condition of the country, and of the encreasing defalcation of the public resources. That your excellency will continue to discharge with punctuality the current kists of subsidy as long as you can derive sums for the payment of them, from the resources of your country, I am fully convinced; but under the ruinous system of the existing administration, under the operation of the evils, abuses, and oppressions, which prevail throughout your country, on what security does your excellency rely for the permanence of those resources from which alone your excellency is now enabled to fulfill your pecuniary engagements with the company? Your excellency has virtually destroyed the force of any argument founded on the punctuality of your past payments, by admitting the ruinous state of the country, by acknowledging your apprehension of an impending failure of your resources, and by declaring your own incompetency to remove the causes of these evils.

Your excellency in your last letter, is pleased to state "that you expect to de-"rive ample profits from bringing into "a flourishing condition this country "which has so long been in a state of "waste and ruin."

From an early period after your excellency's accession to the musnud, down to this day, your excellency has never ceased to complain of the disorders and confusion existing in your dominions. Hitherto no effort has been made on your part to improve the system of your civil administration, or to avert the evils and dangers of which you have expressed your apprehension,

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hension, and of which you have repeatedly experienced the effects. It has always been evident to me, that those mischiefs were insurmountable by any exertion of your excellency's power. Under a similar impression your excellency has deliberately avowed your despair of introducing any effectual reform into the system of your administration; but now, under the pressure of accumulated embarrassments, without any increase of power, without any additional means of acting, without any change of principle or practice, your excellency suddenly announces an expectation of ample profits, by bringing the country into a flourishing condition. Can your excellency then reasonably hope to induce me, by this unsupported assertion, to rest the interests of the company in the province of Oude, on a foundation so precarious and insecure as the expectation of an improvement, obstructed by the whole system of your government, and by every relative circumstance in the state of your affairs? Your excellency asserts, that your expectation of ample profits from the country will be entirely "cut off," and that a heavy loss will accrue to your excellency from what you have termed a separation of your territory. Would it then be a separation of your territory to place a portion of your dominions in the hands of those with whose interest your own are indissolubly united? Whose justice placed you upon the musnud, and whose power now supports you in that exalted station? Would it be a separation of territory, and a heavy loss of profit to your excellency, to consent to an arrangement, under which the wise and benevolent administration of the honourable company would call forth all the resources of a ceded country, and would apply them to the defence of your remaining dominions, while the happiness and prosperity of the people would be effectually secured?

A territorial cession would meet your excellency's explicit desire, contained in the following extract from your excellency's letter to colonel Scott, of the 29th of Jemaudy Oussannee.

"Let assets be pointed out and fixed "once for all, for the realization of "what it is intended to demand, so that "henceforth all cause of anxiety upon that "head may be removed for ever, and no "questions of increase, nor any alter-"cation ever after arise; for these re-"peated altercations are productive of "anxiety and vexation."

Your excellency has anticipated in these words a powerful argument in favour of a territorial grant. By this measure the assets for the realization of what it is intended to demand will undoubtedly be fixed once for all; henceforward all cause of anxiety on that head will be effectually removed, and no question, nor any altercation, can arise.

The tract of territory proposed to be ceded, from the circumstances of its situation, will form a barrier against the attempts of any external enemies to disturb the tranquillity of your excellency's remaining possessions, while the improved and flourishing state of the country under the British administration will relieve your excellency from all apprehension of the turbulence and disaffection of the Zemindars in that quarter.

As the districts to be ceded will be taken at the amount of their actual jumma, your excellency's finances, so far from suffering by the proposed commutation, would benefit in proportion to the amount by which the actual collections from those districts are inferior to their present jumma.

With regard to the expectations which your excellency may entertain of increasing the produce of those districts, your excellency is aware that the jumma of a considerable portion of them is already fixed at as high a rate as can be expected, and that the collections have been secured solely by the ability and exertions of Almas Ally Khan. The infirmities of old age and sickness have induced him to become desirous of relinquishing that charge, and whenever your excellency shall commit those districts to other sumils you must expect a diminution in the amount of the collections.

With regard to the jumma of the remaining districts no hopes can be reasonably entertained that it can be raised to the standard which it originally bore when those districts passed into the possession of your excellency's family, unless the introduction of the wise and equitable administration of the British government should afford such a prospect.

In addition to these arguments, it may be observed that the honour and dignity of your excellency's government will not, in any degree, be compromised by this arrangement, as the territory proposed to be ceded was added to the possessions of your excel-

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excellency by the aid of the British arms, and was not the original possession of your excellency's ancestors.

Your excellency has lately beheld, in the conduct of his highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, an example of the beneficial commutation of pecuniary payments of subsidy for a territorial cession, although the hazard of failure in his highness's territorial resources bore no proportion to the dangers which menace the most alarming defalcation in those of your excellency's country; yet his highness wisely considered, that by securing the funds for the payment of the subsidiary force beyond the hazard of failure, he provided the most effectual security for the protection and prosperity of his dominions, under circumstances of infinitely greater urgency, and of more confirmed necessity. I trust that your excellency will not neglect to to profit by this salutary example.

I have thus stated to your excellency the benefits and objects of each of the two propositions submitted to you. I have endeavoured to demonstrate to your excellency the superior security and advantages offered by the first proposition to your excellency, to your family, and to your people. I have explained the right of the honourable company to require effectual and satisfactory security for the payment of subsidy against all future hazard of failure; and I have proved that no other security can be effectual or satisfactory than an absolute and perfect assignment of territory; and, therefore, that if your excellency should unfortunately persist in declining the first proposition, the second will become unavoidable. I now repeat my anxious hope that your excellency will not refuse the benefits offered to your acceptance by the advantageous and honourable provision of the first proposition; at the same time it is my duty again to declare to your excellency, that, if you should unhappily be induced to persist in your rejection of that salutary arrangement, it is my unalterable resolution never to recede from the just and indispensable demand of territorial security. I shall, accordingly, wait with the utmost anxiety to hear from lieutenant-colonel Scott that your excellency has accepted one or other of the propositions.

I am much gratified to be informed by your excellency, that you are prepared to discharge the large arrears due on account of the additional troops serving in the province of Oude. Lieutenant-colonel Scott has received my directions to present the account to your excellency, and as the charges therein stated have been actually incurred, for a considerable period of time, in the necessary defence of your excellency's dominions, I trust that your excellency will defray the amount without delay.

It is necessary, on this occasion, to communicate to your excellency my decided opinion, that a proportion of the exses attending the embassy of captain Malcolm and of Mehedy Ally Khan into Persia, is justly chargeable to your excellency's account. The primary object of both these embassies was the security of your excellency's dominions, by averting the long threatened invasion of Zemaun Shah.

Mehedy Ally Khan was actually essential in exciting the government of Persia to aid Mahmood Shah in the recovery of his possessions, and Zemaun Shah has, in consequence, been diverted from carrying into effect those designs against your excellency's possessions, which have recently been disclosed by the papers found in the palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

Captain Malcolm has been employed in negotiating an arrangement at the court of Persia, calculated to prevent any return of the same danger to your excellency's dominions. The amount of these charges shall be hereafter stated to your excellency. Your excellency will admit the obligation upon you to discharge a proportion of the expences incurred for the express purpose for averting from you excellency's territories the dangers of a formidable invasion. But, in the event of your excellency's acceptance of the first proposition, I shall be ready so take into consideration an equitable modification of the just demands of the company upon you, as well on accounnt of the arrears of subsidy for the additional force serving in Oude, as on account of the charges of both embassies to Persia; these demands, in the case supposed, may admit of considerable abatement.

Your excellency signifies, "That it is "equally a subject of astonishment and "concern to you, that, whereas under "the former government, the payment to "the kists, though so much smaller in "amount than the present, was kept constantly in arrear, and the jumma of "the country diminishing yearly, and "yet not such propositions (meaning the "territorial cession) were brought forward, they should be agitated under "your

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"your excellency's government, notwithstanding the punctuality of your payments." But the long delay which has occurred in making the requisition of a territorial security, is an evident proof that the British government was not disposed to make it until it became indispensably necessary. It has never been denied that the same evils, now the subject of complaint, have existed for a long course of years in the province of Oude. In proportion to the extent and continuance of the operation of such causes of ruin, their effect is more to be apprehended, and the necessity of a remedy is become more urgent and indispensable. Your excellency's peculiar friendship and attachment to the company might be expected to render you peculiarly interested in facilitating the success of this necessary arrangement. These considerations have contributed to confirm my determination to effectuate the completion of the affairs of Oude, while your excellency is seated on the musnud; for, while I am convinced that these salutary measures may derive great advantage from your excellency's co-operation, I am equally satisfied that they will tend to secure your own happiness and the prosperity of the country; I am sincerely anxious for the attainment of both objects; but the prosperity of the people of Oude must be the invariable object of your excellency's solicitude, and of the company's care.

With regard to your excellency's proposal of transmitting a detailed reply to my former letter, I beg leave to inform your excellency, that any detailed reply, either to that letter or to this, appears to me unnecessary; confidently expecting that your excellency will afford the most acceptable and indisputable testimony which you can furnish, of your real attachment to the country, as well as of your wisdom and prudence, and of your regard for the interest of your family and of your people, by dispatching, in reply to this friendly remonstrance, a letter containing your excellency's unequivocal acceptance of one or other of the propositions which have been proposed to you.

At all events, lieut-colonel Scott has received full powers to act in any exigency, without further reference to me. I rely, however, on your excellency, to unite cordially with colonel Scott, in a final and satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties, according to the tenor of one or other of the propositions submitted to your consideration.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Pers. Sec. to Government.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Par. 1. By this dispatch you will receive, from the Persian translator to the government, the letter from his excellency the most noble the governor-general, of which I transmitted to you an English copy in my private address of the 5th instant.

2. His lordship directs me to state to you, that his lordship's sentiments are so fully detailed, and the measures which his lordship had determined to pursue with respect to his excellency the vizier, are so fully explained in that letter that his lordship does not think it necessary that you should suspend the delivery of it until you shall be furnished with specific instructions for the regulation of your conduct.

3. His lordship directs, therefore, that you will take the earliest opportunity of delivering his lordship's letter, and that until your receipt of his lordship's specific instructions, you will regulate your negotiation with his excellency the vizier by the spirit and intent of his lordship's letter. Those instructions will be transmitted to you in the course of a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.
Secretary to Government.

Copy.

To the resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Par. 1. I have received your several letters noted in the margin, and the Persian translator has laid before me a translation of the letter from his excellency the vizier, in reply to mine to his excellency of the 22d January.

2. The temper and disposition of mind in which his excellency appears to have entered into the discussion of the important subjects of my lettter to his excellency of the 22d January, and the general spirit and tenor of his reply to that letter, have excited my serious concern. His excellency's conduct on this occasion has been as unexpected as it has been evidently incompatible with the dignity of his station, with the interests of his government

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government and people, and with the gratitude due from him to the company.

3. The magnitude of the questions discussed in my letter to his excellency, the alarming facts submitted to his observation, and the necessary conclusion deduced from those facts, as well as from his excellency's reiterated declarations, might have been expected to engage his excellency's deliberate and sincere attention, and to have induced him to enter into the subject of my propositions with a spirit of candour and justice.

4. But his excellency has met my anxious endeavours to avert the evils now menacing his dominions, not by an open and distinct consideration of the alternative proposed to him, but by a studious suppression of the most material facts of the case, by an erroneous representation of the only argument which he has noticed, and by an evident design to evade the irresistible inference resulting from all the former communications which have passed with his excellency since the commencement of my administration.

5. The artful and uncandid manner in which his excellency has combined the several extracts which he has quoted from my correspondence, and from your letters and those of sir Alured Clarke, together with the inference which his excellency attempts to draw from those papers, manifests a design, on the part of his excellency, to evade the substance and spirit of all his communications to you, relative to the failure of his resources.

6. His excellency has totally suppressed all reference to the acknowledgment which he has repeatedly and explicitly made, particularly in his letter to you of the 29th Jemaundy Fossang 1215, of the defective state of the collections, of the ruinous condition of the country, and of the evils and abuses which pervade every branch of the administration of Oude. His excellency now confines his complaint solely to the pressure of the charges arising from the continuance of that remaining portion of his own troops whose dismission from his service have been delayed exclusively by his own unfortunate and erroneous policy, in direct opposition to my advice, and to your assiduous representations.

7. His excellency's embarrassments must certainly be aggravated, in a high degree, by his determination to retain in his service so considerable a portion of those licentious and disorderly troops whose disaffection has been proved in the very hour of trial, and whose turbulent spirit has repeatedly violated the peace of his country, defied his authority, and endangered his life.

8. It is, however, a source of satisfaction to me to reflect, that the removal of this cause of embarrassment is within his excellency's own power. His excellency's assertion, that his embarrassments have arisen from the charges of that part of his own troops which he has continued in his service, will enable you to renew, with peculiar advantage, your recommendation to his excellency to dismiss those troops without further delay; and I accordingly direct you to urge his excellency with the utmost earnestness, assiduity, and perseverance, to carry into immediate effect this important and indispensable measure.

9. You will, however, be careful to avoid any argument, or any proceeding, which might induce his excellency to construe your earnestness upon this point into an admission of the truth of his excellency's assertion respecting the sole cause of his embarrassments; nor will you encourage any expectation in his excellency's mind that my public duty can permit me to rest satisfied with his excellency's adoption of my advice in the single instance of disbanding the remainder of his disorderly troops, while all the complicated evils resulting from the vicious system of the civil administration of his government shall continue in full operation.

10. The facts and conclusions detailed in my last letter to his excellency ought to have convinced him that my determination, as expressed in that letter, was the result of the most mature reflection, arising from a deliberate and dispassionate conviction of the existence of an insuperable necessity, and confirmed by his excellency's representations, and by the progressive experience of every hour. A decision formed with such deliberation, founded on such principles, and directed to such objects, cannot be relinquished with levity or precipitation.

11. His excellency has not controverted one of the facts or principles on which the determination was founded. Recent events have enforced the spirit of both, and have manifested that the issue of all the propositions which I submitted to his excellency's acceptance, in my letter of the 22d January, must ultimately

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mately involve the fate of his excellency's fertile, but declining dominions, the security of the company's contiguous provinces, and the happiness of a numerous and industrious, but suffering people.

12. Intrusted with the charge of such extensive interests, I am resolved never to recede from any measure evidently demanded by the exigency of my arduous duty; and I consider it to be my positive duty to resort to any extremity rather than to suffer the further progress of that ruin to which the interests of his excellency and of the honourable company are exposed by the abuses actually existing in the civil and military administration of the province of Oude.

13. His excellency has not only admitted the existence of these evils, but has solicited the direct aid and interference of the British government, as the only mode of effectual remedy.

14. The transactions of every day within his excellency's dominions, furnish additional proof that these evils augment to such an alarming degree as must speedily impair the resources of the state, and must frustrate all his excellency's efforts to fulfil his engagements to the British government. The violent measures recently adopted by one of his excellency's aumils, in the neighbourhood of Lucknow, for the purpose of extorting the revenue, exhibit a forcible example of the oppressions which pervade his excellency's dominions, and which are probably aggravated in proportion to the distance from the seat of government.

15. An immediate alteration in the system of management affords the only hope of providing either for the security of the company's military funds, or for any other interest implicated in the destiny of Oude.

16. The necessity of such a change his excellency has repeatedly admitted; he has accompanied that admission by an acknowledgment of his own utter inability to carry into effect this indispensable reform.

17. Under these circumstances, to introduce a wise and lenient system of administration, to diffuse happiness and prosperity among the inhabitants of his excellency's dominions, to restore the vigour of the public resources, and to provide for the internal and external security and tranquillity of the country, no course now remains but the direct substitution of the company's management in place of abuses which no exertion of his excellency's power can enable him to control.

18. It would be vain and fruitless to attempt this arduous task by partial interference, or by imperfect modifications, of a system of which every principle is founded in error and impolicy, and every instrument tainted with injustice and corruption.

19. The experience of every hour has served to confirm the truth of my former declaration, "that the province of "Oude cannot otherwise be preserved "than by the gradual and regular opera-"tion of a system of administration, "founded on principles of substantial "justice and of comprehensive policy, "and enforced by all the power and "energy of the British government."

20. The complete introduction of the British authority and management in the civil as well as the military administration of the whole province of Oude, would evidently combine more advantages to every party interested in the prosperity of that country than could be attained by any other arrangement.

21. By the stipulations which form a part of the first of the two propositions offered to his excellency's acceptance, his excellency would be relieved from the cares and hazard of a situation to which he has declared himself unequal, effectual provision would be made for his excellency's comfort, affluence, and dignity, and for the situation of his family.

22. The stipends of the familes of Sujah Dowlah, and Asoph ul Dowlah, and the existing pensions and jaghires of persons now entitled to those provisions, would be continued and secured, and his excellency would be relieved from the heavy, but just burthen of the debts of his predecessor.

23. The happiness of his subjects, and the prosperity of the country, would be established on a durable basis; the hazard of failure in the resources of the country, and the danger of internal commotion, and of external attack, would be effectually precluded.

24. Under the second proposition, although his excellency would be effectually secured against the attempts of any external enemies to disturb the tranquillity of his possessions, he would still be exposed to all the hazards of internal discord and popular disaffection; and although the dangers which now menance a failure

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a failure in the payment of the subsidy would be effectually precluded, the evils, abuses, and oppressions, of the civil administration would continue to operate with considerable violence in the territory remaining in his excellency's hands.

25. The foregoing considerations have determined me to make another effort to obtain his excellency's consent to the terms of the first proposition.

26. If his excellency should persist in his rejection of that salutary arrangement, the same considerations must confirm my resolution to adhere to the just and indispensable demand of territorial security.

27. I accordingly direct you to avail yourself of the earliest opportunity to renew the negotiation intrusted to your charge by my instructions of the 22d January. The foregoing observations will suggest the requisite arguments for the support of the first proposition in preference to the second. You will therefore press this important point upon his excellency with the utmost degree of earnestness; and you will endeavour to obtain his excellency's consent to enter into a negotiation for the conclusion of a treaty upon the basis of that which you have already proposed to him, or with such modifications as you have been authorized to make, or as circumstances may appear to you to render advisable, without departing from the general tenor and spirit of my instructions upon that head. In discussing this subject it will be proper to remind his excellency, that the first proposition is founded on his own deliberate and formal declaration—that he was utterly unable to administer the affairs of his government —that "his mind was utterly withdrawn "from the government of a people who "where neither pleased with him, nor "he with them; and with whose "evil dispositions, enmity, disobe-"dience, and negligence, he was com-"pletely disgusted."

28. You will further express to his excellency my surprize, that under a manifest and increasing aggravation of all those circumstances of vexation and difficulty, of embarrassed resources, of internal discord, and of popular discontent and disaffection, which originally induced him to make a formal avowal of his own incapacity and disqualification, his excellency should now decline to enter into any discussion of his former resolution; and although he originally solicited my attention to his desire of resigning the exercise of the government, at a moment when his abdication was entirely unexpected by me, that he should now reject every possible modification of his own suggestion, peremptorily declaring, that his consent to the first proposition is altogether impracticable.

29. Should his excellency, however, persist in his absolute rejection of that proposition, it will then become your duty to impress on his excellency's mind the unavoidable necessity of his acquiescence in the second proposition, as founded upon the most indisputable principles of right and justice.

30. With the view to assist your judgment in stating to his excellency the right of the company to demand territorial security for the payment of subsidy, I shall here advert to some of the leading principles on which that right is founded.

31. The evils and abuses of the existing system of administration in Oude have gradually impaired the resources of the state, and these causes of decay in the revenues of the country must continue to operate with increased and accelerated effect, and ultimately must disable his excellency from fulfilling his pecuniary engagements with the company.

32. This argument is sufficiently proved by the actual state of the country and government; his excellency has, indeed, in his last letter omitted his accustomed complaints of the state of the country and government; but his repeated declarations to you and to me, respecting the confused condition of his affairs, and the distress and decline of his country, added to my positive knowledge, and to the public notoriety of the fact, justify a serious apprehension of the approaching failure in the resources on which the security for the payment of the subsidy must depend.

33. The punctuality of his excellency's present payments, on which his excellency founds a conclusion, that the necessity of a territorial cession is altogether precluded, neither diminishes the apprehension of his speedy failure, nor in any degree affects the right of the company to a satisfactory security against the operation of evils, of which the existence is evident, and the effect certain. It is evident, that to refrain from demanding adequate security, until the resources of the country shall actually have failed, would be to defeat all expectation

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tation of attaining the security to which the company is entitled. The resources which had been found inadequate to the regular payment of the subsidy must prove still more insufficient to support the additional burthen of a heavy arrear.

34. His excellency has indeed pledged his private resources, in addition to the resources of the state, for the payment of the arrears of his subsidy, but the extent of his excellency's private resources is uncertain, and while that species of security, from its nature, must be fluctuating and precarious, it must also depend on the resources of the country, and consequently must be affected by the same causes which produce a failure in the payment of subsidy.

35. Neither the letter nor the spirit of the existing treaty could justify the British government in delaying the demand of satisfactory security to a period of time when such a demand must prove altogether nugatory. The intention of the contracting parties could not have been to pledge their faith to an impracticable and fruitless stipulation. At the time when the treaty was concluded his excellency considered himself to be bound to secure the company against the evil effects of any possible failure in the payment of the subsidy.

36. On his excellency's accession to the musnud, a hope was entertained that his excellency would improve the resources of the country to a degree amply sufficient to secure the payment of the subsidy against any hazard of failure.

37. The disappointment of that hope cannot exonerate his excellency from a responsibility which the altered state of circumstances has rendered more urgent.

38. The intention of the British government could not have been to confine its claim of security to a period of time when the resources of the country should be inadequate to the payment of the subsidy, and to relinquish that claim when the approaching failure of the public resources should hazard the irretrievable loss of that important branch of the company's revenue.

39. This right of demanding security is not confined to the extent of seventy-six lacks, the amount of the former subsidy: it is equally applicable to the funds necessary for defraying the expences of the additional force. The necessity of stationing the additional force in Oude is indisputable, and the consequent rights of the company, under the existing treaty, arise from that necessity.

40. Whatever may be my confidence that his excellency will continue to discharge with punctuality the current kists of subsidy, while he can derive funds for the payment of them from the resources of his country, I cannot forget that the ruinous system of the existing administration, and the destructive operation of the evils, abuses, and oppressions which prevail throughout his country, deprive this excellency of all permanent security for the stability of those resources from which alone he now derives the means of fulfilling his pecuniary engagements with the company.

41. His excellency has virtually destroyed the force of any argument founded on the punctuality of his past payments, by admitting the ruinous state of his country, by acknowledging the apprehension of an impending failure of his resources, and by declaring his own incompetency to remove the causes of those evils.

42. With a view to evade a compliance with the proposition for a territorial security, his excellency has announced, in his letter to me, an expectation of deriving ample profits from bringing the country into a flourishing condition. From an early period after his excellency's accession to the musnud, down to this day, his excellency has never ceased to complain of the disorders and confusion existing in his dominions; but hitherto no effort has been made on his excellency's part to improve the system of his civil administration, or to avert the evils and dangers of which he has expressed his apprehension, and of which he has repeatedly experienced the effects. It has always been evident to me, that those mischiefs were insurmountable by any exertion of his excellency's power. Under a similiar impression his excellency has deliberately avowed his despair of introducing any effectual reform into the system of his administration: after such a course of experience, and after such plain and repeated confessions, under the pressure of accumulated embarrassments, without any increase of power, without any additional means of action, without any change of principle or practice, his excellency, at this moment, suddenly announces an expectation of ample profits, by bringing the country into a flourishing condition.

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condition. His excellency cannot reasonably hope to induce me, by this unsupported assertion, to rest the interests of the company in the province of Oude on a foundation so precarious and insecure as the expectation of an improvement obstructed by the whole system of his government, and by every relative circumstance in the state of his affairs.

43. His excelllency has further stated, that his expectation of ample profits from the country would be entirely cut off, and that a heavy loss would accrue to him from what he has termed a separation of his territory.

44. His excellency cannot justly apply this phrase to an arrangement which would place a portion of his territory in the hands of those with whose interests his own are indissolubly united, whose justice placed him on the musnud, and whose power now supports him in that exalted station. He cannot reasonably consider it as a separation of territory, and a heavy loss to him, to consent to an arrangement under which the wise and benevolent administration of the honourable company would call forth all the resources of the ceded country, and would apply them to the defence of his remaining dominions, while the happiness and prosperity of the people, subject to the company's government, would be effectually secured.

45. As the districts to be ceded will be taken at the amount of their actual jumma, his excellency's finances would be improved in proportion to the amount by which the actual collections from the districts are inferior to their present jumma.

46. You have demonstrated to his excellency, in your memorial of the 16th March, the advantages which his excellency would derive with respect to the defence and security of his dominions from the local position of the districts proposed to be ceded, and you have proved the fallacy of the illusory expectation professed to be entertained by his excellency, of increasing the produce of those districts under his own management.

47. In discussing this subject with his excellency, you will not fail to place the same arguments in the strongest point of view.

48. In your discussions with his excellency you will advert to the example of his highness the Nizam on a similar, though less urgent, occasion; and you will state to his excellency that, although the hazard of failure in the Nizam's territorial revenues bore no proportion to the dangers which menace the most alarming defalcation in the revenues of Oude, yet the Nizam wisely considered, that by securing the funds for the payment of the subsidiary force beyond the hazard of failure, under a territorial grant, his highness provided the most effectual security for the protection and prosperity of his dominions in the Deccan.

49. You will convey to the nawaub vizier my confident expectation, that under circumstances of infinitely greater urgency, and of more confirmed necessity, his excellency will not neglect to profit by this salutary example. In my reply to his excellency's last letter, which had already been transmitted to you by the Persian translator, I have entered into a detailed discussion of the preceding topics, and I have disclosed to his excellency my unalterable resolution never to recede from the demand of territorial security, if he should still persist in rejecting the terms of the first proposition.

50. Under this decided determination, any further reference to me from Oude is unnecessary; I therefore impower you to act under the instructions contained in this letter, without waiting for additional orders.

51. If, therefore, his excellency should persist in rejecting both propositions, you will inform him that any further remonstrance to me upon this subject will be unavailing:—that you are directed to insist upon the immediate cession of the territorial proposed to be transferred to the company; and that in the event of his excellency's refusal to issue the necessary orders for that purpose, you are authorized to direct the British troops to march for the purpose of establishing the authority of the British government within those districts.

52. I trust, however, that the arguments which I have addressed to his excellency, and which you will personally enforce, according to the tenor of this dispatch, will induce his excellency to conform to one of the two propositions submitted to his consideration, and that no necessity will occur of resorting to extremities for the security of the company's rights, and for the preservation of the combined interests of the two states in the province of Oude.

53. I was much gratified to be informed, by his excellency's last letter, that he is prepared to discharge the arrears due

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on account of the additional troops serving in the province of Oude. You have already been furnished with the documents necessary to enable you to prepare a statement of those arrears, and you have received the communication of my orders to require his excellency's immediate discharge of the amount.

54. It is my decided opinion, that a proportion of the expences attending the embassy of captain Malcolm, and Mehedy Ally Khan into Persia, is justly chargeable to his excellency's account. The primary object of both those embassies was the security of his excellency's dominions, by averting the long-threatened invasion of Zemaun Shah.

55. Mehedy Ally Khan was dispatched to Persia for that purpose by the government of Bombay, 1798, and was actually successful in exciting the government of Persia to aid the prince Mahmood Shah in the recovery of his possessions; and Zemaun Shah, was in consequence, diverted from carrying into effect those designs against his excellency's possessions in Oude, which have recently been disclosed by the papers found in the palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

56. Captain Malcolm has been employed in negotiating an arrangement at the court of Persia calculated to prevent any return of the same danger to his excellency's dominions. His excellency cannot justly dispute the obligation to discharge a proportion of the expences incurred for the express purpose of averting from his territories the danger of a formidable invasion.

57. You will hereafter be furnished with a statement of those charges; in the mean time I desire that you will communicate to his excellency my intention of making this demand.

58. You will however inform his excellency, that in the event of his acceptance of the first proposition I shall be ready to take into consideration an equitable modification of the just demand of the company upon him, as well as on acccount of the arrears of subsidy for the additional force serving in Oude, as on account of the charges of both embassies to Persia; and that these demands (in the case supposed) may admit of considerable abatement.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
28th April, 1801.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c, &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,—Par. 1. I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that, on the 20th instant, I presented to the vizier the letter from your lordship to his excellency, transmitted to me in the Persian translator's dispatch of the 9th instant.

2. In delivering your lordship's letter I merely confined myself to recommending the important subjects discussed in it to his excellency's most serious and dispassionate reflection, and to the expression of my hopes that his excellency would speedily communicate to me his choice of one of the two propositions again offered for his excellency's acceptance.

3. A slight indisposition with which the vizier was affected, and the intervention of the celebration of the Ede, prevented me from requiring another private conference with his excellency until the 26th instant.

4. At that conference his excellency pleaded in excuse, for not having prepared an answer to your lordship's letter, his late and continued indisposition, which had disqualified him from engaging in so arduous an undertaking. Conceiving from this opening of the conversation that his excellency, inattentive to your lordship's remonstrances, was disposed to evade a decisive answer on the two specific propositions, I referred him to that part of your lordship's letter which represents a detailed reply as unnecessary; and after expatiating on the superior advantages of the first plan, concluded by acquainting his excellency, that it was a duty incumbent on me, in compliance with your lordship's instructions, to offer to him a second time the two propositions, and to require of his excellency to signify to me his assent to one of them.

5. The language of his excellency's reply, though studiously reserved, was not of a nature to indicate the intention of an open and direct acceptance to either of the propositions; it professed acquiescence to your lordship's pleasure in points where it might be practicable, and regret where his consent could not be voluntarily given.

6. Finding it impossible to extract from his excellency a verbal communication of his sentiments, I determined to address a letter to him which should be

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be calculated to produce an answer direct to the point of the two propositions. The translation into Persian of my intended letter was nearly completed, when I received one from his excellency, acquainting me that it was in his contemplation to prepare a reply to your lordship's letter, and desiring that I would send, for his perusal, the two propositions.

7. The object of his intimation and desire being evidently to amuse me, since it was owing to his excellency's own particular request, in order to avoid the multiplication of papers on a subject of such importance, that the propositions were not a second time submitted to him in writing, the receipt of his excellency's letter made no alteration in the substance of mine to him, which was this day delivered, accompanied by copies of the two propositions. Copies of it in English and Persian, together with a copy and translation of his excellency's letter to me, I have the honour to transmit with this dispatch.

8. Should his excellency offer to me a letter for your lordship, either eluding an acceptance of either of the propositions, or absolutely rejecting both, I shall think it my duty to resist the dispatch of it by the most forcible arguments that shall occur to me. Amongst which, I shall submit to his excellency's reflections, whether, if his perseverance in refusing both propositions should compel your lordship to resort to decisive steps for the purpose of averting those evils which must inevitably flow from such a determination in his excellency, it will not be consistent with your lordship's wisdom, energy, and comprehensive justice, to reject all measures for the improvement of the resources of his country, and for promoting the happiness and security of its inhabitants, which should be partial in their extent, and confined in their effects; and to adopt that plan which combines the most advantages to every party interested in the prosperity of Oude, and which in its operation, would be sure, general, and effectual.

9. I was inclined to have introduced this reasoning in the letter now addressed to his excellency; but wished to make trial of another effort for procuring his acquiescence to the first proposition, before giving his excellency cause to suppose that the hope of it was abandoned.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

True Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Lucknow, 29th April, 1801.

Translation of a letter from his excellency the vizier to lieutenant-colonel Scott.

Dated 14th Zeehije, 1215,
28th April, 1801.

After compliments,

My mind is bent upon writing a reply to his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley's friendly letter; and in the course of a few days, when my answer shall be prepared, it shall be sent to you.

His lordship having signified to me that he had desired you again to submit to me the two propositions, I have to request that you would accordingly send them to me for my perusal.

True translation.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

True copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to government.

To the Vizier.

Dated the 15th of Zeehije,
or 29th April, 1801.

Par. 1. It is now nine days since I did myself the honour of presenting to your excellency a letter from his excellency the most noble governor-general.

2. The points discussed in that letter, whether viewed as connected with the prosperity of this country, as eventually affecting the happiness of your excellency, or as involving the interests of the company in Oude, are of such magnitude and importance, that I cannot allow myself to suppose that they have not engaged your excellency's most serious and deliberate reflection.

3. It was, however, with extreme surprise and concern that I learned from your excellency's conversation of the 26th instant, that you had not come to any determination on the subject of his lordship's letter. The two propositions formally submitted to your excellency's consideration are therein renewed in so decided and solemn a manner, that it is impossible for your excellency to conceive that a second rejection of both can be accepted as an answer to the alternative proposed.

4. Upon this consideration, therefore, in again offering to your excellency, in compliance with the orders of the most

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most noble the governor-general, the two above-mentioned propositions, I must entreat that your excellency will not consider them as submitted for the purpose of your preparing excuses for declining both; but that you may be pleased to signify to me which of the two has your excellency's preference; and as delay cannot weaken the causes, the motives, or the principles, upon which these propositions are founded, but must inevitably create serious embarrassments, I am satisfied that your excellency's wisdom and penetration will see the propriety and necessity of signifying to me, both speedily and cordially, your assent to one of the propositions.

5. The superior advantages of the first proposition, as embracing the complete reform of those evils and abuses which pervade every part of your excellency's dominions, and the continuance and progressive aggravation of which menace their ruin and desolation, are fully demonstrated in his lordship's several letters.

6. It is my most earnest hope that his lordship's reflections on this subject will make such an impression on your excellency's mind, as to induce your excellency to adopt the principle of that plan, which in its operation would be sure and effectual to the ends in view. In which case, I shall be ready to discuss with your excellency any modifications which may suggest themselves to your excellency's wisdom; in respect to the inferior articles of the proposed treaty.

7. In the event of your excellency being unhappily persuaded to reject the first proposition, it will be only necessary to put into the form of a treaty the second proposition, in conformity to the substance of a paper now before you, and which I will do as soon as your excellency shall furnish me with the accounts required by my memorial presented to your excellency on the last day of Shurval (16th March).

A true copy.
(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

True copy.
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,—Par. 1. Since I did myself the honour of addressing your lordship on the 29th of April, I have had several conferences with the vizier on the subject of the negotiation on foot, and it is with satisfaction I acquaint your lordship that after I had nearly relinquished the hope of obtaining his excellency's acquiescence in either of the propositions a prospect is at length opened his excellency's discussing with me the arrangements of a territorial cession.

2. In a conversation with his excellency on the 2d instant, he assured me that he had perused and reflected upon all the arguments and reasoning contained in your lordship's letter, with every degree of deliberation of which his mind was capable; and that with the most earnest desire to accede to your lordship's wishes, and to be governed by your lordship's advice, it was impossible for him, whatever might be the consequence of his refusal, and which he was sensible would be unfavourable, to consent to propositions which must bring obloquy on his character, and the effects of which would be transmitted to his posterity.

3. With a mind apparently so determined and prepared to meet consequences, further reasoning and remonstrances might seem to be fruitless; still, however, as his excellency might have overlooked some circumstances of an imediate as well as a remote tendency, I thought it advisable to state to him that I had yet some observations in reserve, the tenor of which might convince his judgment, that he would consult his own reputation and happiness, as well as the solid interests of his family, more by the immediate adoption of one of the plans, especially the first, than by a tenacious adherence to sentiments of mistaken pride.

4. His excellency professed a readiness to listen to any arguments I had to urge; but as the observations which it was in my contemplation to offer were of some delicacy, I was fearful lest it should happen, that in a conversation they might not be delivered with full force, or in language sufficiently cautious, and therefore informed his excellency that they would be committed to writing in the course of the day, and that I should wait upon him with them the next morning.

5. Having on the 3d instant presented the paper of observations, with a preface, assuring his excellency that they were the dictates of my own personal friendship and regard, I entreated he would peruse them in my presence, in order that I might

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might afford any explanations which might be required. His excellency, desirous of reflecting on them at leisure, declined the proposition, but assured me that it should occasion the delay of only one day, as he would breakfast with me the following morning. Copies of the paper above-mentioned, in English and Persian, are herewith inclosed for your lordship's information.

6. In the afternoon his excellency sent for my moonshee, and by his hands returned to me the paper, with request that I would arrange the subject matter of it under distinct heads, in which form he would reply to each article separately. I immediately informed his excellency, through the same channel, that the papers contained facts and arguments arranged in as connected a manner as possible; that I had submitted it to him with a view of aiding his judgment on the questions before him, without wishing for an answer, and that if there was any part of it of doubtful meaning, or the tendency of which he did not understand, the moonshee, who had written and carried back the paper, would furnish explanations.

7. His excellency then engaged the moonshee in a long conversation, which though it professed submission to whatever measures your lordship might determine to carry into effect, ended with a declaration that he could not of his own accord consent to either of the propositions.

8. At the close of the evening a note from Mulavy Suddun required the attendance of the moonshee this morning, when his excellency, after rejecting in the most unqualified terms, the first proposition, delivered a reluctant consent to the territorial cession on certain conditional stipulations, which, with my concurrence, he would submit to me for consideration; his excellency at the same time declared that those stipulations were not of a tendency to make a compliance with them impracticable, but were chiefly calculated to render the arrangement final and conclusive.

9. It is probable that the stipulations will contend for a diminution of the sum charged on account of the additional troops, and for a higher valuation of the countries to be ceded than their present jumma admits of; it is also probable that they may be directed to the exercise of his own exclusive authority in the territories which remain to his excellency; nor is it impossible, notwithstanding his excellency's assurances, that they may, designedly, be of a nature so inadmissible as to preclude any negotiation upon them.

10. I have pressed for the immediate delivery of the stipulations, and on the receipt of them shall be enabled to judge whether his excellency is sincerely disposed to carry through the arrangements, or whether the stipulations are conceived in a spirit of dissimulation and artifice to render his acceptance of the alternative necessary.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone.
Secretary to Government.

Lucknow, 4th May, 1801.

Copy.

Presented to the vizier on the 3d May, 1801.

Earnestly solicitous that your excellency should consider the important subject now before you in every possible view in which it can be placed, and as some observations of an immediate, as well as of remote tendency, may have escaped your excellency's discernment, I shall in the sincerity of my heart, and out of pure friendship, submit to your excellency's cool and candid reflection a few points which have suggested themselves to my mind; they will chiefly be addressed to your excellency's feelings, as a warm and grateful friend to the company, and as the father of an illustrious family, whose future happiness and affluence may be ultimately affected by your excellency's determination upon the present question.

It is not unknown to your excellency that the disposal of these countries, many years ago, devolved on the company by right of conquest, and that the generosity of the company's government restored them to your father, although he had opposed them in arms in aid of the case of a man who had treacherously imbrued his hands in the blood of many of their respectable and unsuspicious servants.

The armies of the company, subsequently, defended the dominions which they had bestowed upon your father against the Mahrattas and Rohillahs, and ultimately added to those dominions several possessions, whether considered in

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in respect to their produce or as a line of defence. At the demise of your illustrious father the same power conveyed and confirmed these dominions to his legal successor; your excellency's own succession was marked with still stronger efforts of their power and demonstrations of their justice.

In a sudden and critical juncture, vizier Ally, with the sanction and concurrence of many respectable persons, was exalted to the musnud; but no sooner was his title ascertained to be defective, than the company voluntarily hazarded a contest, and their reputation for political consistency, in support of the rights of your excellency.

I have not introduced this recital of facts with a view of erecting on them claims to your excellency's gratitude, but to draw this forcible and undeniable conclusion from them, namely, that that power which has in so many instances disposed of the government of a country, must not only be warmly interested in the prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants, but that it is a moral duty and obligation upon them to exert their utmost efforts to promote and secure those objects.—Have not your excellency's subjects, suffering under the severest oppressions, a right to arraign the justice of that power which, having delivered them over to the hands of a sovereign, remains a careless spectator of the aggravated misery of their condition; and will not the whole world concur in reproaching the British government, and in ascribing to their supineness, the ruin of one of the fairest portions of Hindostan?

When it is further considered that the interests of the company are so intimately blended with the welfare and security of Oude, that the ruin of this last country must inevitably menace the company's possessions, all the principles of prudence, of right, and of moral obligation, combine to constitute the necessity imposed upon his excellency the most noble the governor-general of averting that fatal period; nor ought it to surprise your excellency that his lordship, convinced by experience of the impossibility of the evils and abuses prevailing in Oude being surmounted by any exertion of your excellency's power, should propose the complete introduction of the British authority as the only possible means of preserving the united interests of your excellency and the company in Oude.

It is evident that your excellency's resources, even if they were to suffer no diminution, cannot bear the present burthen of the company's additional force, and of the continued charge of so useless and expensive a part of your own military establishments as the horsemen. Whatever reluctance your excellency may feel in dismissing these people, and whatever may be your motives for obstructing that measure, the execution of it is indispensable. If your excellency continues punctual in discharging the subsidy to the company, will there not be a deficiency to answer other just demands? and will there not arise from that deficiency tumults and disorders in the military branch of your establishments, and disaffection and disgust in the civil branches? This deficiency can only be provided against by reducing every part of the military establishment that is not absolutely requisite. Should your excellency apprehend any odium from the exercise of this just right, or any mischievous consequences from the execution of it, the immediate adoption of the plan proposed will transfer the act from yourself to the company. They will undertake it without the fear of reproach, and with a determination to provide for such of the officers as from character and conduct shall be entitled to a maintenance; but, at all events, the completion of the reductions must be pursued.

The substitution of the company's troops in the room of your own must inevitably occasion some embarrassments in collecting the revenues under the existing system of force. Although the assistance of the company's troops is ever readily afforded for maintaining and enforcing the authority of government, yet they cannot be at the exclusive disposal of the aumils, nor participaters in their acts of oppression. Whilst I know that such is not your excellency's wish, and that your commands are in direct opposition to such an use of the company's troops, yet your excellency must be satisfied, that whilst that system of force is suffered to have existence, the aumils will plead the want of military assistance as an excuse for a failure in their revenues.

I shall now address myself to your excellency's feelings, as the father of an illustrious house.

I have already stated to your excellency, that all the principles of prudence, of right, and of moral obligation, demand that

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that the company should interpose their direct and active authority for remedying the evils and abuses existing in Oude. If, on your excellency's accession to the musnud, they did not assume that interference, it was in the strong hope that your excellency's wisdom, prudence, and exertions, would have been successfully applied to reduce to order this distracted country. These hopes being disappointed, can any reasonable expectation be formed of their being realized under another successor? and can it be conceived that the company's forbearance will be continued under such unpromising circumstances, or rather under a certainty of an aggravation of evils which must ultimately terminate in the ruin of the company's interests in Oude? Will it not then be a part of wisdom and paternal care in your excellency, whilst seated on the musnud, to concur and assist in framing an arrangement, which shall secure to your family and posterity the most solid and lasting advantages? The co-operation of your excellency's wisdom and experience would improve and perfect the proposed plan; the sacrifice which your excellency would make to your feelings, the respect and consideration due to the exalted situation which you fill, would have their fullest influence on the stipulations of the plan; the company will, upon all occasions, act with scrupulous justice and extensive liberality; but what successor could claim or expect in his own person those benefits which your excellency's adoption of the plan would transmit to him?

Having offered my friendly opinions on the first plan, I shall now, in the same spirit of friendship, proceed to the second.

The right of the company, under the circumstances of an acknowledged apprehension of the failure of resources, and a certainty of the approach of that event, to demand security for the funds necessary for defraying the expence of their defensive engagements with your excellency, is demonstrated in his lordship's letter by incontrovertible arguments, deduced from the principles of the soundest reason and justice.

A cession of territory adequate to the funds is the only security which can be satisfactory; and whilst this act would furnish the security required, it would relieve your excellency from all future demands, and all anxiety would be effectually removed.

I shall now offer to your excellency's reflection one more observation:—if your excellency's perseverance in refusing both propositions should compel his excellency the most noble the governor-general to resort to decisive steps for the purpose of averting those evils which must inevitably flow from such a determination in your excellency, I entreat your excellency to consider whether it will not be consistent with his lordship's wisdom, energy, and comprehensive justice, to reject all measures for the improvement of the revenues of this country, and promoting the happiness and security of its inhabitants, which may be partial in their extent and confined in their effects, and to adopt that plan which combines most advantages to every party interested in the prosperity of Oude, and which in its operation would be sure, general, and effectual.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

(Copy.)

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—Par. 1. I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of the 28th of April.

2. In the letter which I did myself the honour of addressing to your lordship, on the 4th instant, I reported the state of the negotiation to that day; and though the vizier, in a visit he made to me yesterday, declined, on the plea of indisposition, to engage in a discussion of the terms and arrangements of the territorial cession, yet I have every confidence that the consent given by his excellency to the measure will preclude the necessity of resorting to those extremities for securing the company's rights, authorized by your lordship, in the event of his excellency's refusal of both propositions.

3. The just preference given by your lordship to the proposition for transfer of the administration of the civil and military governments of Oude to the exclusive management of the company, the solicitude expressed by your lordship for the attainment of the object, and, if I may be allowed to add, my own anxiety for the accomplishment of it, as well from a sense of duty to your lordship as from the strongest conviction in my mind of its superior advantages, formed a combination of the most powerful motives to

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actuate my conduct throughout the negotiation.

4. Impelled by the irresistible force of these motives, I trust your lordship will believe, that every possible endeavour which zeal could dictate has been incessantly exerted to procure his excellenc'ys consent to the first proposition, and that they were not relaxed until the impracticability of succeeding was decidedly manifest.

5. His excellency has promised a conference with me to-morrow, which I trust will lead to a detail of the arrangements; the result of it I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to your lordship.

Lucknow, I have, &c.
9th May, 1801. (Signed) W. Scott.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Scott, resident at Lucknow, to the marquis Wellesley, dated Lucknow, 9th May, 1801.

So fully sensible have I always been of the superior advantages which would result to every party interested in the welfare of Oude, from the adoption of the proposition for transferring the administration of the civil and military governments of this country to the exclusive management of the company, and so clearly do I foresee, and deeply lament, the effects of a continuance of the vizier's administration in the part of the country which will remain to him, whether relative to the mass of inhabitants, or to individuals dependent on his country, that I trust your lordship will give credit to the assurance which I have taken the liberty to offer, that my endeavours to obtain the vizier's acquiescence to the first proposition were unceasing, and not abated until the impossibility of procuring it was decidedly manifest. Every duty which I owe to your lordship and the public, every feeling of sensibility for others, and of anxiety to be assistant in the execution of so great a work, impelled me to labour the accomplishment of it by the exertion of all my faculties.

3. If the success has not been equal to the earnestness which actuated by endeavours, I have still some consolation in reflecting that the wisdom and energy of your lordship, whilst they secure the company's interest in Oude, will rescue a large portion of the inhabitants of this country from the grievous oppressions under which they labour.

4. In discussing the detail of the territorial cession, occasions may occur for pressing the vizier's acceptance of the first proposition, by dwelling on its advantages, and by demonstrating that it would relieve him from some embarrasments which the conditions of the territorial cession may produce. These occasions shall always be embraced, and pursued to the utmost extent of which they may be capable, although I can scarcely entertain a hope of effecting any change in a resolution apparently so fixed and determined.

5. My design, in thus addressing your lordship unofficially, is to offer to your lordship's consideration some points, connected with the territorial cession, which have suggested themselves to my mind in contemplating the arrangement.

6. The countries to be received on the western side of the Ganges are completely bounded and separated from the remaining parts of the vizier's dominions by that river, and it would be advisable that the limits of the countries to be ceded on the eastern side should be ascertained, if possible, by some natural boundaries. In this view it was my intention to have taken what is called, in Rennel's map, the river of Gawrah for this boundary. This would include a small tract of country to the southward which does not properly belong to Rohilcund, but would exclude a large tract to the northward; and though probably in the actual land revenue no loss would be sustained, yet the town of Pelibeat being a great mart for trade from the hills, I am unwilling to relinquish that source of commerce, which may probably be improved to a considerable and beneficial extent; I shall endeavour, however, to comprehend the whole of the country lying to the westward of the above-mentioned river, without relinquishing any to the eastward, as it will secure the navigation of it to its junction with the Ganges opposite Kinnoge.

7. Some alterations will doubtlessly be necessary in the commercial treaty; but as it may require long and deep consideration to arrange every part of a subject so intricate, it appears to me that the only stipulation immediately necessary will be for the free and undisturbed navigation of the river Ganges, where it forms the mutual boundaries of the two states; that is, that each party shall engage to prevent their zemindars, situated as above, from obstructing the passage of boats

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boats proceeding up and down the river, and from demanding duties on boats which put to, in either of the countries, without intention of landing their goods.

8. The present mode of collecting the revenues, and the total want, throughout the country, of any established courts of justice, or of any authority to decide in disputes of property between individuals, or in demands made by the aumils upon the zemindars, the adjustment of which is affected by the power which each can respectively command, are circumstances well known to your lordship. What mode of government, what system of revenue, and what administration of justice shall be introduced into the ceded countries, in the first instance;—whether it shall be the whole code of regulations now established for the company's dominions, or whether a system not so widely different from the one which has prevailed in those countries for such a length of time but the principles of which shall be calculated to lay a foundation for the gradual introduction of the ordinances and regulations framed for the government of the company's possessions, are points which the wisdom and penetration of your lordship will decide.

9. It is generally understood, and may be confidently believed, that the whole of the collections, made in the country, are neither carried to the treasury of the state, nor appear in the aumil's public accounts, but that a portion is appropriated to the private advantage of the aumil, who may in fact be regarded as a contractor, bound to pay a certain sum to the government, but limited in his collections by no defined or settled rent-roll furnished from any department of government; the amount collections is consequently at his own will, and as government has rarely interfered in or inspected the conduct of the aumils, this amount has been regulated according to the conscience or strength of the aumil.

10. The papers, therefore, which will be furnished from the vizier's offices will not exhibit a true statement of the collections which are made in the countries, this can only be granted by the aumils; and though Almas Ali Khan might feel some apprehensions in disclosing the real state of his collections, lest he might be called upon for balances, yet it is possible that under assurances of secrecy he may be prevailed upon to produce his private accounts. I do not at present entertain the same hopes from Mirza Mehedy, the aumil of Bareilly, who will probably feel the loss of his situation more severely than Almas will, or certainly ought to do, after the repeated declarations which he has made to me of a desire to relinquish the management of the Doosb, and his apparently sincere solicitations for my assistance to release him from the charge.

11. Could the whole of the private accounts be obtained, they would not furnish a true criterion to act upon, since the aumils may not have used their power with impartiality, moderation, or discretion, it being a practice among them to make up from the weak what they cannot enforce from the strong; even Almas, on the frontiers of the Doosb, has often been obliged to compound with a powerful zemindar.

12. With the exception of the two great jaghires of the nawaub Almas Ali Khan in Rohilcund, and of the nabob Findad Hussein Khan, in Furruckabad, I do not believe there are many of considerable amount possessed by other persons; but the land free of rent, under the denomination of charity lands, and maafy, are supposed to be to a large extent, and the titles to which, particularly the last, in many instances doubtful, and in many invalid, by having been granted on the sole authority of the aumil; a strict investigation into the validity of these titles, in the first introduction of the company's administration, would require to be managed with great integrity and delicacy.

13. There is a little more than three months remaining of the Fusly year, a consideration which of itself will urge me to prosecute the arrangements of the territorial cession with the utmost rigour, and to accelerate its completion to the utmost of my power, in order that the administration of the company may be introduced into the ceded countries by the time the period shall arrive for making the settlements, which is usually a month before the commencement of the new year.

14. In the foregoing I have purposely omitted any mention of the penal laws, that I might not interrupt the thread of the observations on the civil administration. The existence of any penal laws, in this country is faintly traced, and the execution of them feeble in the last degree. The total impunity with which murders and robberies are now frequently committed, and if noticed, generally punished with a short imprisonment, or a light fine only,

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only, is certainly no argument for the continuance of the want of a police to guard the lives and properties of the inhabitants; and although men perpetrating these acts cannot be insensible to the criminality of them, yet inveterate habits, and the disposition of the people, may possibly require that the penalty attending the commission of certain crimes should be promulgated, and made generally known, before the penal code is enforced in its fullest strength.

15. The promptitude with which the natives of these countries, especially the Mahomedans, draw their swords in personal quarrels, which not uncommonly terminate in the death of one of the parties, is particularly applicable to the above observation.

16. I am fully sensible, my lord, that in the observations which I have taken the liberty to submit, I have offered little to remove any difficulties which may present themselves, and that very material points are omitted. The last defect I shall endeavour occasionally to supply, and in respect to the first, my chief object has been to set to view some circumstances which are immediately connected with the acquisition and taking possession of the ceded countries.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow, 9th May, 1801. (Signed) W. SCOTT, Resident at Lucknow.

(Copy.)

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that on the 10th instant the vizier delivered to me a paper, containing several articles of requests or stipulations, but immediately after my leaving him sent a message, desiring that a copy of it might not be transmitted to your lordship, it being intended only as a foundation for a conversation with me.

2. On an examination of this paper, I found that many of the requests had not the least connection with the territorial cession, and that one of them was entirely subversive of the fundamental principles of it, by requiring that the countries to be ceded should be received at an ancient Jumma, or that an aumil nominated by his excellency should, under the orders and superintendence of an ameen, to be appointed by the company's government, make the collections of the countries to be set apart as security for the demands of the company.

3. I immediately prepared an answer to that article of the paper, and communicated to the vizier my intention of waiting on his excellency on the 12th instant, in reply to which message his excellency to call upon me.

4. In a long conversation on that day, after I had demonstrated that the stipulations above-mentioned would neither answer the purposes of the proposed arrangement, nor could be supported on any principles of reason or justice, his excellency declared his consent to cede to the company westward of the Ganges, together with the whole of his possessions in Rohilcund, but expressed a hope that your lordship, reflecting on the extent of country ceded, and the portion which would remain to him, would be satisfied with these territories, although the present produce of them might not be equal to the aggregate sums of the fixed subsidy, and the expences of the additional troops.

5. I informed his excellency, that until furnished with an accurate statement of the present produce of those countries, with the expenses of collection, it was not possible for me to judge how far they would be adequate to cover the pecuniary demands of the company on his government, and that my instructions from your lordship would not suffer me to yield any abatement, nor encourage a hope of your lordship's consenting to it.

6. The actual produce of these countries, according to information which I am possessed of, the accuracy of which, however, cannot be vouched for, is estimated as follows:

The part of the Dooab held by Almas - - - -	65,00,000
The remaining part of the Dooab, attached to Soubah Allahabad - -	6,00,000
Kyraga Manda, the tract of country situated between the company's districts of Mirzapore and the Jumma - -	2,10,000
Bareilly - - - - -	38,00,000
Rehr - - - - -	4,50,000
The tribute from Furruckabad	45,00,000
	1,20,10,000

To which may be added customs, sayer collections, and duties on pilgrims, at Allahabad

Allahabad, estimated at two lacks, making an aggregate sum of one crore twenty-two lacks and ten thousand Lucknow sicca rupees, falling short of the demand of the vizier near eight lacks. The jumma of the country which would remain to his excellency, according to the information before me, may be estimated at one crore and ten lacks.

7. The above estimated sums, however, are the gross jumma, without any reductions on account of expences of collections; those under the present system may nearly be confined to the pay of the troops, there being little allowed on account of civil establishments, which are defrayed from the excess of money collected by the aumils beyond that what is carried to the public treasury, consequently the vizier, if he dispense with the greatest part of the company's troops, which I understand to be his intention, will be at a considerable expence for some sort of armed men to realize his collections.

8. Another point contended for by his excellency was an abatement of the demand on account of arrears, and a reduction of it to the sum of seventeen lacks first mentioned. I repeated to him the explanations of the cause of the difference formally given in writing, and took the occasion to state that diminution of that demand was one of the benefits which would result to his excellency from his acceptance of the first proposition; but that his refusal of it precluded every hope of a concession on that point. His excellency, however, seemed determined to solicit the interposition of your lordship's liberality to release him from a part of that arrear, but promised to commence paying a portion of it immediately. Having yet paid only three lacks of rupees on account of last month's kist, it will be some time before he fulfils that promise.

9. These are struggles which it might be foreseen his excellency would resort to; but I am prepared by your lordship's instructions not to yield to them in any degree. There was another point which his excellency pressed with a peculiar earnestness—an engagement which should, in its terms, render the arrangement final and permanent; which should secure him from future demands; which should ensure to him the independent exercise of an exclusive authority in the remaining part of his dominions, and which should transmit those dominions to his posterity with the same exemptions, authority, and power.

10. Although I personally gave his excellency ample satisfaction on that head, he this morning deputed to me molavy Suddun, who proposed two questions on the part of the vizier; one was, from what cause the demand of a territorial cession exceeded in amount the monthly payments at present made on account of the additional troops? and the other, whether I would take upon myself to grant the security required by his excellency in regard to the stability of the arrangement, and other points connected with that stability?

11. The answer to the first question was plain—that of the additional force intended by your lordship for the security of these dominions a portion, viz. two regiments of cavalry and a corps of artillery had not yet arrived. In discussing this point the molavy proposed that these two regiments should be dispensed with.

12. In answer to the second question, I informed the molavy, that if his excellency consented to the cession of as much country as would, according to its present produce, after deducting the expences of collections, completely cover the company's demands on account of the old subsidy and the charges of the additional troops, I would engage for the security which he required, but that I could not enter into an engagement of the sort under a reservation of any part of the territory required.

13. A private conversation with molavy Suddun I had long desired; for though I had instructed my moonshee to embrace any opportunities which should present themselves of exciting the hopes and fears of the molavy, and had so far obtained, through that channel, a promise of assistance in the present negotiation, as to lead me to place some dependence on his exertions, yet I was solicitous of discovering, from this advice, the real sentiments of the vizier on the first proposition, and of furnishing him with arguments for removing the objections if possible.

14. After a cautious preface, I introdueed the subject of the first proposition, and extracted from the molavy, that the motives which chiefly determined the vizier against an acceptance of it were the disrepute which would attach throughout Hindostan to the voluntary relinquishment of sovereign authority, and the introduction of the English courts of justice, which levelled all ranks and orders of men.

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15. In respect to the first objection, I stated to molavy Suddun, that the discredit which would attach to his excellency from an act which would secure the happiness and prosperity of his people was merely imaginary; but that in pursuing his present measures, and those which I knew he had in contemplation on the completion of the territorial cession, of reducing the salaries of his dependents, of abolishing the pensions, and resuming the jaghires of the principal persons in Lucknow, he would aggravate the distresses of that class of persons, and increase their present dissatisfaction into inveterate hatred; and I begged the molavy to reflect which was of the most consequence, and which in prudence ought to be shunned, a reproach unjust, and in all events idle and harmless, or one that might be accompanied with the most serious consequences. The molavy seemed struck with the argument, and promised to urge it when an occasion should allow of his doing so.

16. In respect to the introduction of adawluts, I told the molavy, that although it was the pride and boast of the British laws that they admitted no distinctions of of persons, yet so sensible was I of the prejudices of the natives of this country, that in the proposed treaty his excellency's relations were exempted from the jurisdiction of the courts of justice to be established; and that if his excellency required further satisfaction on that point, I would engage that none of the officers of the court should enter within a defined verge of his palace without his previous permission.

17. I stated to the molavy the extent of the country to be ceded, the pecuniary demands now on his excellency, as well from the company as from the creditors of the state, the relief which would be afforded to his excellency's mind from being disburthened of the cares of government, the security to his excellency's person, his affluence, and his honour, and, lastly, the welfare and happiness of his subjects, which could only be ensured by the complete introduction of British justice, wisdom, and power.

18. The molavy said, that the vizier was convinced of, and acknowledged, the superior ease and tranquillity which would result to him from the adoption of the first plan; but that motives of pride so strongly operated upon his mind, that he considered all endeavours to procure his acquiescence as utterly hopeless.

19. Having now related, in abstract, to your lordship the subject of a long conversation with molavy Suddun, I shall take the liberty of noticing to your lordship, that though I had from the beginning foreseen the great probability of his excellency's stipulating for terms that should render a territorial cession conclusive against future demands, and that should secure the independent and exclusive exercise of his authority in the remaining part of his dominions, yet no argument of validity or utility against a compliance occurred to my mind. The last treaty conferred on him that power; any partial interference can be of little use; and the security afforded to the company for their pecuniary demands seemed to remove the pretence as well as necessity for such an interference.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Res. Lucknow.

Lucknow, 14th May, 1801.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Par. 1. I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your several dispatches to his lordship's address noted in the margin, and to communicate to you the following observations for your guidance in conducting the important negotiation committed to your charge.

2. Although the spirit of evasion manifested by his excellency the vizier, after your delivery of his lordship's letter of the 5th ultimo, (as detailed in your dispatch of the 29th ultimo) affords reason to apprehend that his excellency is solicitous to elude a conclusive adjustment of the pending negotiation, yet his lordship has great satisfaction in observing, by your subsequent dispatches, that his excellency has at length been induced, in some degree, to compromise his objection to any settlement whatever, founded on either of the propositions offered to his acceptance, and has indicated a disposition to conclude an arrangement of a more definite nature than hitherto appears to have been in his excellency's contemplation, as his consent to a conditional territorial cession admits of bringing the negotiation into a state better calculated for the attainment of the objects which his lordship has in view.

3. His lordship directs me to convey to you his lordship's entire approbation of

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of the memorial which you addressed to his excellency the vizier on the 3d instant.

4. I am further directed to communicate some observations which appear to his lordship material for the future conduct of the negotiation.

5. His lordship continues to feel the most anxious desire for the success of the first proposition, as being in every point of view more eligible than the second; and under this view of the subject his lordship relies on your continuing to employ every exertion of your zeal, talents, and perseverance, to demonstrate to the vizier, that the terms of the first proposition, as affecting the real dignity and honour of himself and his family—his personal ease and safety—the security of Oude, and the happiness and prosperity of his subjects, are far more advantageous to him than the arrangements of the second proposition can be under any admissible modification of them.

6. His lordship observes that the progress of the negotiation will enable you to enforce this argument in various modes, of which one of the most effectual will probably be the indispensable rejection of of the conditions with which his excellency proposes to accompany the cession.

7. With the view to enable you to apply this principle in the most effectual manner, and to regulate your conduct during the future progress of the negotiation, his lordship has directed me to communicate to you his sentiments and resolutions upon each of the demands and conditions, which his excellency has preferred.

8. Those demands appear to be as follows:

First.—That the countries to be ceded should be received at an ancient jumma, or that an aumil should be nominated by his excellency to make the collections of the countries to be set apart as security for the company's demands:

Secondly.—That the territories to be ceded in commutation for the subsidy be limited to his excellency's possessions westward of the Ganges and the district of Rohilcund:

Thirdly.—That the demand on account of arrears should be reduced to the sum of seventeen lacks of rupees:

Fourthly.—That his excellency should be guaranteed by a former obligation in the future independent exercise of an exclusive authority in the remaining parts of his dominions.

9. With regard to the first, his lordship observes, that it is, as you have justly termed it, subversive of the fundamental principles of the territorial cession, and consequently wholly inadmissible.

10. The second point for which his excellency contends, namely, the limitation of the territorial to be ceded, his lordship observes, is equally inadmissible with the former.

11. His lordship approves of your having resisted it, and of your having discouraged his excellency from expecting any relaxation in the original requisition. His lordship deems it indispensably necessary that such a portion of his excellency's territory should be ceded as shall be equal to the aggregate of the fixed subsidy, and of the expence of the additional troops, together with the charges of collection; and his lordship is of opinion, that to cover these several charges the revenue of the territorial cession should amount at least to one crore and thirty-five lacks of rupees. With respect to his excellency's demand of a reduction in the amount of arrears payable by his excellency to the company, his lordship deems it proper, with a view to prevent delay, that you should declare to his excellency, that it would be inexpedient and unnecessary to transmit to his lordship any application for an abatement in the demand for arrears, as you are already furnished with his lordship's full and explicit instructions upon that subject. In order to aid the effect of your representations, and to convince his excellency that any application to his lordship for a relaxation in the demand of arrears, except in the event of his excellency's acquiescence in the first proposition, would be unavailing. His lordship has thought proper to address a letter to his excellency upon this subject, which will be forwarded to you by the Persian translator, by the present dispatch.

12. With regard to the fourth point, namely, guaranteeing to his excellency the independent exercise of exclusive authority within the territories which will remain in his excellency's possession, after the territorial cession to the company, his lordship is of opinion, that, consistently with the security and tranquillity of the ceded districts, it cannot be conceded to the extent in which his excellency appears to expect it. His lordship is of opinion that the local situation

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situation of the vizier's dominions, relatively to the position of the company's territory under the proposed arrangement, would render it absolutely necessary, in a certain degree, to circumscribe his excellency's authority. Adverting to the relative position of the dominions of the two states, it would endanger the tranquillity and security of the company's contiguous territory to permit the vizier, possessed as he would still be of an extensive tract of country, and a very considerable revenue, to entertain a large military establishment; and adverting to the general spirit of disaffection, and the turbulent disposition of his excellency's subjects, to the abuses, the evils, and the weakness of his excellency's administration, and to the total want of all subordination among his excellency's officers, some regulations of police must be established in his excellency's reserved dominions under the controul of the company's officers, lest the state of his excellency's territory should interfere with the internal tranquillity and good order of that possessed by the company. His lordship directs that his excellency the vizier be given to understand, that if an arrangement be concluded with him on the basis of a territorial cession, he must afford some security to the company upon these points. With regard to the former, namely, the extent of his excellency's military establishment, his lordship is of opinion that it must be restricted to the extent that is absolutely necessary for the purposes of state, and for the collection of the revenues; upon this subject his lordship directs me to state that the cavalry in his excellency's service must be at all events entirely disbanded. With respect to the second point, namely, the introduction of regulations of police under the controul of the company's officers, his lordship is not prepared to give any precise and detailed instructions; it will therefore be necessary for the present merely to stipulate for the right of establishing such regulations, leaving the question open for future discussion.

13. His lordship further directs me to observe to you, that the several demands and requisitions above enumerated are not to be considered merely as arguments to convince his excellency of the superior advantages which he would derive under the terms of the first proposition, but as stipulations indispensably requisite, under any arrangement which may be concluded upon the principle of a territorial cession; and his lordship accordingly directs, that, in the event of your being compelled to abandon all hope of influencing his excellency's determination in favour of the first proposition, you will rigidly adhere to the instructions herein conveyed to you.

14. His lordship trusts that you have not yet pledged yourself to accede to his excellency's demand of a formal obligation, guaranteeing to him and his successors an absolute independence and authority in the territories remaining in his excellency's possession after the conclusion of a territorial cession to the company. The introduction of such absolute and uncontrouled authority, which, in his lordship's opinion, is replete with alarming consequences to the tranquillity and good government of the company's contiguous possessions, is an object of peculiar solicitude to his lordship's mind; his lordship therefore directs, that you regulate your negotiations upon that subject by the instructions communicated to you in this dispatch.

15. On the other hand, his lordship relies upon your zeal and discretion to represent to his excellency the benefits which he will derive from his concurrence in the first proposition in the most striking point of view.

16. For this purpose his lordship directs me to communicate the following observations:

17. In the event of his excellency's acceptance of the first proposition, his lordship is disposed to relinquish at least one half of the company's demand on account of arrears due to the additional troops, and an equal proportion of that part of the expences of the embassies to Persia chargeable to his excellency.

18. His lordship is disposed to believe, that his excellency's disinclination to the first proposition is not founded exclusively in motives of pride, but is connected with views of personal interest, and that therefore it is possible, by making a proper impression on his excellency's known avarice, his pride might be reconciled to the measure. His lordship is disposed to make considerable concessions with this view, both to his excellency and to those who are in his confidence, and who possess the greatest influence upon his conduct. From what passed in the course of your conference with

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with his his lordship is of opinion that the influence of that minister might be usefully engaged upon this occasion. His lordship therefore recommends this suggestion to your particular consideration.

19. With respect to the objection stated by on the part of his excellency to the introduction of the system of jurisprudence, it may be observed to his excellency, that the introduction of that system would be gradual, and would of course be effected in a manner the least prejudicial to the feelings and the prejudices of his excellency, his family, and his subjects. His excellency should be informed, that the equalizing spirit of the British code of laws does not pervade the judicial system in this country to the extent which his excellency supposes. His excellency does not appear to be aware that even within the company's territories the judicial authority is exercised with a liberal regard to the religious habits and prejudices of the various classes of the company's subjects, and that the most ample immunities are granted in favour of those whose religious tenets and hereditary prejudices would be violated by a rigid enforcement of the laws.

20. On this part of the question it might be useful to inquire of his excellency, and of his counsellors, whether, within the course of their experience, they have observed that the subjects of the company are disposed to emigrate from our territories for the purpose of emancipating themselves from the operation of our laws—whether any number of our subjects has appeared to be disposed to take refuge, and to seek for peace, security, and toleration, under the administration of his excellency's officers, or of any other native state—whether the system of laws now established within our territories be not felt by our subjects to be the safeguard of their persons and properties, as well as the source of the most liberal toleration of all religious facts existing in any part of India—and whether emigrations into the company's provinces from the contiguous native states, for the express purpose of enjoying the benefits of our laws and government, be not infinitely more frequent than any emigration from any other quarter into the dominions of any other state in India.

21. I now proceed, by the most noble the governor-general's directions, to communicate to you his lordship's sentiments with respect to the districts which constitute the territorial cession.

22. His lordship is of opinion that it would not be prudent to accept of territory the actual gross jumma of which should be less than the amount before stated, viz. one crore and thirty-five lacks of rupees. His lordship considers the concession of the Dooab, Rohilcund, and Kyrugur, to be indispensable according to the enumeration contained in the 6th paragraph of your letter of the 14th instant; the additional territory required to supply the deficiency, his lordship observes, may be taken from that part of his excellency's dominions which is contiguous to Ghazepore and Sircar Sarun, by drawing a line from Allahabad to Goruckpore. This will include that part of Azimghur which indents the province of Benares, to the northward of Ghazepore, and also that portion of the district of Goruckpore which indents Sircar Sarun on the westward. The possession of Azimghur will render the company's territories to the northward more compact, and the addition of a considerable portion of Goruckpore, which, from the uncultivated state and woody nature of the country, has always served as a refuge for the turbulent and refractory zemindars of the company's neighbouring territories, will prove a valuable acquisition; the more so as the introduction of the company's management in that desolated country may be expected to restore its decayed resources to their original standard of production, and to secure a profit to the company proportioned to the difference between its present low jumma, and that which it may be expected to yield under the salutary system of the British administration.

23. Although his excellency the governor-general would infinitely prefer an arrangement framed upon the basis of the first proposition to any adjustment upon the principle of a territorial cession, and under this impression is anxious that every possible effort should be employed to promote the success of the first proposition, yet his lordship still considers the second to be an arrangement which will secure benefits of very great importance to the British interests, as well as to the inhabitants of Oude. His lordship therefore would not wish you to hazard the success of the latter, by

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by protracting the negotiation in hopes of obtaining his excellency's acquiescence to the terms of the first proposition. Adverting also to the approaching close of Fusly year, his lordship is aware of the embarrassment and loss to which the company would be exposed by a considerable protraction of the period of cession. His lordship therefore directs that after having given a reasonable trial to the various arguments herein stated, for the purpose of convincing his excellency of the superior advantages of the first proposition, and of obtaining his consent to it, you will, if unsuccessful, conclude the negotiation for the territorial cession, understanding, however, that the governor-general cannot consent to relinquish any part of the arrears of subsidy, or of that proportion of the expence attending the two embassies to Persia which is justly chargeable to his excellency as the price of a territorial cession; nor can his lordship permit the vizier to maintain an independent power with a considerable military force within the territories remaining in his excellency's possession.

24. It must never be forgotten, that the governor-general's original object was not merely to secure the subsidiary funds, but to extinguish the vizier's military power, substituting in its place a considerable British force. His lordship observes, therefore, that the entire extinction of vizier's military establishment, to the exception of such troops as are indispensably necessary for the purposes of state, and for the realization of the revenues, must be an indispensable condition of every arrangement.

25. I am further directed to observe to you, that the power possessed by the company under the existing treaty, of stationing the British troops in any part of his excellency's dominions, must be retained in its full extent after the cession. His excellency may be permitted to govern his remaining territory without interruption, provided he can afford sufficient security to the company against any danger to the tranquillity of the company's contiguous dominions, from the turbulent state of his own.

26. I am directed to signify to you, in the strongest terms, his lordship's entire approbation of the great zeal, diligence, and ability which you have manifested during the whole course of this arduous and important negotiation. His lordship entertains no doubt that the continued exertion of the same qualities will bring it to a successful termination.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William,
27th May, 1801.

A true copy.
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

To the Vizier.

Written 27th May, 1801.

By letters from the resident I am informed of your excellency's application for a reduction of the demand made by colonel Scott, under my orders, for the payment of the arrears due by your excellency for the addition of troops serving in Oude; your excellency is already in possession of my unalterable sentiments upon that question; the object, therefore, of my present address is merely to convey to your excellency a confirmation of those sentiments, in order that your excellency may not suffer the unnecessary trouble of a reference to me upon a point already finally decided, and on which colonel Scott has received full authority to act without further orders from me; as the condition of a territorial cession I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, concede the demand of an abatement of the company's just and equitable claim to the arrears of subsidy, and a proportion of the expences attending the embassies to Persia; your excellency's assent to the first of the two propositions which I have submitted to your excellency could alone justify the relinquishment of any part of those demands. I have deemed it necessary, on this occasion, to convey to your excellency the confirmation of my sentiments upon this subject, with a view to preclude the unprofitable delay, in the conclusion of the pending negotiations, which would be occasioned by a reference to me for an abatement in the demand of arrears under any other circumstances than those of your excellency's concurrence in the terms of the first proposition.

I have repeated my instructions to lieutenant-colonel Scott, according to the tenor of this letter, and I have furnished him with my orders for his guidance upon every point which hitherto formed a subject of discussion between your excellency and him; I therefore refer your excellency

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lency to lieutenant-colonel Scott for all further particulars.

A true Copy.
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy.)

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,—I have been favoured with your letter of the 15th instant; and in reply to it have the satisfaction to acquaint lord Wellesley that the measure of disbanding the Hindostanee regiment has not occasioned, nor do I foresee that it can occasion, any embarrassment or injury to the interests committed to my charge.

The vizier is apprized of the numbers and description of the additional troop which his lordship has judged necessary for the permanent defence of these dominions, as also of the monthly and annual expence. The additional troops are four regiments of native cavalry, six regiments of native infantry, and a battalion of artillery. His excellency has been furnished with a statement of the sum of money which the territorial cession is to cover, amounting to a crore and thirty lacks of rupees; and though he is aware that a portion of the additional troops is not yet arrived in his country, as I acquainted his lordship in the unofficial letter which I did myself the honour to address to his lordship on the 14th instant, yet he has not yet hinted a claim for a reservation of territory on that account.

In respect to supplying, either temporally or permanently, the places of the Hindostanee regiment, I am not aware of any immediate necessity for an additional regiment of cavalry, and the future expediency of it may much depend on the number of the company's troops which the vizier may wish to detain in the country which will remain under his government.

I had prepared a long letter to his lordship, which I purposed to have dispatched to-day, together with a paper of requests from the vizier, which, notwithstanding my remonstrances, his excellency had determined to transmit for his lordship's consideration, approval, and confirmation.

In addition to the exercise of an independent authority in his dominions, controuled only by the advice of the company's government, some of the articles seem directed to individuals, and in their meaning to amount to nothing less than a license, under his lordship's sanction, to seize upon the property of the nobles of his court; on pretexts of peculation to confine or banish their persons; and to deprive all those who are supported by his country of the means of subsistence. In my proposed letter to his lordship I had declared that it was not possible for me to ascribe any other motives for his excellency's perseverance in the desire of having the paper transmitted, than an anxiety, dictated by avarice, resentment, and a tyrannical spirit, to have the property of his subjects at his mercy, or to clog his consent to the territorial cession with stipulations that must render that consent fallacious and nugatory. The dispatch of the letter has been deferred by a visit from molavy Suddun, deputed by the vizier to confer with me on the several articles of the paper. I gave the molavy my opinion upon them as above stated, and, indeed, as I had formerly represented to the vizier himself. His excellency promises to re-consider them, but as in the two concluding days of the Moharrum no business is transacted, it will be three days at soonest before I shall be able to make a communication to his lordship on the subject.

I am, dear sir,
Yours, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Lucknow, Resident, Lucknow.
22d May, 1801.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—Since I did myself the honour of addressing your lordship, on the 14th instant, several conversations have taken place between the vizier and me, and between me and molavy Suddun, on the subject of his excellency's paper of requests.

2. His excellency having been prevailed on to engage in the discussion of a territorial cession, various considerations have excited my utmost anxiety to conclude the arrangement by the very desirable mode of negotiation; but the form of the paper, as a kind of preliminary engagement, the substance of some of the articles of it, and the desire that your lordship should confirm them by your seal and signature, oppose very serious impediments.

3. That your lordship may judge of the difficulties which arise out of the

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persevering importunities of his excellency to obtain satisfaction on certain points, I do myself the honour of transmitting to your lordship copy and translation of the paper in the form it was last delivered to me, after the article mentioned in my address of the 14th instant had been withdrawn; and as the explanations afforded to me in the course of my conversations have laid open the aim and tendency of some of the articles which appeared involved in obscurity, I shall take the liberty of offering a few reflections on the most embarrassing points.

4. His excellency was told, on my first receipt of this paper, that the present negotiation, being confined to the single and specific object of a territorial cession, in commutation of the subsidy, the introduction of subjects in no shape connected with that object could answer no other purpose than that of embarrassing; the same language might with propriety have been persevered in, were it not that it seemed to preclude all further progress in the negotiation, as it would probably have induced his excellency to revert to his original declaration of complete submission to whatever measures your lordship might be pleased to enforce, but without any participation of consent or assistance on his part.

5. Upon this consideration I thought it advisable to exert my utmost endeavours to convince his excellency's judgment that the transmission of the paper was useless, inexpedient, and imprudent; and to offer to him such security for the permanency and conclusiveness of the arrangement, and for the exercise of his independent authority in the dominions which would remain to him, as ought to have been satisfactory, and probably would have been abundantly so, did not the requests apply to particular cases and individuals, instead of the general affairs of government.

6. To effect the just object, I stated to his excellency that many of the articles were of such exceptionable tendency, that they must not only impress upon your lordship's mind the most unfavourable suspicions of his intentions, but would inevitably create the most serious alarms amongst his principal subjects, and ultimately impel them to acts of desperation. To the last part of the foregoing observation his excellency replied, that the knowledge of his possessing the powers which he solicited would be the best security for the obedience of his subjects. I represented to his excellency, that it would be wholly inconsistent with your lordship's character and sense of justice to sanction the license which seemed aimed at, of seizing upon the property of the nobles of his court, of confining and banishing their persons, and of depriving all those who were supported at the expence of the state of the means of subsistence, and that consequently it was out of the limits of possibility to expect your lordship's signature to the paper.

7. For the accomplishment of the second object I represented to his excellency, that a single article, which I intended to insert in the treaty, would answer every useful purpose of the accumulated stipulations proposed by him for the permanency of the arrangement, and would be calculated to afford his excellency security against future demands on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency's government; and that although the authority which he now possessed over his household affairs, subjects, and dominions, was ample for the preservation of his just rights, for the enforcement of his orders amongst his subjects and dependents, and for the punishment of the disobedient, yet to afford him still further satisfaction on this head, the authority should be confirmed in the treaty now preparing.

8. I accordingly presented to his excellency, several days ago, the translation of two articles, which I purposed inserting in the treaty, copies of which I herewith do myself the honour of enclosing. His excellency expressed his full approbation and satisfaction of the proposed articles, but they did not embrace in detail the objects which he has so much at heart, and on which I shall now offer some reflections.

9. The first article which relates to the debts of the state is embarrassing, in as much as it avows in spirit, and almost in words, a determination not to discharge any part of them, and requires your lordship's direct confirmation of that resolve. Although the British government has not yet interfered, nor called upon the vizier to discharge the debts of the state, yet your lordship's sense of the obligation which his excellency owes to justice and common honesty, to make some arrangement for the liquidation of those debts, is so strongly

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strongly manifested by the proposition, under certain conditions of taking that burthen upon the company, that his excellency looks with certainty to the demand being at a future period pressed upon him by the influence and authority of the company's government; under this impression silence is not satisfactory, and nothing less will prove so than a direct assurance from your lordship, that the company's government, not having been parties in the incurring of the debts, nor made themselves responsible for the payment of them, will not interfere in the settlement of them.

10. The second article may be regarded as resting on your lordship's consideration of the financial circumstances of this state; the words, however, at the close of it appeared so exceptionable that I demanded an explanation, and received both from the vizier and molavy Suddun the following interpretation:—The disturbances raised by vizier Alli did not originate in his excellency's dominions; had his advice been followed, vizier Alli would not, in the first instance, have been left at liberty, and had his subsequent information and cautions been heeded, a more vigilant watch would have been established on the actions of that assassin. The views of vizier Alli, I stated, were directed particularly against his excellency's life and empire; and, consequently, as no person would be more interested in defeating these views, so no one could be more fairly charged with the expences attending the operations.

11. The fourth article has been pressed with more than ordinary earnestness; but it was not until yesterday, in a conversation with the molavy, Suddun, that the precise drift of it was acknowledged, though I always suspected that it applied to the property of the Begum. The molavy avowed the object to be such as I had suspected; and to support the justice of the claim, in opposition to what I had advanced relative to the Mahomedan laws of inheritance and division of property, affirmed, that it was well known that the Begum possessed vast treasures, which had been deposited in her custody by Sujah ul Dowlah. The extraordinary and persevering solicitude with which this article is urged may be accounted for by the supposed magnitude of the treasures, so capable of gratifying his excellency's passion of avarice; but I cannot avoid suspecting that the Begum, or her dependents, have not been sufficiently careful in preserving the secret of her highness, having some time ago proposed to constitute and appoint the company her heirs. In discussing this article I took occasion to contrast it with the first, and asked the vizier by what rule of equity the payment of the debts due by the state could be separated from the receipt of what was due to it.

12. The fifth article, although an attempt made to cover its direct aim by the introduction of futurity, applies, I believe, to the past, and particularly to the confusion which prevailed in the private treasury, jewel office, and wardrobe, on the demise of Asoph ul Dowlah, and during the short reign of vizier Alli. Suspicions are entertained that much valuable property was secreted and carried away by the persons in charge; I desired that the persons suspected might be pointed out; and deprecated, in the plainest language, the design of involving every person about the court in vexatious accusations of this nature.

13. The power demanded by the seventh article is a right of government, and the engagement of the company to protect his excellency against all enemies is a pledge for the exercise of it; consequently, the particular mention of punishing persons who shall disturb the peace of the country, although qualified by the words, "on such crimes being proved," is wholly unnecessary, unless it aims, by anticipation, at some particular persons who are supposed to be under the protection of the English government.

14. Upon the eighth article, and several others which relate to the conclusiveness of the territorial cession, I shall not trouble your lordship with any remarks.

15. Upon the eleventh article I purpose hereafter addressing your lordship at some length: it comprehends two points, a commercial arrangement, ascertaining the amount of duties on exports, and imports, and an exemption of duties on certain articles of supplies for the consumption of the troops, now enjoyed, not by treaty, but by agreement.

16. The thirteenth article is one of the most suspicious complexion, and the execution of it under the sanction of your lordship's government would be most distressing in its operation and consequences, and highly injurious to the British influence in Oude, as well as to their reputation for justice and disinterestedness.

It

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It is artfully worded, and may seem chiefly to allude to dismissions in the army, but it in fact embraces all the brothers of the vizier, the Begum, and reputed children of the late nawaub, the public servants of government, especially Hussein Reza Khan, and all persons holding jaghires or enjoying pensions. Whilst I cannot boast that these salaries and pensions are now discharged with regularity, yet hopes are entertained that the more punctual payment of them may be ultimately enforced by the influence of the company's government.

17. Whether the intentions expressed in the last article of visiting the shrines of holy men be serious, or introduced only to insinuate his excellency's dissatisfaction, I thought it afforded a favourable opportunity of again bringing forward the desire, long ago avowed by his excellency, of retiring from the cares of state, and accordingly represented to his excellency, that the immediate relinquishment of the government, and the nomination of a successor, under the terms of the first proposition, would enable his excellency to carry his design of visiting holy places into execution whenever he should think proper, without any embarrasments, in regard to the selection and appointment of a person to administer the affairs of his country during his absence. His excellency, however, unequivocally declared his intention of resuming the reins of government on his return, and entreated that I would drop the subject of the first proposition.

18. Molavy Suddun having been deputed by the vizier, yesterday afternoon, to confer with me on the several articles of the paper, carried it away for his excellency's further consideration; and, though I stated to him that I should regard his excellency's perseverance in the in the desire for transmitting the paper to your lordship as amounting to a premeditated design of clogging his consent to the territorial cession with stipulations which render that consent fallacious and nugatory, the molavy did not afford me much hope that his excellency would withdraw some of the articles which I received in so exceptionable a light.

19. Perhaps, my lord, after the concession which I offered to make the vizier by the two articles of the treaty, the last of which however only confirms to him the authority he possesses by the present treaty, and even that authority somewhat qualified, it may be thought that the substance being given the contention is now for a shadow; and it may be further thought, that if some mode of giving satisfaction to his excellency, on certain of the points, and under certain modifications, could be adopted, less exceptionable than the one so wholly inadmissible which he has proposed, it might be advisable to embrace it rather than run the hazard of being ultimately compelled to resort to extremities for securing what may be obtained by the preferable medium of negotiation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,

True copy.

(Signed) N. B EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to government.

Lucknow,
23d May, 1801.

Certain articles to be submitted to the consideration of his excellency the marquis Wellesley, to which I trust his lordship, by affixing his seal and signature, will afford me satisfaction regarding the stability of the points therein mentioned.

Article 1st.—The payment of the debts of my predecessor, Asoph ul Dowlah, is not stipulated for in the existing treaty; I am moreover unable to liquidate the debts contracted in the late reign; but this is an affair which will be adjusted between the state and the creditors of the late nawaub, and regarding which the company are in no shape responsible, the treaty being silent on this subject.

2nd.—The sum of seventeen lacks of rupees has frequently in conversation been specified as the amount of the extraordinary expence incurred by the army taking the field to oppose Zemaun Shah, and suppress the disturbance created by vizier Ally; although I formerly stated my inability to pay this sum, yet, to testify submission, I am ready by every means in my power to pay such portion of the above sum as shall appear to be justly chargeable to me.

3rd.—Whereas the increase of expence on account of additional troops having been deemed expedient on the sole ground of preserving my dominions against the ravages of Zemaun Shah and others; and considering that I have consented to bear this expence for all times to come, whilst the company, in consideration of this increase of force have bound themselves

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selves to protect my dominions; under such circumstances, the expence of the Persian embassy is by no means chargeable to me, neither are the extra military expences, such, for example, as the dismissed independent regiment of cavalry, &c. chargeable to this sircar, charging the pay and contingent expences of this corps to me, is a claim never started until now.

4th.—Whatever hereditary rights of this state descended to the late nawaub, Asoph ul Dowlah, now devolve upon me his successor; let me enjoy such rights exclusively, and let all the inheritance of my ancestors, and the whole of the rights attached to my family centre in me, and let no person interfere in or assume them.

5th.—Should any person have obtained or hereafter obtain, by breach of trust or other means, possession of specie or property belonging to this sircar, let no one obstruct my taking back such property or specie.

6th.—Whereas the union and friendship subsisting between his lordship and myself being obvious, I trust from his lordship's kindness, that all letters passing to and from his lordship and the dependents of this sircar may henceforth be carried on with my knowledge, and through me, since the present practice is apt to render such people contumacious. It is not my wish to interrupt such correspondence; all I request is, that in consideration of the friendship subsisting between us, such correspondence should be in future carried on through myself and the resident.

7th.—Should any person prove disobedient to my orders, or should any one disturb the affairs of government, on such crimes being duly proved, let no one oppose or impede the punishment or banishment of such people.

8th.—After setting apart and delivering over the jaidad for the British troops, let a schedule, expressing the name of the Pergunnahs and Mohals, with the respective limits of the countries which shall then remain in my possession, be inserted in the treaty, to the end that there may be on no account any clashing or interference in such countries; and that thenceforth they (the company) may possess no sort of interest in a claim upon the said countries which shall descend in perpetuity to the sole and exclusive possession and management of the heirs of this family.—It requires time to draw out the schedule, but it shall be sent hereafter.

9th.—All fugitives from the territories of the sircar, coming under the description of murderers, deserters, robbers, or persons in arrears to government, who may take refuge in the company's provinces, shall be apprehended and delivered up; and, on the other hand, such persons of the above descriptions, who, flying from the company's territories, may take refuge in my dominions, shall be seized and surrendered to the company.

10th.—Whenever and on whatever occasion I may be in want of troops, whether to regulate the country, or to attend my person, let the resident command the attendance of such a portion of the British troops as the exigency of the case may point out.

11th.—The company shall engage to impose duties to such extent only upon goods passing from their eastern and western possessions as shall not prove injurious to the sayer, or permit customs of this state; grain intended for the consumption of British troops, which may at any time be employed at my desire in the countries dependent on me, shall be exempt from duty; but all articles for the use of the station of Cawnpore shall hereafter be subject to duties—no exemption from duties will be granted to any person.

12th.—Whatever commotions or disturbances, whether internal or external, may affect the company's possessions, let the servants of the said company (according to what his lordship has written) be alone responsible for the quelling of them; neither shall this sircar have, in any shape, any concern with the quelling of such disturbances.

13th.—Some arrangement amongst the servants of the sircar, tending to diminish my expences, will become indispensable; and to obviate disturbances, it will become necessary to return such numbers only as can be paid monthly and regularly; this arrangement can only be effected by dismission, and I desire that no intercession be made for any person whatever.

14th.—Let the resident, cordially and with sincerity uniting with me, pay no sort of attention to the representations of event-searching, self-interested persons, who are ever on the watch to sow dissensions; and should any circumstance reach his ears, observing the dictates of friendship, let him immediately and candidly acquaint me of it, that without a moment's delay an ecclaircissement may take place between us.

15th—

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15th.—When the matters now under discussion shall have finally been adjusted (according to what his lordship has written) let no fresh claims, of whatever sort, be anvanced; let no increase be demanded, nor, unless by advice, interference take place in any one affair of the affairs of this government.

16th.—Let the engagements entered into between his lordship and this sircar be firm and permanent, and let such a treaty be now drawn up, that no governor-general, who shall hereafter be appointed to the charge of the company's affairs, may have it in his power to alter, change, or infringe the said treaty.

17th.—Let the number of troops, for which a jaidad shall be granted, always remain within the ceded countries.

18th.—Whenever I may be inclined to perform pilgrimages, let no hinderance be offered to my departure; such excursions will prove the source of amusement to me, and I shall recover my wonted state of health, which has of late been upon the decline.

Sunday, 3d Mohurrim,
1216, Higree.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.
Secretary to Government.

Article. That the true intent and meaning of the foregoing articles of this treaty may be clearly and distinctly understood, it is hereby declared that the territorial cession being in lieu of the subsidy, and all expences for additional troops, no demand whatevever shall be made upon the treasury of his excellency, on account of expences which the honourable company may incur by assembling forces to repel the attack, or menaced attack, of a foreign enemy, on account of the detachment attached to his excellency's person, on account of troops which may be occasionally furnished for suppressing rebellion or disorder in his excellency's territories, or on account of a failure in the resources of the ceded districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, from the calamity of war, or from any other cause whatever.

Article. The territories ceded to the honourable the East India company by the first article of this treaty shall be subject to the exclusive management and controul of the said company and their officers; and, in like manner, the territories which will remain to his excellency the said vizier shall be subject to the sole and exclusive management of his excellency, his heirs, and successors, without any interference on the part of the said company's government, either in the collections of the revenue, the application of them, or other affairs of this government, excepting by the interposition of their advice.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

His excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P.

My Lord,—As your lordship may possibly be of opinion, that under the powers which your lordship has been pleased to confer upon me, the necessity which I have felt of transmitting the vizier's paper of requests to your lordship did not in reality exist, I shall take the liberty of stating the motives which induced me to do so.

2. Whilst I could not take upon myself to commit your lordship's government in points of such delicacy, I feel an earnest solicitude that the territorial arrangement should, if possible, be concluded by the preferable mode of negotiation; and it occurred to me, that either your lordship's peremptory rejection of the articles of such modification as your lordship's wisdom might suggest, would induce his excellency wholly to retract them, or be content with such satisfaction on the several points as your lordship might be pleased to afford. The delay would not be productive of any inconvenience, since I am now preparing the treaty, and obtaining materials for ascertaining the true value of the countries to be ceded.

3. Since I did myself the honour of addressing your lordship on the 23d instant, I have found, amongst the papers of this office a private letter from the late governor-general, containing the following paragraph:

"In your private letter you observed, that I omitted to furnish you with instructions respecting the late nabob's debts;" the following paragraph of my minute of the 5th March will supply the omission, and point out the proper line of conduct.

On this subject (the debts) I informed the nabob, that although the articles was was withdrawn, it was still left to his equity to satisfy such claims as he might deem

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deem fair and just, and that in this class he would, upon inquiry, probably find the demands of the shroffs upon the late vizier, and if so, that it would be his interest not to overlook them.

4. From this it would appear, that a stand had been made to an article inserted in the draft of the treaty with the vizier, on his accession to the musnud, relating to the payment of the late nawaub's debts, and that sir John Shore had satisfied himself with verbally consigning the liquidation of them to the justice of the vizier.

5. I obtained another piece of information from the molavy this morning, that the vizier possessed a paper, under the seal or signature of sir John Shore, giving him full authority to search for and endeavour to discover any treasure or property which might have been embezzled by persons in charge of the late vizier's different departments.

6. Not having seen the paper I cannot vouch for its existence; and if it do exist it ought to be sufficient for the purpose expected from the 5th article of the present paper, without requiring a confirmation from your lordship. The motive of the molavy in mentioning the paper was to shew with what moderation the vizier exercised powers conferred upon his excellency, and further to evince with how much safety those now asked might be intrusted to him.

7. In the present stage of the negotiation it might appear presumptuous to speak of the management of the ceded countries, were it not that the season for cultivation fast approaches, and, unless some steps be shortly taken, it is possible that considerable loss may be sustained in the first year. I think it probable, should your lordship see it advisable, that Almas Ali Khan might be prevailed on to continue in the management of the Doosb for another year, under conditions and superintendence as your lordship might prescribe, and the same in respect to Mirza Mehedy. The advantage of such a measure would be the opportunity thereby furnished of investigating, at leisure, and at a proper season, the condition of the country, and the amount of the revenues which it may be capable of bearing in the first instance.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Lucknow, 9th May, 1801. (Signed) W. Scott.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Para. 1. I am directed by his excellency the most noble governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant.

2. His lordship directs me to inform you, that the tenor of that dispatch does not produce any alteration in the sentiments and resolutions which by his lordship's command I communicated to you in my letter of the 27th instant. His lordship therefore desires that you will proceed to carry those instructions into effect according to the strict letter of them.

3. In particular his lordship directs that you will insist upon his excellency's immediate liquidation of the arrears of subsidy, a demand from which his lordship is determined not to recede, except under the circumstances of his excellency's consent to the first proposition.

4. With respect to the articles proposed by his excellency, on the basis of an obligation to be guaranteed by his lordship's signature, and the seal of the company, his lordship directs me to observe to you, that the general tenor and spirit of them have excited his lordship's extreme regret and indignation.

5. His excellency must be aware that the demand of a territorial cession is a matter of right which the British government is entitled to claim without any corresponding concession on the part of the company; but were it otherwise, his lordship would not consider himself justified in affording the sanction of the British name to the perpetration of acts, and to the exertion of authority, so unjust, oppressive, and arbitrary in their nature, as those which are expressed in the document above adverted to. It is his lordship's determination, therefore, peremptorily to reject every article of those propositions, and to insist upon the territorial cession, under the terms described in his lordship's instructions contained in my letter to your address of the 26th instant.

6. His lordship has thought proper to prepare a statement of remarks upon the several articles of his excellency's proposition; and when they shall have been rendered into Persian, the paper will be transmitted to you for the purpose of being presented to the vizier, as a reply to the extravagant and unjustifiable pretensions which his excellency has thought proper to advance upon this occasion.

7. His lordship, however, does not deem it necessary that you should postpone the intimation to his excellency the vizier of his lordship's absolute rejection of

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of all the proposed articles. You will, therefore, be pleased to convey this intimation to his excellency as soon as possible after the receipt of this dispatch, and urge his excellency to bring the negotiation to an immediate conclusion, according to the tenor of the instructions with which you have been furnished.

8. With respect to the two articles of agreement which you have proffered to his excellency the vizier, I am directed to inform you, that his lordship considers the first of them entirely unobjectionable; the second, his lordship observes, must be so modified as to conform to the terms upon which his lordship is disposed to guarantee to his excellency and to his posterity the dominion of his excellency's remaining territory, namely, the absolute extinction of his military power, and the establishment of such regulations of police within his excellency's dominions as may secure the possessions of the company from the detrimental effects of his excellency's ruinous and oppressive system of administration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William,
30th May, 1801.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, by order of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, the paper of remarks adverted to in my address of the 5th ultimo, together with a Persian translation of the same, under his lordship's signature.

His lordship directs that you take an early opportunity of presenting the Persian document to his excellency the vizier, accompanying its delivery with such representations as you have been directed to make, or as the circumstances may render expedient, without departing from the general spirit of his lordship's instructions.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.
Secretary to Government.

Fort William,
2d June, 1801.

The governor-general is precluded, by the strongest obligations of public duty, from affixing his seal and signature to the article communicated from the nabob vizier, through the resident at Lucknow, under date the 3d of Moharrum, 1216.

His lordship has demanded territorial security for the payment of the subsidy due by the vizier to the company as a matter of right and justice, which required no correspondent concession on the part of the company; his lordship, therefore, could not enter into the consideration of the preliminary conditional articles proposed by the vizier in this stage of the transaction, even if the substance of those articles had been exempt from objection: on the other hand, if the governor-general felt himself to be at liberty to enter into a negotiation respecting the conditions of a territorial cession, the tenor of the conditions contained in the proposed articles is so objectionable, in every point of view, that no consideration would induce his lordship to entertain for a moment a project disgraceful to the British character, ruinous to the authority and honour of the nabob vizier, and incompatible with the dignity and security of his excellency's parents and of his relations, and with the general happiness of his subjects.

The governor-general will not depart from the demand which he has made upon the nabob vizier for the payment of the arrears due by his excellency on account of the additional troops which the safety of the province of Oude has required the company to station in that country; and his lordship now positively requires the nabob vizier to pay into the hands of the resident at Lucknow the whole of that arrear, amounting to without further delay.

The company has actually incurred and defrayed the whole charge of the additional troops, as stated by the resident to the nabob vizier; the right and duty of the company to station the additional troops in the vizier's dominions has already been fully proved and admitted by the vizier himself; the exigency of the company's affairs forbids further delay in the liquidation of this debt; the governor general therefore expect to learn, within the course of a few days, that the vizier his made provision for the discharge of its full amount; and his lordship requests that no further reference may be made to him on a question already decided.

The governor-general will hereafter adjust, in concert with the nabob vizier, the proportion of the expences of the Persian embassies, to be charged to the vizier; but the governor-general desires that it may be understood to be his lordship's

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ship's fixed intention to insist on the company's right to require from the vizier a due proportion of that extraordinary charge incurred for the express purpose of augmenting the security of his excellency's dominions.

The governor-general has read the remaining articles of the nabob vizier's proposition with the utmost degree of regret; his lordship is concerned to be under the necessity of declaring, that the nature of those articles is such as to impress upon his lordship's mind the most unfavourable apprehensions of the nabob vizier's intentions and views; several of these articles betray the most unjustifiable, undignified, and improvident jealousy of the company's authority and power, especially the 6th, 8th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, articles.

From these articles it appears that the nabob vizier has already forgotten that the safety of his person, and the existence of his government, have been maintained exclusively by the British power, and by the presence of British troops. His excellency now seems disposed to gratify his unwarrantable suspicions at the hazard of the continuance of his authority over his subjects, and even of his personal safety, by removing the British forces from his territories, and by confiding his government and his life to those whose treason had repeatedly endangered both.

It would be utterly repugnant to the justice and humanity of the company to uphold the various arbitrary powers and vexatious authorities for the establishment of which the vizier has solicited the sanction of the British government in the 1st, 4th, 5th 7th, and 18th, articles.

The object of those articles appears to be, under the shelter of the British name, to cancel all the public debts of the state of Oude, to degrade and plunder the ancient and venerable remains of the family and household of Sujah Dowlah, together with whatever is respectable among the surviving relations and servants of nabob Asoph ul Dowlah; to involve the whole nobility and gentry of Oude in vexatious accusations and extensive proscriptions, to deprive the established dependents and pensioners of the state of the means of subsistence; to frustrate every institution founded in the piety, munificence, or charity, of preceding governments, and to spread over the whole country a general system of rapacious confiscation, arbitrary imprisonment, and cruel banishment.

The governor-general, in the name of the company and of the British nation, not only refuses his sanction to every article of a system so adverse to the wisdom and justice of the great nation whose authority his lordship represents in India, but his lordship hereby enters his solemn protest against the evil and odious councils which have so far perverted the judgment of the nabob vizier as to engage his excellency to propose to the governor-general to sanction the misery and ruin of a whole people, by the signature of the representative of the British nation in India, and by the seal of the English East India company.

His excellency must be aware that the slightest intimation of the existence of such designs would inflame, to the most alarming heights of passion and despair, that discontent which his excellency has so frequently represented to constitute the characteristic spirit of the people of Oude.

The publication of the articles tendered by his excellency to the governor-general, and still more any attempt to carry them into effect, would inevitably occasion the most dreadful convulsions in the province of Oude, and would for ever alienate from his excellency's person and government every sentiment of affection, obedience, or respect. The governor-general, therefore, not only expresses his anxious hope that the nabob vizier will never revive the project contained in the proposed articles, but his lordship most earnestly recommends it to his excellency to exert every possible precaution to prevent the tenor of those propositions from transpiring in his excellency's court, or among any description of his excellency's subjects.

With regard to the permanance of any settlement to be now concluded with the British government, the articles already proposed by the resident are sufficient for that purpose; articles will also be admitted for the purpose of providing ample security for the maintenance of the authority of the vizier within his remaining territories, to the extent compatible with the general safety of the company's contiguous possessions.

His lordship deems it unnecessary to add any further observations on the subject of the vizier's propositions; and he concludes by repeating, in the most express terms, his demand for an immediate liquidation of the arrears of subsidy, and

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and for a speedy adjustment of a competent territorial security.

A true copy.
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to government.

(Private.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

My dear Sir,—Para. 1. The stipulations which his excellency the vizier has proposed in his preliminary articles, binding the company to maintain a specific number of British troops within the ceded territory, and excluding them from his own, have suggested to his lordship the expediency of explaining to you his sentiments respecting the state in which the company's defensive engagements are placed under an arrangement founded on the basis of a territorial cession.

2. His lordship conceives that the territorial cession imposes upon the company the whole burthen of responsibility and expence attending the defence of his excellency's remaining dominions, both now and in future. That it is an exchange of territory for protection, and is founded upon a principle totally different from that which at the conclusion of the treaty of 1798 regulated the stipulations respecting the augmentation or decrease of the British troops employed in the province of Oude, for the defence of his excellency's possessions.

3 His lordship conceives, that under the provisions of the territorial cession his excellency the vizier possesses no right to prescribe either the number or the disposition of the British troops to be employed in fulfilling our obligation, of which no part of the responsibility or of the expence rests with him. As the British government is alone responsible for the defence of the vizier's dominions and is chargeable with every expence, permanent or contingent, attending that engagement, the British government must alone decide both the number and disposition of the troops which may be necessary for that purpose.

4. His lordship is anxious that this principle should be fully understood by his excellency, whose right, under the provisions of a territorial cession, to interfere in the company's military arrangements for the defence of Oude, his lordship observes, can never be admitted.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to government.
Fort William, 5th June, 1801.

His Excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c.

My Lord,—The unofficial letters which I have done myself the honour to address to your lordship, under dates the 14th and 23d instant, will have apprized your lordship of the embarrassments interposed in the way of the territorial arrangement, by the vizier's obstinate perserverance in submitting a paper of requests for your lordship's approval and confirmation.

Every argument addressed to usage, to decorum, and to common sense, and every attempt to demonstrate the imprudence, inexpediency, and inutility, of bringing forward sentiments so undisguised in their tendency as are some of the articles, and so incapable in their nature of receiving your lordship's sanction, having been repeatedly urged, and exerted in personal conversations with his excellency, and through the medium of his confidential adviser, molavy Suddun, without the effect of prevailing on his excellency to withdraw them, I feel a necessity of transmitting to your lordship the paper under the formality of his excellency's seal.

3. The paper which had been carried away by molavy Suddun, on the 22d instant, was returned to me yesterday evening, enclosed in a letter from the vizier. It has undergone some slight alterations without any change in substance, and the heading, which required the confirmation of your lordship's signature and seal, is omitted and transferred to the letter.

4. I would have made another personal effort to persuade his excellency to withdraw several of the exceptionable articles; but owing to his being unable to put on his cloaths, from some eruptions on his body, he declined seeing me, and deputed molavy Suddun.

5. Taking up his excellency's letter to me, I observed upon a part of it, which bespeaks the assistance of my friendship and regard, that I had given him the strongest proofs of both by the stand which I had made against transmitting the paper to your lordship, and by the means I had taken to convince his excellency's judgment of the measure he was pursuing.

6. The molavy observed, that his excellency, having withdrawn the articles which required a diminution of the amount of the subsidy, or that the countrie

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tries to be ceded should be taken at an ancient jumma, the points now contended for in no shape affected the interests of the company, nor weakened the security of the territorial cession; and that the powers which he sought for were in fact already possessed by him, through the stipulations of the existing treaty. He further observed, that though his excellency was determined to offer no resistance or opposition to any measure which your lordship might think proper to enforce, yet it was desirable, he presumed, that the arrangement should be concluded in an amicable manner, with the mutual consent of both states.

7. Conceiving that his excellency might possibly lay too much stress on the sentiment contained in the last observation, I explicitly declared to the Molavy, that however desirable might be an amicable adjustment, yet if his excellency, under that idea, trusted to the attainment of objects incompatible with the dignity, the reputation, and disinterestedness of the British government, I could assure him that he had not fairly estimated the principles and motives of your lordship's actions. I further noticed to the Molavy, and enjoined him to repeat the remark to the vizier, that I could not but entertain very serious doubts whether your lordship, after perceiving in a paper, bearing the formal attestation of his excellency's seal, the purposes to which his excellency intended to apply his power, would not be of opinion that the exercise of the exclusive authority, confirmed to him by one of the articles I had presented for his consideration, could not with prudence be entrusted to his hands.

8. After a long conversation the Molavy took his leave, with a promise to inform me if any thing which had passed this morning should induce his excellency to withdraw or qualify the requests. He has just returned, and assured me, that his excellency's obstinacy is unconquerable.

9. It does not seem necessary that I should trouble your lordship with remarks on any of the articles of the paper, excepting the eleventh.

10. The terms and expressions used in this article are such that I did not thoroughly comprehend the tendency of it, and therefore required an explanation from his excellency, which he gave to the following effect:—that as his territories would be surrounded by those of the company; he expected that the rates of custom and merchandize, coming from any part of the company's possessions, should be regulated upon a standard which would neither preclude the importation of them into his country, nor, when imported, prevent his levying a duty upon them, and that a standard for duties to be levied by the company on his exports should be fixed on the same principles.

11. Under the stipulations of the existing commercial treaty the vizier's government is entitled to duties upon all imported commodities, whether intended for consumption in his territories, or passing through them to foreign countries; and for the collection of these duties custom-houses are established at fixed places.

12. The execution of the stipulations was easy, and the consequences of them obvious, when the dominions of one state commenced where the other terminated; but as the Ganges will now, for an extent of two hundred miles, form the neutral boundary of both states, some modification of the treaty will certainly be expedient.

13. On the other part of the eleventh article, which relates to the exemption of duties on provisions for the consumption of the troops, after observing that this exemption is not stipulated for by any article of the existing treaty, but rests on an agreement entered into with the vizier's ministers, during the government of the marquis Cornwallis, I shall take the liberty of troubling your lordship with a few reflections that have occurred to me on the usage, some of which are the result of experience in my present situation, and some of them arise out of the change of circumstances now in contemplation.

14. The articles exempted from duties by this agreement are grain, cattle, goats, sheep, ghee, betel nut, and tobacco; and as the consumption of these articles, by the troops, and their numerous followers, particularly at the stations of Cawnpore and Futtyghur, is very considerable, the revenues of the vizier's government, arising from the sayer, are affected in proportion. The use of purwunnas, to cover these articles from duty, notwithstanding all the care that may be taken, is liable to much abuse, and is a source of frequent complaints on both sides. It may also be doubted whether the company's government, or the troops, de-

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rive an advantage in any degree proportioned to the loss sustained by the vizier.

15. His excellency proposes that the exemption of duty on grain for the consumption of the troops employed in his dominions, shall still continue, but cease in respect to the station of Cawnpore; and although that station only is mentioned, I conclude that he embraces in his design all the troops which may be stationed in the ceded countries.

16. The dominions of the two states will be so situated in respect to each other, that it may be presumed each country will have occasion to draw supplies of grain and various articles of provisions from the other, and there does not appear any good reason why the company's troops, or subjects, should enjoy the privilege of exemption from duties, unless it be mutual. In addition to this it may be observed, that were the exemption continued for the troops, it would be less practicable to limit it to that intended purpose than at present, because, under pretence of supplies for the troops, larger quantities than requisite for that express purpose might be covered by purwunnas, and the excess subsequently vended in other parts of the country; a practice which is now complained of even whilst it is capable of being in a great measure checked by the vigilance of the officers of the vizier's government in the vicinity of the cantonments.

17. Upon the whole, it appears to my judgment that the exemption of duties on all articles of provisions designed for the consumption of the troops stationed in the ceded countries cannot be contended for, although it may be expedient to stipulate for a free intercourse and market for all articles of provisions between the subjects of the two states.

18. The papers which I have now the honour to transmit to your lordship, are copy and translate of a letter addressed by me to the vizier on the 22d instant, the object of which, after several ineffectual conversations on the paper of requests, was to discover whether his excellency was serious in his desire of having it forwarded to your lordship, by requiring that it should be authenticated by his seal; copy and translate of his excellency's letter received yesterday, in reply to the one above mentioned; and the paper of requests authenticated by his excellency's seal, with a translation of it. Your lordship will observe that there is a slight difference in the second article as it now stands, from that article as contained in the paper transmitted with my unofficial address to your lordship of the 23d instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 28th May, 1801.

Translation of a letter from lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow, to his Excellency the Vizier; dated 8th Moharrum 1216, 22nd May, 1801.

After compliments,—The practice observed on such occasions as this, the contracting parties having come to an agreement on the subject under discussion, a treaty is then drawn up to which they affix their respective seals. What your excellency requires, that his lordship, previous to the adjustment of the terms of the treaty, should affix his seal and signature to certain propositions, is widely different from the established practice; there are, moreover, certain of the said propositions which do not seem at all fit subjects for discussion, but should your excellency persevere in your wish to have them transmitted, I shall nevertheless, if your excellency will attach your seal and signature to them, submit them to the consideration of his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley; I must at the same time, however, intreat of your excellency, that this circumstance may not in any degree retard the business in hand.

His excellency the vizier to lieutenant-colonel Scott in reply, dated 13th Moharrum (27th May).

I have received your letter of the 8th Moharrum, and return you my propositions, with some trivial corrections, having affixed my seal to them.

I expect, from your friendship and regard, that you will transmit the paper to his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, in order that having received his lordship's confirmation it may be returned without delay.

It is by no means my wish that the paper, after having received his lordship's seal and signature, should be delivered to me previous to the adjustment of the terms of the treaty; on the contrary, as soon as the said paper shall have been returned to you, confirmed as above, and its arrival shall have been notified to me, we will in concert prepare a treaty,

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in the usual form, and an interchange of papers will take place, when the paper in question, which is purely to satisfy my mind on the points it relates to, shall be given back.

The language and the phraseology appropriate to the respective situations of his lordship and myself will be determined on between us, and used in the treaty.

In regard to what you observe, that certain of the propositions do not seem fit subjects of discussion, the truth is, that my sole object in bringing them forward is to relieve myself from anxiety, for although the subjects treated of are already at my discretion, I should nevertheless, by his lordship's confirmation of them, derive additional satisfaction.

God forbid that, in submitting the propositions to his lordship, I should have had in view his lordship's rejection of them, and the protracting my consent to the proposed arrangement.

Do me the justice to decide whether, had such been my design, I should not have persisted in retaining the two important articles formerly withdrawn. To facilitate the arrangement I withdrew the articles above alluded to, and rested satisfied with the simple articles now sent, which, unless I receive satisfaction upon them, must involve me in perplexity.

If the manner of expression in any of the articles should appear to you inconsistent with the respect due to his lordship, alter them so as to preserve their meaning, and send the paper back to me to be written out fair, when it shall be returned to you without delay; for my object being to get the business settled, I shall make whatever alterations in the language you may point out, and return the paper.

(Signed) W. Scott.

Article 1st.—The payment of the debts of my predecessor, Asoph ul Dowlah, is not stipulated in the existing treaty; but this is an affair which will be adjusted between the officers of the state and the creditors of the late nabob, and regarding which the company are in no shape responsible, since the treaty is silent on this head.

2nd.—The sum of seventeen lacks of rupees has frequently, in conversation, been stated to be the specific amount of the extra expense incurred in consequence of the army taking the field to oppose Zemaun Shah, and to suppress the disturbance raised by vizier Alli; and although I formerly stated my inability to pay this sum, yet, to testify submission, I am now ready to pay, by instalments, such portion of the above sum as may have been expended on account of taking the field against Zemaun Shah.

3d.—Whereas this increase of expence on account of additional troops having been judged expedient, on the sole ground of guarding my dominions against the ravages of Zemaun Shah, &c. and considering that I have consented to bear this expence in all time to come, whilst the company in consequence of this increase of force have bound themselves to protect my dominions, under such circumstances the expence of the Persian embassy is by no means chargeable to me, neither are the extraordinary military expenses, such for example as the dismissed independent regiments, &c. chargeable to the sircar; charging the pay and contingent expenses of this regiment to this state, is a claim which never has been agitated until now.

4th.—Whatever hereditary rights of this state descended to the late nawaub, Asoph ul Dowlah, now devolve upon me his successor; let me have the exclusive enjoyment of such rights, and let all the inheritances of my ancestors, and the whole of the rights attached to my family, centre in me, and let no person interfere in or usurp them.

5th.—Should any person have obtained, or hereafter obtain, by breach of trust, or through other means, possession of treasure or property of this sircar, let no one interpose to obstruct my taking back such treasure or property.

6th.—Whereas the union and friendship subsisting between his lordship and myself being obvious, I trust from his lordship's kindness, that all letters passing to and from his lordship's and the dependants of this state, may henceforth be forwarded through me, since the present practice is apt to render such people contumacious. It is not by any means my wish to interrupt such correspondence, all that I request is that in consideration of the friendship subsisting between us, such correspondence should be carried on through myself and the resident.

7th. Should any person prove disobedient to the orders of government, or disturb its affairs, such crimes being duly

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proved, let no one oppose or impede the punishment or banishment of such person or persons.

8th. After setting apart and delivering over the jaidad for the British troops, let a schedule, expressing the names and limits of the countries which shall then remain in my possession, be inserted in the treaty, to the end that there be on no account any clashing, or interference in such countries which shall descend in perpetuity to the sole and exclusive management and possession of the heirs of his family—it requires time to draw out this schedule, but it shall be sent hereafter.

9th. All fugitives from the territories of the sircar, such as persons in arrears to government, deserters, murderers, or robbers, who may take refuge in the company's possessions, shall be apprehended and delivered up: on the other hand, all persons of the above descriptions, who, flying from the company's territories, may take refuge in mine, shall be seized and surrendered up to the company.

10th.—Whenever and on whatever occasion I may be in need of troops, whether to regulate the country or to attend on myself in such way as I shall think proper, let the resident command the attendance of such portion of the British troops as the occasion may point out.

11th.—The company shall engage to exact duties to such an extent only upon goods passing from their eastern or western possessions as shall not prove injurious to either the sayer or permit customs of this state. No duties shall be levied upon grain required for the consumption of such British troops as may at any time be employed at my request in the countries dependant upon me, but all articles for the use of the stations of Cawnpore(now exempt from duties)shall hereafter be subject to duties; no exemptions shall be granted to any person.

12th.—Whatever tumults or disturbances, internal or external, may affect the company's possessions (in conformity to what his lordship has written) the servants of the company alone shall be responsible for the quelling of them, nor shall this sircar have in any shape concern in the quelling of such disturbances.

13th.—Under such circumstances (the occasion) some arrangement amongst the servants of this sircar, calculated to diminish the expense, will become indispensable, and to obviate disturbances it will be necessary to retain such a number only as can be paid regularly and monthly; as such an arrangement can only be affected by dismissions, I desire that no intercession be made for any person whatever.

14th. Let the resident, sincerely and cordially uniting with me, listen to no representation of event-seeking, self-interested, people, who are ever on the watch to sow dissension. Should he at any time involuntarily hear any thing, observing the dictates of friendship, let him immediately and candidly make the communication to me, without a moment's delay, that an ecclaircissement may take place between us.

15th.—When the matters now under discussion shall have finally been determined and adjusted, let not his lordship prefer fresh claims of any sort, demand or increase, nor, unless by the interposition of advice, interfere in any of the affairs of this sircar.

16th.—Let the engagements entered into between his lordship and this sircar be binding and permanent, and let such a treaty be now drawn up, that no governor-general, who shall hereafter be appointed from Europe, to take charge of the company's affairs, may have it in his power to alter or infringe upon the said treaty.

17th.—Let the number of troops for which a jaidad shall be granted always remain in the ceded countries, nor let them ever be a smaller number.

18th.—Whenever I may be disposed to perform pilgrimages, let no opposition be offered to my departure, for by such excursions my mind will be amused, and I shall recover my wonted state of health, (which has for some time been on the decline) and return again.

(Signed) WM. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to government.

To lieutenant-colonel William Scott, resident at Lucknow.

(Secret.)

Sir,—Para. 1. I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo.

2. From the tenor of the first paragraph of that dispatch, his lordship observes that your preceding dispatches of the 14th and 23d ultimo were unofficial, you

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you will, however, have found that his lordship, believing them to be official, had directed me to reply to them in an official form.

3. His lordship now directs me to inform you that the alterations which have been made in his excellency the vizier's propositions are not such as to require any variation in the remarks which apply to them, and of which a transcript was dispatched to you with my letter of the 2d instant.

4. His lordship also considers the instructions which were addressed to you under his lordship's orders, in reply to your dispatches of the 14th and 23d ultimo, entirely applicable to the subject of your last official dispatch; and therefore directs that you will consider those instructions, and the paper of remarks above-mentioned, as constituting a reply to all those points of your last address which require his lordship's immediate attention; and that you will be guided by the tenor of those documents in conducting the negotiation to which they relate.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to government.

Fort William, 5th June, 1801.

(Private.)

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, &c. &c.

My dear sir,—I am directed by lord Wellesley to communicate to you, in the form of an unofficial address, his lordship's extreme anxiety in the present crisis of affairs for the payment of at least a portion of the arrears of subsidy claimed from his excellency the vizier; you are already in possession of his lordship's official instructions to demand the immediate payment of those arrears; the purpose of this repetition of the subject therefore is to augment the impression upon your mind of the present exigency, and to stimulate your exertions to obtain immediate payment of as large a portion as possible of this just and indisputable claim. His lordship accordingly desires that you will press this demand upon the vizier in the most urgent manner, and require him at least to pay a considerable part without a moment's delay.

The exigency of the company's affairs renders the immediate liquidation of a large part of the arrears an object of the utmost importance, and one which cannot be relinquished, unless his highness should be induced to concur in an arrangement which would, in a more effectual and permanent manner, relieve the embarrassed state of the company's finances; unless, therefore, you should entertain a confident expectation of engaging his excellency to accept the final propositions transmitted to him by order of the governor-general, his lordship desires you will use every endeavour to realize, without delay, a large proportion of the arrears due by his excellency to the company.

I am, &c. &c.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to government.

Fort William, 5th June, 1808.

His excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor general, &c.

Fort William.

My lord,—Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's commands through the dispatches of the secretary to government, under dates the 27th and 30th of May.

2. Having waited upon the vizier yesterday morning, I presented to his excellency your lordship's letter on the subject of his excellency's application for an abatement in the amount of the arrears due to the company, and, after acquainting his excellency with the substance of it, and of your lordship's unalterable determination not to relax from that just demand excepting under the circumstance of his consent to the first proposition, I made a formal requisition in your lordship's name for the immediate payment of the large balance, two lacks of rupees having been received a few days ago on account.

3. The conversation which ensued being of a very important nature, as tending to discover some of the vizier's sentiments, and as seeming to put a stop to the progress of the negotiation, I think it expedient to report it to your lordship in detail.

4. I stated your lordship's extreme regret that all the arguments which had been used to demonstrate that the terms of the first proposition are far more advantageous to his excellency, and to his posterity, than any other arrangement could possibly be, should have failed of procuring his excellency's consent to that plan; whilst his excellency admitted that the

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the principle of it was calculated to promote his ease and peace of mind; whilst he made no objection to the several stipulations of it excepting one; and whilst he had so frequently acknowledged that the evils existing in every part of his administration and dominions were incurable by any exertions of his own, it was impossible, I observed, to conceive that the rejection of the plan was the free result of his own mature judgment, but the effect of that influence and ascendency which certain interested persons possessed over his mind, persons who were actuated in the advice which they gave to him not by motives of regard for his excellency's honour or happiness, not by considerations for the welfare of his family, or his subjects, but by the sordid apprehension of being deprived of their shares of the peculations on the public treasury, and of the spoils extracted from his subject. His excellency replied, that whatever were his motives for rejecting the plan, his determination was unalterable.

5. I then proceeded to state to his excellency the observations which your lordship had suggested in regard to the introduction of the system of British jurisprudence, its gradual operation, and the liberal toleration with which it was enforced; his excellency said, that he was not unacquainted with the general management of the company's country, nor with the administration of justice as practised in their possessions, but that it would be unbecoming in him to comment on the effects; the increased population in the company's dominions, the improvement of the situation of all descriptions of people, and the happiness and security which they enjoyed under the company's government, in comparison with the subject of any other state in Hindostan, were, I observed, the best comments on the effects of that government.

6. I then stated to his excellency that the general tenor and spirit of his articles of stipulations had excited the greatest surprise and concern in your lordship's breast, and that I was commanded by your lordship to communicate to his excellency your lordship's absolute rejection of the whole of them; his excellency replied, that has his paper contained conditions on which alone his consent to the territorial cession could be granted, your lordship's rejection of them allowed him no other alternative than that of passive obedience to whatever measures your lordship might resolve on.

7. To this declaration of his excellency, I observed that the perseverance manifested by him, against all my remonstrances, in transmitting a paper of stipulations which his own good sense must have told him were in their nature and tendency wholly inadmissible, had induced me long ago to represent to his excellency, both personal and through Molavy Sudden, that his only object in bringing them forward was to obtain a refusal, and thereby to render his conditional consent to the territorial cession illusory, and that his ready recurrence to his former protestation of submission confirmed me in the opinion that it was an expedient for that purpose only—his excellency denied that such were his motives.

8. I next proceeded to state to his excellency the terms upon which your lordship is disposed to guaranty to his excellency, and to his posterity, the dominions of his excellency's remaining territory. They were enumerated in the following order and manner; 1st. The continuance of the company's right to station the British troops in any part of his excellency's dominions; 2nd. The restriction of his own military establishment to an extent absolutely necessary for the collections of the revenues, and for the purposes of state; and 3dly. The introduction of such regulations of police, under the controul of the company's officers, as should be calculated to secure the internal quiet of his excellency's country, and the orderly and peaceable behaviour of his subjects of every description.

9. I reasoned upon the several articles as follows:—the obligation of the company to defend his excellency's dominions against all enemies, internal and external, required and implied the right comprehended in the first; the same obligations rendered an extensive military establishment in his service useless, dangerous, and an unnecessary expense; the contiguity of the company's possessions to those of his excellency must render them susceptible of injury and disorder, from the disturbances and insurrections so frequent in his own. I moreover added that unless the subordination of his officers, and the obedience of his subjects, were secured by some wise and strong regulations, it would be impossible to calculate, with any degree of certainty, upon the amount of the force that should be applicable

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able to oppose the designs of an invading enemy; since a portion of the company's troops might, under such an exigency, be required to preserve the internal tranquillity of his dominions.

10. His excellency's reply to this was striking; and whilst it is not my intention to aggravate his expressions, it is my duty to relate them as literally as possible. The power of stationing the company's troops in any part of his dominions, he conceived, from some former discourse with me, would be relinquished, excepting in cases were the requisition might proceed from himself; that the introduction of that as an absolute condition, together with the others, formed a combination of circumstances the objects of which would be open to the comprehension of a child, and that it was impossible for him to agree to a territorial cession on such terms.

11. I intreated his excellency to reject from his mind such unjustifiable suspicions, and to summon all the good sense which he possesses, and reflect on the consequences of a refusal of the propositions which your lordship had prepared with so much thought and deliberation. He said he by no means meant to impute precipitancy to your lordship's resolution, but if your lordship's reflection suggested measures to which he could not accede, the utmost which he expected from him was passive submission to those measures, and he added that if your lordship would give him his dismission, and allow him to proceed on his proposed pilgrimages, or whether that was permitted or not, the whole of his territorial possessions, and of his treasures, were at the disposal of your lordship's power, he neither had the inclination nor the strength to resist, but he could not yield a voluntary consent to propositions so injurious to his reputation.

12. After remonstrating upon such language, as inconsistent with prudence, with the dignity of his situation, and with a due regard to the interests of his family, I asked his excellency if I was to consider what he had delivered as an answer to be conveyed to your lordship; his excellency replied that it had been repeated more than once in the course of the conversation, but that if a further confirmation of his resolution was required, he would declare it on the koran.

13. In speaking of the arrears of subsidy his excellency contended, that he was not bound to defray any expense for additional troops beyond the period of their being assembled to oppose the menaced invasion of Zemaun Shah. To demonstrate the fallacy of such reasoning, I asked him what limitation of time could be put to the views of Zemaun Shah, and drew to his recollection the intrigue of Ambajee, discovered by the seizure of vizier Alli's papers; but not to rest the justice of the company's claim on particular cases, I adverted to the treaty, and to the reasoning which had been employed to demonstrate the right of the company, in virtue of their defensive engagements with his excellency's government, to determine the number of troops necessary for the protection of his dominions, and the obligation which he was under of defraying the expenses; his excellency, after observing that the excess of troops was continued, when vizier Alli was delivered up again, declared that his treasures were at your lordship's command.

14. In explanation of his excellency's reference to a former discourse with me, relative to the company's troops to be stationed in his dominions, I must beg leave to acquaint your lordship, that it was always my intention to preserve the right of the company in that respect, as well as to stipulate for the limitation of troops to be maintained by the vizier's government. I had been cautious in bringing them directly forward lest his excellency should demand the continuance of a larger portion of the company's troops in his dominions than could be easily spared from the necessary services in the ceded districts.

15. Whether the vizier be actually determined to adhere to that passive line of conduct which he has so frequently avowed in preference to yielding his consent to one of the propositions, or whether it be an artifice, founded on a belief that your lordship will refrain from having recourse to extremities, to elude an acquiescence, it is not possible for me with certainty to affirm; but no person could be more apparently decided on a resolution than was his excellency in his conversation with me yesterday morning, and not satisfied with the declarations which he had reiterated to myself, he sent for my moushee after my departure, and repeated to him the same declarations.

16. Molavy Sudden is apprized of my being in possession of authority from your lordship to march the troops into the countries to be ceded, in order to establish the company's authority, and I only withheld the communication from his excellency

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lency to ascertain whether your lordship's remarks on his paper of requests shall occasion any relaxation in his apparent obstinacy.

17. I have made several attempts to open an intercourse with Ruttun Chund, but such is the jealousy of the two favorites in regard to each other, and such his excellency's vigilance over both, that it is impossible to procure a personal conversation with either, unless he is deputed to me by his excellency. I hope, however, that I have at length opened a channel for communication with Ruttun Chund. In respect to the molavy, either his sincerity or his influence with the vizier must be suspected. My moonshee yesterday morning, in consequence of directions from me, engaged him in a conversation, when I had retired with the vizier, and informed him of the light in which your lordship had viewed his excellency's paper of requests. The molavy made the strongest assurances of his having predicted to the vizer your lordship's total disapprobation of the paper, and of his having used, in addition to the arguments with which I had furnished him, all his powers of persuasion to retract the requests.

18. It is my intention to prepare a memorial to the vizier, recapitulating the substance of some part of my conversation, and representing to his excellency, that if he entertains the belief of evading or postponing the settlement of the affairs of his country, under the specious show of submission, the deliberate, the decided, and repeated assurances of your lordship's unalterable resolution to apply an effectual remedy, without delay, to the existing abuses in the province of Oude, ought to satisfy his excellency that such a belief must be totally erroneous, and that should your lordship be ultimately compelled to have recourse to extremities for preserving the united interests of his excellency and the company in Oude, his excellency must be responsible for any disorders and disturbances, and for any failure in the revenues, which may arise from the want of his co-operation.

19. I have this instant received a letter from the vizier, saying that, probably, his paper of requests had been returned to me from your lordship, and desiring that as it was now useless, it might be restored to him. In reply I have informed his excellency that the paper has not been returned, but that I was in hourly expectation of a statement of remarks which your lordship has been pleased to prepare upon it.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. Scott.
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 8th of June, 1801.

To Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Para. 1. I have received your letter of the 8th instant, in reply to which I think it necessary to dispatch, by express, the following instructions for your immediate direction.

2.—You will persevere, with the utmost degree of assiduity and firmness, in requiring from the nabob vizier the instantaneous liquidation of the whole arrear due by his excellency on account of the augmentation of the army in Oude. For this purpose you will inform his excellency that you have received my orders to forward to me, by express, a daily report of the sums paid into your treasury by his excellency on account of the balance. You will further apprize his excellency that if any additional delay should be created by him in the discharge of this just demand, you have received authority and directions from me to sequestrate a sufficient portion of his excellency's revenue for the satisfaction of the company's claims. The various pretexts which his excellency now opposes to a claim of which he has repeatedly acknowledged the justice, reduce me to the necessity of proceeding to measures of compulsion for the recovery of the public rights entrusted to my charge.

3. In pursuance of the spirit of this order you will sequestrate the revenue of whatever district will appear to you to be most convenient for the purpose, observing that the temporary sequestration of revenue for the discharge of the arrear of a part of the subsidy, is to be kept completely distinct from the permanent territorial cession for the future security of the whole subsidy.

4. I am anxious to learn what progress has been made in the further reduction of the vizier's military force, and I earnestly desire that you will suffer no consideration to delay for a moment the completion of that most necessary reform; it is therefore my wish that you should make me a weekly report of the progress of the reduction of his excellency's troops. It may be useful that the vizier should know

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know that you have received orders from me to this effect.

5. I entertain a confident expectation that the remarks which I have forwarded to you upon the paper of requests lately received from the vizier, will have brought his excellency to a sense of his duties; if, however, I should be disappointed in this hope, I authorise and direct you to proceed, as soon as you may judge convenient, to establish the company's authority within the whole line of territory described in my recent instructions, with this addition, that, under the present circumstances of the case, I think it will be necessary to take possession of the whole of the two districts of Azimghur and Goruckpoor, instead of adopting the partial line of demarcation, drawn through those districts in my recent instructions.

6. It is become matter of serious consideration, whether the conduct of the vizier may not require the speedy adoption of a more comprehensive arrangement for the complete establishment of the company's authority over every part of the territory of Oude. In the mean while the completion of the territorial cession, as stated in my recent instructions, will facilitate any further settlement which may be deemed expedient.

7. I take this opportunity of apprising you that it is my intention to visit the upper provinces during the approaching season, and that with this view I hope to be able to embark on the river before the close of the present month. This intelligence will probably afford the vizier a fresh pretext for procrastination and evasion, but I desire that you will proceed to execute my orders without reference to any subterfuge which his excellency may hereafter attempt to practise. It is indeed doubtful whether I may think it expedient either to pay any visit to his excellency, or to receive any from him during the actual crisis of affairs.

8. His excellency's object in desiring that his paper of requests should be restored to him is sufficiently obvious. I conclude you have retained an attested copy of that paper of which you have sent me the original. If it should become necessary to assume the districts without his excellency's consent, I desire you to consider whether it may not be expedient to furnish the begum, Almas Alli Khan, Hussein Reza Khan, and the principal personages in Oude, with attested copies of such parts of that paper as tend to disclose the comprehensive project of confiscation, proscription, and tyrannical violence entertained by his excellency against his own family, nobility, and people.

9. If you should concur with me in opinion that such a communication to the persons named and described in the preceding paragraph might be useful, I authorize you to make it at the period of time, and to the extent, which you may judge advisable.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William, 15th June, 1801.

My dear sir,—I have been favoured with your letter of the 5th instant. In consequence of a written requisition from me to the vizier, that he would commence liquidating the company's demand on him for arrears of subsidy, his excellency, in the first week of this month, sent two lacks of rupees on that account: some days after he commenced paying the kist for the preceding month, but as the money did not come in with a dispatch, or in quantities proportioned to the heavy demands upon this treasury, and as I had reason to suspect that his design was to spin out the time until the next kist should be due, I repeated the demand for the payment of the arrears, and pressed for a more speedy discharge of the kist. His excellency affected to be hurt at being called on for the payment of the kist, and returned my letter, noticing also that the terms which I had used in it, in giving a receipt for the two lacks on account of the arrears, did not correspond with those which he had used in sending the money. This is one of the tricks which his excellency has frequently had recourse to for the purpose of trying to obtain some concession from me; they have never succeeded; and on the present occasion I returned the letter with a still more peremptory demand for the payment of the whole amount of the arrear without a moment's delay. His excellency also mentioned in his letter an intention of replying to lord Wellesley's letters, and of preparing a rejoinder to his lordship's answer on his article of requests, presented to him on the 11th instant. To this intimation I replied, that I trusted his excellency's answer to his lordship's

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ship's demand for the payment of the arrears would be a communication of his having discharged a considerable portion, and of his determination to continue the payments without intermission until the whole debt should be cleared off; since an answer of any other tenor after his lordship's final sentiments had been so repeatedly conveyed to him would be only an useless trouble. On the subject of his intended rejoinder I replied, that it was my hope that his lordship's remarks on his excellency's paper had made such an impression on his mind as to suppress for ever any further mention of it; I beg you will assure lord Wellesley that my demands for the payment of the money shall be unceasing and suited to the dignity of his lordship's government.

The negotiation is now in a state which occasions me a good deal of anxiety, and this is aggravated by an apprehension that the endeavours which I have used to influence the vizier's mind through the agency of Molavy Sudden, although my arguments, as addressed to his excellency, were not of a mollifying quality, have produced the effect of hardening his resolution of passive submission, under a conception that the solicitude shewn to obtain his consent implies an unwillingness, if not a repugnance, to proceed in the business without it.

I have, however, prepared a paper which will, I trust, convince his excellency that he is deceiving himself by such an idea, and that it is indispensable for him to resume the discussion of the territorial cession with a sincere and earnest desire of bringing it to a speedy conclusion.

The explanation of his lordship's sentiments respecting the state in which the company's defensive engagements will be placed under an arrangement founded on the territorial cession, shall be duly regarded. I received the proposed stipulation of the vizier in regard to the constant maintenance of a specific number of British troops within the ceded territory, as one of those vexatious and childish articles which his excellency has introduced for the sake of teazing, and not as one that he would think of contending for when the several provisions should assume the shape of a formal treaty.

I inclose to you a small paper of intelligence from the vizier's secret durbar; the intention therein mentioned of deputing Molavy Sudden, I understand, is postponed in consequence of the reports now in circulation of lord Wellesley's design of honouring this part of the country with his presence. It has ever been a prevalent desire of his excellency to negotiate immediately with his lordship, and whilst such an expectation exists, it will be his study to procrastinate and evade a final arrangement.

I am, my dear sir, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 5th June, 1801.

N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

Inclosed is a private letter from lieutenant-colonel Scott to Mr. Edmonstone, dated 5th June, 1801.

The vizier yesterday communicating his sentiments to Molavy Sudden, observed that there was much room both for hope and fear; to which Molavy Sudden answered that as yet nothing had been done, that if his excellency would give him his dismissal he would proceed, and satisfactorily accomplish his excellency's affairs and wishes. That he pledged himself to this point, provided that his excellency would furnish him with such letters as he might wish to the governor-general, and to the other gentlemen, and that he would give him his dismissal; his excellency observed that he was his hand, his tongue, and his eyes, and that if he sould dismiss him he would be able to do nothing; that he must remain entirely inactive, and that derangement would ensue to his affairs; that if the pending negotiation did not oppose an obstacle, he would certainly have allowed him to go. Molavy Sudden again repeatedly endeavoured to persuade him, and said, that when the affair should once pass out of their hands, nothing could afterwards be done; his excellency answered, that upon receiving an answer from Calcutta he would do whatever might be advisable; to which Molavy Sudden answered, that nothing could possibly be settled by writing; that it was utterly impossible.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Para. 1. I am favoured with your letter of the 15th instant, which I have duly submitted to lord Wellesley's perusal; and I am directed by his lordship to communicate to you the following

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following observations and instructions upon the points adverted to in that letter.

2. You will have observed by his lordship's letter to you of the 15th instant that he anticipated the effect upon his excellency the vizier's conduct of his lordship's intended visit to the upper provinces, and therefore expressed a doubt whether he should think it expedient to meet his excellency during the actual crisis of affairs. As his lordship's conjecture regarding the effect of his intended journey has been verified, his lordship deems it of the utmost importance to remove from his excellency's mind those impressions upon which he founds the hope of procrastination, or of a relaxation of the demands which have been made upon him. His lordship therefore desires that his excellency the vizier may be given to understand that it is his lordship's resolution not to have any personal intercourse with him until the pending negotiation shall have been finally and completely concluded. His lordship further wishes that his excellency should understand, that it is not his lordship's practice to conduct political negotiations in person. His lordship reposes the fullest confidence in those officers whom he has selected for the conduct of political affairs, and he considers them fully competent to be the agents of his lordship's views at the several courts where they are stationed. Upon this principle it is his lordship's determination to terminate the negotiation with his excellency the vizier through the same official channel by which they have been hitherto conducted, and his lordship accordingly desires that you will diligently extinguish every hope which his excellency may entertain of any alteration in the equitable demands of the British government, or of any delay in their fulfilment, founded on his lordship's visit to the upper stations; and that you will rather mention his lordship's journey as an additional argument for the necessity of an immediate adjustment of the pending negotiations, since his lordship is resolved to avoid a meeting with his excellency until they shall have been finally and completely closed.

3. In the paper of intelligence inclosed in your letter his lordship observed two passages of which he is desirous of receiving an explanation. The first passage is this, "he (Molavy Sudden) pledged himself to this point, provided his excellency would furnish him with such letters as he might wish to the governor-general, and to the other gentlemen, &c." His lordship requests that you will inform him, if you can, who are those gentlemen to whom his excellency had it in contemplation to write on such an occasion as that of sending an ambassador to the representative of the British government in India.

4. The other passage alluded to is this; "his excellency answered, that upon receiving an answer from Calcutta he would do whatever might be advisable." His lordship is doubtful whether by this expression his excellency means an answer from his lordship to an intended remonstrance on the part of his excellency, or whether he adverts to any other correspondence which he holds with persons residing at Calcutta.

5. His lordship requests that you will state for his information, what you may know, or what your opinion is upon these two points. As you may not have retained a copy of the paper of intelligence I have the pleasure to return it.

6. There is another point materially connected with the subject of your letter, to which his lordship has directed me to draw your attention.

7. You will no doubt be informed at Lucknow of a report promulgated at Calcutta of a change in the ministry at home, by the resignation of Mr. Pitt and the duke of Portland, and the appointment of the speaker and the marquis of Lansdowne to their situations respectively. It has occurred to his lordship, that should this report, vague and unsupported as it is, reach his excellency's ears, he may be induced to believe that a change of administration in India may be the consequence, or that his lordship may think it advisable to wait the sentiments of his majesty's ministers, upon the measures now under discussion with his excellency; and in this expectation his excellency may be more anxious than before to procrastinate a final adjustment. His lordship therefore deems it proper that you should be prepared to discountenance any such belief in the mind of his excellency, and that you shall press the final adjustment of the pending negotiations with increased earnestness.

8. His lordship observes, that you have already received such repeated injunctions on the subject of urging payment of the pecuniary demands upon his excellency, that it is superfluous to add any further directions, the more so as you seem

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seem to be fully aware of his lordship's anxiety upon that head, and of the importance which his lordship attaches to the immediate and complete liquidation of the amount.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

A true copy.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Fort Wiliam, 24th June, 1801.

His excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c.

Fort William.

My lord,—Para. 1.—I had the honour, on the 10th instant, to receive from the Persian translator to government the statement of remarks which your lordship had been pleased to prepare on the vizier's paper of requests, and on the 11th instant presented it to his excellency.

2. The observations with which I accompanied the delivery of that document were intended to impress his excellency with the necessity of his resuming the discussion of the negotiation which has been so long on foot, with a sincere and earnest desire of concluding a definitive arrangement on the basis of one of the propositions; and it was my further aim to convince his excellency, that if, under the specious show of resignation, he hoped to postpone or evade satisfying the just demand of the company for territorial security, he was suffering himself to be deceived by the weakest counsels.

3. His excellency listened to my remarks with an impatience very unusual to him, and his behaviour, subsequent to my visit of the 7th instant, has been contrary to his ordinary practice and desire of a frequent intercourse by reciprocal visits.

4. Perceiving from these circumstances, as well as from what I understand to be the language of his durbar, that his excellency is acting upon the declaration which he verbally delivered to me on the 7th instant, of abstaining from any participation or co-operation in the measures which your lordship might adopt, and despairing of obtaining his consent to either of the propositions through the medium of mild persuasion, I thought it indispensable for the promotion of the interests committed to my charge, to address his excellency in the language of strong remonstrance upon the spirit of invasion which governs his counsels and his conduct in regard to the territorial cession.

5. For this purpose I prepared a memorial which was yesterday delivered to his excellency by my moonshee, inclosed in a short letter, copies of both which papers, in English and Persian, accompany this dispatch.

6. The vizier, previous to his receipt of the above paper, but whilst the moonshee was on his way to the palace, sent a message that he would breakfast with me this morning; his excellency accordingly came, but declined engaging in a private conversation on the plea that he had not perused my memorial.

7. Although no doubt can exist, that his excellency is now acting upon the declaration adverted to in the 4th paragraph of this dispatch, yet it remains to be discovered whether he is governed by a sincere determination of meeting the consequence of a perseverance in his refusal to adjust the terms of a territorial cession, or whether he is guided by a belief that your lordship will refrain from decisive measures in the event of his persisting in such a refusal. One object of my memorial being to ascertain, if possible, by which of these sentiments he is actuated, I judged that the communication of my being in possession of your lordship's instructions, providing for the event of his excellency's refusal to adjust a conclusive arrangement, afforded the most probable means of obtaining that knowledge.

8. If his excellency has been acting under a persuasion that no measures will be pursued without his acquiescence, the above communication, by undeceiving him, will probably induce him to renew the discussion of the territorial cession; in which case, and provided he engages in the discussion with a cordial desire of concluding the arrangement, I have little doubt of his consenting to the stipulations regarding the right of the company to station the British troops in such parts of his excellency's dominions as shall be judged expedient, and of reducing his own military establishment to the compass proposed; he will probably also forbear to renew the subject of his papers of requests; but a long study of his excellency's character and disposition constrains me to express my apprehensions that he will contend against the introduction into his reserved dominions of regulations of police, under the controul of the company's

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company's officers, with a tenaciousness not to be relaxed.

9. If on the contrary it has been his excellency's design to elude a territorial cession, and it be his determination to meet the consequences of a rejection of that plan, the negotiation will then be at a crisis when the British government must either sacrifice its just demand to his perseverance, or resort to decisive measures for the support of them.

10. In the last case supposed, I should entertain little doubt of any arrangement, to whatever extent your lordship might deem advisable, being carried into effect, without throwing the country into a state of convulsion; and the introduction of his excellency's articles of request in a manifesto would, in the eyes of the nobles, and other persons about the court, justify the proceeding, and reconcile it to their minds. Should your lordship's measures be confined to the acquisition of the territory proposed to be ceded, I conceive that arrangement would be easily effected by investing the aumils with khelauts of office in your lordship's name, and supporting their authority by the presence of the company's troops, when the state of the country shall allow of their marching, which however will not be at an earlier period than the middle of September.

11. Although I have presumed to offer my opinion on the facility of establishing the company's authority in these countries, to any extent which shall be judged expedient, without the consent and aid of the vizier, yet so fully satisfied am I that your lordship would prefer the attainment of the objects which your lordship has in view by the milder means of negotiation, that I beg leave to assure your lordship that my most zealous endeavours, and diligent perseverance, shall be exerted to procure his excellency's acquiescence to one of the propositions, under such modifications as may be admissible.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
my Lord,
Your Lordship's most
obedient and faithful humble
Servant,
(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 21st June, 1801.

To the Vizier.

Dated June the 20th, 1801.

I confidently hoped that your excellency, having deliberately and maturely considered his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley's remarks upon your excellency's paper of requests, would have evinced a sincere desire to bring the pending negotiation to a speedy conclusion.

Not, however, perceiving any such disposition in your excellency, I have, in the inclosed memorial, stated such remarks upon the negotiation on foot as suggested themselves to my mind, and I have at the same time earnestly to recommend that your excellency would consider longer delay as highly inexpedient.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

MEMORIAL.

Presented to his excellency the Nawaub Vizier on the of June, 1801, by lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow.

The sentiments and resolutions delivered by your excellency, in the conversation which I had the honour to hold with your excellency on the 7th instant, seem to me to have been designedly calculated to put a stop to the progress of the negotiation which has been so long on foot.

Charged as I am by the British government with the conduct of a negotiation so important to the combined interests of the company, and of your excellency, and seeing as I do a fixed determination in your excellency to evade and frustrate the object of that negotiation, your excellency must not be surprised if, in the course of the following observations, some of them should seem to question the wisdom, the justice, and the sincerity of the counsels by which your excellency is governed.

The negotiation is now at that crisis wherein the British government must either sacrifice its just demands to an evasive policy, or resort to decisive steps to support its interest in Oude. Under such circumstances, silence, or a disguise of my sentiments, would be an unpardonable dereliction of my duty.

In a former paper, dated the 3d of May, I demonstrated the duty of the company to interpose their authority to rescue the numerous inhabitants of this country from the grievous and increasing oppressions which they suffer under the administration of

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of a prince whom the power of the company had placed over them with extensive authority. For the fulfilment of this duty his excellency the marquis of Wellesley, governor-general, with a consideration for your excellency's ever exalted condition, with a retrospective reflection on the splendour of your ancestors, and with a provident foresight for the welfare and happiness of your illustrious family, offered for your consideration a proposition which, whilst it applied an effectual remedy to the evils and abuses prevailing in Oude, permanently secured the honour, the dignity, and affluence of your excellency, and of your posterity. But his lordship, with that wisdom and energy which has marked all his actions since he assumed the management of the British affairs in India, implicitly declared to your excellency, that if you should be unfortunately persuaded to reject that proposition which combined the greatest advantages to all persons concerned in the welfare of Oude, he could not suffer the company's interests to be involved in the impending ruin.

Whilst your excellency admits that the principle of the first proposition is calculated to secure your personal ease and peace of mind; whilst you have made no objections to the stipulations of it, excepting to one; and whilst you have so frequently acknowledged that the disorders and mischiefs existing in every branch of your administration are of a magnitude not to be overcome by any exertions of your own power, it is not possible to conceive that your rejection of the first proposition is the deliberate and dispassionate result of your own mature judgment. It is the effect of the influence and ascendancy which certain persons possess over your counsels, persons not actuated in their advice by a regard for your excellency's honour, reputation, or happiness, not by any consideration for the welfare of your excellency's family or subjects, but by the sordid apprehension of being deprived of their shares of the peculations of the revenues of the state, and of the spoils extracted from your oppressed people.

On the other hand, if the rejection of the first proposition be the result of your own mind, no part of your excellency's conduct, since you were exalted to the musnud, can sustain the belief that it is founded on the only rational and praiseworthy motives for which a retention of power can be coveted, a desire of exerting it for the security and improvement of your dominions, and the prosperity of your subjects; although perhaps, your excellency is not accustomed to hear the language of truth, yet it cannot have escaped your reflection that an amil let loose on a district, with no superintendence or controul over his conduct, with no other commands than to pay into the treasury, with regularity, the kists agreed upon, with no security for the permanence of his situation but what arises from gratifying the avaricious demands of persons in office, or possessing influence about the court, as no other limit to his tyrannical oppressions and arbitrary exactions than the extent and efficiency of his force: hence the frequency of those tumults, and of those contentions in the mofussil, which troops are called upon to suppress, is to be accounted for.

It is evident that in a country where there exists no regulations of police, where all sorts of crimes, if noticed, are compromised for a fine, the lives and property of the people are at the mercy of the desperate robber. It requires no loud clamours to be informed that persons about the court, who have long derived their only subsistence from the bounty of the state, must execrate the man by whom it is withheld.

This is the present picture of Oude, and I only desire that it may be contrasted with that of the company's provinces, to show the effects of that government, and of that system of jurisprudence which your excellency, out of respect, refrained from commenting upon.

I must now observe upon your excellency's conduct in regard to the second proposition.

In giving a consent to the territorial cession your excellency accompanied it with preliminary and conditional articles, and in opposition to all my remonstrances against the act itself, as being contrary to reason and usage, and in defiance to all my representations against the general substance of these articles, your excellency persisted in your desire of having them transmitted to his excellency the governor-general.

The inference which I drew from this perseverance was, that your excellency meant to clog your consent with stipulations which, you were sensible, the wisdom and justice of the British government could never accede to. Your excellency,

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lency, in denying that such was your intention, in your letter to me of the 19th Mohurrum, takes credit to yourself for having withdrawn two of the articles which affected the amount of the funds to be provided: so far from considering the retraction of these two articles as a concession on your excellency's part for the purpose of facilitating the arrangement, I regard it as coming within the scope of your excellency's scheme to offer an apparently full consent to the principle of the territorial cession, but with the secret design of rendering that consent nugatory; for, whilst you left the other extravagant and unjustifiable articles (most of them unconnected with the territorial cession) as conditions on which alone your consent to the cession could be granted, you, in fact, declared that the government of lord Wellesley must condescend to purchase that security for the payment of the company's subsidy, which it has a right to demand, at the expense of every thing that is just, dignified, and honourable.

When your excellency was informed that his excellency the most noble the governor-general felt it his duty peremptorily to reject those stipulations, your excellency, without hesitation, recurred to the declaration of passive submission to any measures to which his lordship might be pleased to enforce; and although many days have elapsed since your excellency has been in possession of his lordship's sentiments at large, on the nature and tendency of your paper of requests, and although your excellency is explicitly informed, in his lordship's answer, that the demand of territorial security for the payment of the subsidy is a matter of right and justice, which requires no correspondent concession on the part of the company, yet your excellency, so far from discovering any inclination to resume with me the discussion of either of the propositions, talks of preparing a rejoinder to his lordship's answer.

From this review of your excellency's conduct, I am warranted in asserting, that it has from the first been the sole aim and endeavour of your excellency to procrastinate and elude a definitive arrangement upon the basis of either of the propositions which have been so long under your consideration; but your excellency could never seriously believe that the right of the company to insist on a territorial cession could be satisfied by your excellency's conditional consent to the measure, and that it would fall to the ground on the rejection of stipulations which you might think proper to propose, however unwarrantable and unjust; and as your excellency could not yourself cherish this belief, you could hardly expect to impose it on the understanding of lord Wellesley.

Your excellency declares that, although you cannot give your voluntary consent to either of the plans under the terms proposed, you possess neither the inclination nor the power to oppose the introduction of such measures as his lordship may think proper to enforce. This is not the language of a manly submission to the superior judgment and discernment of those whose advice and assistance your excellency has so repeatedly solicited, it is the concealed language of a misplaced confidence in forbearance; but if your excellency entertains the hope of evading or postponing the settlement of the affairs of your country, under this specious show of resignation, the deliberate, the decided, and repeated assurances of his lordship's unalterable resolution to apply an effectual remedy, without delay, to the existing abuses in the dominions of Oude, ought to satisfy your excellency that such a belief is erroneous.

It is undoubtedly his lordship's wish that your excellency should not only assent to the measures proposed, but that you should afford your cordial assistance in carrying them into execution; but to convince your excellency that his lordship's determination is not to be diverted from having recourse to decisive steps (should your excellency's perseverance in the unhappy counsel which you have adopted render it indispensable), I must now explicitly inform your excellency that I am in possession of instructions under his lordship's signature, providing for such an event.

Before carrying these instructions into effect, I feel it a duty incumbent on me again to call upon your excellency, in the most solemn manner, to resume the discussion of the negotiation, with a sincere and earnest desire of bringing it to a speedy conclusion; and if your excellency reject this solemn requisition, to protest in the name of the British government against those counsels by which your excellency is induced to neglect my repeated remonstrances on the means which your excellency has had recourse to for evading a conclusive adjustment of the terms of a territorial

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territorial cession, and to declare that your excellency must be responsible for any disorders and disturbances, and for any failures in the revenues, which may arise from the want of your co-operation.

Your excellency desires that the territorial arrangement may be conclusive against future demands on account of the company's defensive engagements with your excellency, and further, that the dominion of the territories which will remain to your excellency may be guaranteed to your excellency and your posterity by the company, with the independent exercise of your authority in them.

On the first point, ample security has been offered your excellency; and the maintenance of your excellency's authority in your remaining territories will be provided for to an extent compatible with the general safety of the company's contiguous possessions.

The limitations required are as indispensable for the security of your excellency's person and government, as they are for the preservation of the company's rights, and the safety of their possessions.

The obligation of the company to defend your excellency's dominions against all enemies, external and internal, requires and implies the continuance of the power of stationing the British troops in such parts of the country as to the judgment of the company's government shall seem expedient.

The same obligation renders the maintenance of a military establishment by your excellency, to an extent beyond what is absolutely necessary for the collections of the revenues, and suitable to the purposes of state, an heavy and useless burden upon your excellency's finances, whilst the want of discipline, of subordination, and of attachment to your excellency's person and government, manifested by the troops in your service, in various instances, attest the danger to be apprehended from them on every occasion of emergency, whether of foreign invasion or domestic tumult.

Adverting to the relative situation of the company's possessions with those of your excellency, to the general spirit of disaffection, and the turbulent disposition of your excellency's subjects, to the abuses, the evils, and the weakness of your excellency's administration, there is the greatest cause for apprehending that the state of your excellency's territory will interfere with the internal tranquillity and good order of that possessed by the company. It will moreover be impossible to calculate, with any degree of certainty upon the amount of the force which shall be applicable to oppose the designs of an invading enemy, since a portion of the company's troops may, under such an exigency be required to keep in awe your own mutinous troops and rebellious subjects.

To guard against these dangers to the company's possessions, his excellency the most noble the governor-general thinks it his duty to insist upon the establishment of some regulations of police in your excellency's reserved dominions, which shall be calculated to secure the subordination of all your officers, and the peaceable and orderly behaviour of your subjects of every description. His lordship, conceiving that no regulations, however wisely framed, can be put in practice, and enforced by any persons whom your excellency might select and nominate to such trusts, proposes that they shall be carried into execution under the controul of the officers of the company.

On these terms his excellency the most noble the governor-general is willing to guarantee to your excellency, and to your posterity, your remaining territorial possessions.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Para. 1. I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant.

2. His lordship desires me to signify to you his entire approbation of the measures which you have adopted, and of the firmness which you have maintained for the purpose of carrying into effect his lordship's equitable and important views at the court of Lucknow.

3. His lordship approves the memorial which you addressed to his excellency, and is disposed to hope that the declarations which it contains will have the effect of convincing his excellency that however great may be his lordship's reluctance to proceed to extremities, that reluctance is insufficient to restrain his lordship from the adoption of whatever measures may appear

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appear indispensable for the security of the rights and interests of the British nation in India; and his lordship trusts that under this impression his excellency may be induced to yield his acquiescence to the measure in agitation.

4. His lordship is anxious in a high degree that the proposed arrangement should be effected by the means of an amicable negotiation; and it will probably conduce, in an essential degree, to this issue, to extinguish in his excellency's mind all hope of influencing his lordship's resolution by withholding his consent to a territorial cession.

5. With this view his lordship has determined to direct his brother, the honourable Henry Wellesley, to proceed immediately, with the utmost practicable expedition, to Lucknow, for the express purpose of confirming to his excellency his lordship's determination to adhere to his declared purpose.

6. His lordship desires that you will either notify this intention, and the object of it to his excellency, or that you will suppress all mention of Mr. Wellesley's mission, according as you may judge most expedient; but in neither case are you to relax your endeavours in the mean time to bring the negotiation to a satisfactory conclusion.

7. His lordship will address a letter to his excellency upon the subject of the honourable Mr. Wellesley's mission, which will be forwarded to you as speedily as possible, in order to be delivered eventually to his excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 30th June, 1801.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to government.

(Private)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

My dear Sir,—It has occurred to his lordship that his determination to send Mr. Wellesley on a mission to the vizier, as communicated to you in my official dispatch of the 30th ultimo, may possibly be considered by you to indicate a diminution of his lordship's reliance on your zeal, exertions, or ability in conducting the pending negotiation at the court of Lucknow, notwithstanding the unqualified approbation which his lordship at the same moment bestows upon the whole of your conduct.

His lordship being anxious to preclude any such impression upon your mind, has authorized me to assure you, that the measure in question originates in motives wholly distinct from any reference to the character of your proceedings. His lordship is of opinion that the zeal, ability, and prudence which you have manifested in conducting the negotiation committed to your charge, could not be exceeded; and the hope of producing a superior impression upon the vizier's mind by the delegation of Mr. Wellesley, is founded solely on this consideration, that Mr. Wellesley's near connection with his lordship is calculated to give additional weight to his lordship's representations, and the deputation of his own brother tends to convince his excellency, more effectually than any think else, (except the presence of his lordship himself,) of the importance which his lordship attaches to the objects of the negotiation, and of his extreme solicitude to attain them. In fact, the sole purport of Mr. Wellesley's mission is to corroborate your acts, and to add, by the impression which his presence may be expected to produce, to the effect of your measures and your representations, and to supply as much as possible the defect of his lordship's presence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

1st July, 1801.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to government.

(Copy.)

His Excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c.

Fort William.

My lord,—Para. 1. I was yesterday morning honoured with the receipt of your lordship's commands of the 15th instant, and this morning waited upon the vizier, and made a full and explicit communication to his excellency upon the three following points of your lordship's instructions; namely, the instantaneous discharge of the large balance due from him to the company on account of the augmentation of the British force in Oude; or in the event of the smallest delay, the sequestration of a sufficient portion of his excellency's revenues for the satisfaction of the company's claims. 2dly, The immediate further reduction of his excellency's military establishments. And, 3dly,

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3dly, the assumption of the districts comprehended in the line of territory proposed to be received as a permanent security for the subsidy, in case his excellency should not have evinced an earnest and sincere desire to conclude the territorial cession.

2. As his excellency, under various pretences, has not yet furnished me with a complete statement of the revenue of the districts which it was proposed should constitute the territorial assignment, and as I have reason to believe that the actual jumma of those districts would not amount to the sum of one crore and thirty-five lacks of rupees, in enumerating the countries to be taken possession of, I added Baraitch; and signified to his excellency the above reason for doing so.

3. His excellency discovered neither the emotion of surprise nor of concern at the above communications, but obseved, that if the measures were to be carried into effect without his consent, he hoped that the continuance of his presence would not be insisted on; and that he would be permitted to fulfil his intention of proceeding upon the pilgrimages. To this I replied, that the idea of sanctioning his departure from his dominions, upon a distant expedition, until some arrangements should be finally settled, could not be taken into consideration.

4. I then acquainted his excellency, that there were two modes of arrangement within his excellency's acceptance, both possessing infinitely greater advantages to himself, his family, and all the inhabitants of Oude, than the territorial cession. One was a suggestion of his own, and had been deliberately submitted for your lordship's approval—the abdication of the government, nominating his eldest son his successor. The other, the transfer of the administration of the civil and military governments of Oude, to the exclusive management of the company.

5. I recommended, in the strongest manner, the first plan to his excellency's adoption; substituting the company his successor in the room of his son, as being best calculated to secure his own future personal ease and safety, as well as the permanent affluence of his family. By this arrangement, I observed, of constituting the company his successor (a condition however which was not insisted upon), his excellency would be permitted to carry away his treasures and jewels, and an equal and impartial provision might be made for his sons, by allotting to each, in perpetuity, a portion of the sum which it had been intended to assign for the support of his excellency's dignity. Were his son appointed successor, and exalted to the musnud, his excellency could not be permitted to appropriate to himself the whole of the treasures of the state, nor could any separate stipends be allotted out of the revenues of the country for the younger branches of the family, who would in such case be dependent on his excellency, or the bounty of the reigning prince.

6. His excellency promised to reflect on the communications which I had made to him, and to give me an explicit answer in the limited time of two days. He expressed, however, his intention of bringing forward a proposition, connected with the territorial cession, relating to his own temporary absence, for the purpose of visiting the shrines of the Mohammedan saints. I acquainted his excellency, that though your lordship's instructions did not warrant the delay of an hour, yet I would hazard your lordship's displeasure, in the hope that his excellency would now see the necessity of bringing the negotiation to an immediate conclusion, and would not attempt to advance any proposal which in substance or spirit could be deemed exceptionable, or of a nature to admit the smallest hesitation in regard to an acquiescence in it.

7. This delay will enable me to reflect and determine on the most prudent means of carrying into effect your lordship's orders for the establishment of the company's authority in the line of the territory to be taken possession of, and which, under the circumstance of the present unfavourable season for the movement of of the troops, will be attended with some difficulties; but I beg leave to assure your lordship that no consideration shall induce me to delay, beyond three days, the requisite preparations for carrying your lordship's orders on that head into execution, should his excellency's proposition be indicatory of any further subterfuge.

8. In course of the conversation I took occasion to mention to his excellency your lordship's intention of honouring the upper provinces with your presence, adding your lordship's doubt, whether your lordship would think it expedient, either to pay any visit to his excellency, or to receive any from him, during the present posture of affairs. I was induced to make the communication, as well from a consideration that it would produce

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duce a very useful effect on his excellency's mind, as in confirmation of an opinion which I had a few days ago offered to his excellency, on an application from him to be informed whether I had been apprized of your lordship's intention of visiting the upper provinces.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
and most faithful humble
Servant.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 23d June, 1801.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec. to Government.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—Para. 1. I am directed, by his excellency the most noble the governor-general, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo.

2. Adverting to the tenor of his lordship's instructions to you, communicated in my letter of the 15th ultimo, and to the 7th paragraph of your dispatch above acknowledged, his lordship is led to suppose that you have it in contemplation to take measures for the immediate occupation of the territory proposed to be ceded to the honourable company, in commutation for the subsidy, notwithstanding the difficulties which the present season of the year opposes to the execution of this measure.

3. His lordship, however, combining the consideration of those difficulties with his solicitude to accomplish the proposed object by the means of amicable negotiation, and the hope which his lordship yet encourages of obtaining his excellency's consent to a cession of territory, is disposed to suspend the measure of establishing the company's authority in those districts, without his excellency's declared consent, until the expiration of the rainy season.

4. His lordship therefore directs that you will, for the present, confine your proceedings upon this point of his lordship's instructions to an arrangement of the plan for carrying them eventually into effect at the close of the present season, and that in the mean time you will continue your endeavours to obtain his excellency's consent to the territorial cession.

5. His lordship entertains the hope that, although your individual exertions should fail of success, the presence of his brother, the honourable Mr. Wellesley, whose mission was noticed to you by his lordship's command in my letter of the 30th ultimo, will give additional weight and ultimate effect to your negotiations.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 2d July, 1801.

Extract from the resident, colonel Scott, dated Lucknow, 27th June, 1801.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c.

Fort William.

My lord,—The vizier, in conformity to the appointment, honoured me with a visit yesterday morning at breakfast, and having retired with me into a private apartment, produced a short paper in the Persian language. It commenced with a distinct recapitulation of the three points which I had communicated to him on the 23d instant, as parts of your lordship's recent instructions; it then proceeded to state, that his excellency would, under certain conditions, discharge the whole balance of arrears due to the company on account of the augmentation of the troops in Oude; and further, that his excellency would nominate one of his sons, in the capacity of his temporary *Locum tenens*, or deputy, with orders under his excellency's seal and signature, to carry into execution, after his departure from Lucknow, the further reductions of the military establishments, and to complete the territorial cession. The conditions were, that he should be permitted to proceed upon his projected pilgrimages, and be allowed, on his return, to resume the government of his reserved dominions; the paper concluded with a strong assurance that this proposition was not brought forward with the view of interposing any unnecessary delay in the final arrangement of the territorial cession.

2. I informed his excellency that it was impossible for me, under your lordship's instructions, to accede to these or any other conditional stipulations. That, admitting his excellency's intentions of visiting the places proposed were sincere, as no steps were to be taken until his excellency's departure, some delay must inevitably arise in delivering over the ceded countries, which at this period of

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the year could not be afforded without considerable inconvenience and probable loss of revenue, and that as I could not discover any rational distinction between his concluding the treaty for the territorial cession, and his consigning that arrangement to his deputy, it appeared to my judgment indispensable, as well as most dignified, that the treaty should be concluded with his advice and assistance, and executed by himself, leaving the proposal of a temporary absence to be considered and determined in a personal conference with your lordship.

3. In pursuing the subject I noticed to his excellency that this was not the season of the year for undertaking the voyage he proposed, and that doubt might possibly arise as to the real places which it was in his contemplation to visit. His excellency, not comprehending that I alluded to the difficulties of getting out of the bay, replied, that he could wait at Madras or Bombay for the proper season, and that if his design was different from that which he had signified, he would have proposed the route by land.

4. In discussing the subject of the further reductions in the military establishments of this state his excellency observed, that extensive dismissions had been effected with his concurrence and co-operation, but that he could not consent to take any active part in, or to be a witness of, the further reductions proposed. To this I replied, that under any circumstances which could be supposed, the completion of the military reform was so indispensable that it could not be delayed for a moment; and I intreated his excellency to consider what would be your lordship's reflections and conclusions upon so persevering and obstinate a resolution to maintain in his service a large body of useless and disorderly troops.

5. I called to his excellency's consideration the predicament in which he would be placed should his perseverance in the unhappy counsels which he had adopted render it necessary to assume the districts without his consent. After repeating and exhausting, without effect, every argument which occurred to me, directed to manliness and dignity of conduct, to sincerity and to prudence, I explicitly declared to his excellency, that it was impracticable for me, consistent with my obligation of obedience to your lordship, to postpone any longer the execution of your lordship's orders, and that he must expect to hear, in the course of a day or two, that preparatory measures were pursuing for taking possession of the districts to be ceded.

6. His excellency's reply was in the usual strain of submission, and indicated a determination neither to come to a definitive arrangement, nor to co-operate and assist in the measure of a territorial cession, or in that of reductions of his remaining troops.

7. In the course of the conversation I observed, that if his excellency were really actuated by the motives which he had assigned, a repugnance to be a spectator to further dismissions in his army, and to the introduction of the company's authority in the districts to be appropriated as a security for the payment of the subsidy, the acceptance of his own proposition for abdicating the government, and retiring within the company's provinces, nominating either his son or the company his successors, would completely accomplish his purpose in a manner highly satisfactory to your lordship, advantageous to himself and family, and beneficial to all persons interested in the prosperity of Oude.

8. A short time after his excellency's departure from my house he sent for my moonshee, and, in explanation of some words which had passed in providing money for the payment of the troops, whom it might be intended to dismiss, directed him to inform me that the troops were in possession of assignments on the aumils for the arrears of pay due to them. This intimation, I conclude, is intended to manifest a disposition not to throw any impediments in the way of the reductions, though he will take no active part in the execution of them.

9. I did not omit to press for the continuance, without intermission, of payments on account of the balance of arrears, and as his excellency gave no positive promise of continuing these payments, I thought it expedient to declare to him that, in the event of any delay, I should be compelled to have recourse to the sequestration ordered by your lordship.

10. It was my wish to have retained in my possession the paper which the vizier had produced, but his excellency had declined leaving it with me on the pretence that it was useless, under my refusal of the stipulations it contained. Having, however, recited the substance of it in the first paragraph of this dispatch, I shall now proceed to offer some remarks upon the proposition, first, supposing it to have been offered with sincerity, and secondly,

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condly, examining it as another attempt at procrastination and evasion.

11. Admitting the proposal to have been sincere, it must have been devised for one of the following purposes, to manifest to your lordship, to his subjects, and to the world, his excellency's dissatisfaction at the measures pursuing, to distinguish one of his sons by a partial and undue preference, or to seek the aid and protection of some foreign power. In the first case it is a puerile resentment, from an indulgence in which no advantages to the common interest of the two states could be derived, but possibly some embarrassments, both immediate and remote; the delay of his departure, even for a month, would at this season of the year occasion some inconvenience in the settlement of the countries to be ceded. On the second supposition it is necessary to observe, that his excellency did not specify which of his sons should be selected for the important trust of deputy. His eldest son possesses none of his father's regard, and has recently incurred his displeasure, it may therefore be fairly presumed that the choice would not have fallen upon him: the son, though not in the same predicament with his eldest brother, does not enjoy his father's fondness in any degree equal to the third son; the object therefore might have been to place the third son in the immediate possession of the government, in the hope of an ultimate confirmation in it, and thereby set aside the rights of primogeniture.

12. The timidity of his excellency's disposition, his fondness for money, and his unpopularity, almost preclude supposition that he would undertake any measure wherein the exertion of an enterprising mind is essential, wherein the expenditure of a large treasure would be inevitable, and wherein the attachment of his subjects, or a large proportion of them, would be requisite for the recovery of his power and dominions through any foreign aid. When, however, I noticed the possibility of his falling into the hands of some of our enemies, he treated such a contingency with perfect coolness and indifference.

13. Although in the two preceding paragraphs I have considered the propositions as offered with sincerity, yet it is scarcely entitled to such a regard; had it been sincere, and unmixed with any sinister view, no possible end could be answered by declining to adjust the terms of the treaty, and to ratify it by his seal and signature. The measures could not be averted, nor could his mind escape from any uneasy reflections, by the reservation of refusing to execute the treaty, whilst in an instrument under his hand and seal he commanded his deputy to carry the conditions of it into execution; the period of his departure, and the selection of one of his sons for the office of deputy, would furnish grounds for a protracted discussion, and most probably for a rejection of the proposition; and the necessity of consulting your Lordship on so extraordinary a proposal would inevitably occasion the further delay of some days, which would have been employed in devising new pretexts for evasion.

14. There is yet another supposition in regard to this proposition, which is, that under the pretext of visiting certain holy places of resort his excellency may conceal the intention of proceeding to England; a measure which 'tis well known he had in contemplation when vizier Ally was placed upon the musnud.

15. By whatever motive his excellency may have been influenced in bringing forward the proposition, it bears so strongly the resemblance of a subterfuge, that I cannot conceive it affords a justifiable cause for suspending the execution of your lordship's orders, which I shall therefore proceed to carry into effect with as little delay as possible.

16. Although I entertain no suspicion that his excellency will excite disturbances, yet as he will be at no pains to conceal the impending reductions in the cavalry, nor his dissatisfaction at the measure about to be pursued, and as the capital is full of idle and seditious Mohammedans, and of turbulent soldiers of fortune, at all times ready to join in acts of riotous violence, I have thought it a measure of common precautionary prudence to request of general Stuart, to order the regiment which was to have marched from Cawnpore on the first of the ensuing month, for the relief of the regiment on duty at Lucknow, to commence its march a few days earlier; and it is my intention to detain both regiments here as long as circumstances may seem to render it expedient.

17. Under the consideration of the season of cultivation being arrived, and the practice of giving Tuccavie, or advance, to the husbandmen, together with the impossibility,

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possibility, without the risk of considerable loss of revenue, of introducing at this instant a new system of collections in the countries to be taken possesion of, it appears to my judgment expedient, and, indeed, the only means of securing the revenue, and of obviating confusion, to continue to such of the aumils whose attachment to the company can be depended on, the management of the several districts of which they have now respectively the charge. With the view of consulting Almas Ali Khan on the subject of retaining the management of the Dooab, I had appointed a meeting with him this morning, but indisposition prevented his coming.

My dear sir,—I was this morning favoured with your letter of the 24th instant.

Prior to the receipt of lord Wellesley's commands of the 15th June, I had taken the liberty to offer my opinion to the vizier, that his lordship would not judge it suitable to visit Lucknow until the pending negotiation should be brought to a final determination. In my conference with his excellency of the 23d June I informed him that his lordship had apprized me of his intention to visit the upper provinces, but had expressed a doubt whether he should think it expedient to meet his excellency during the actual crisis of affairs. I shall now take the earliest opportunity of acquainting his excellency with his lordship's positive determination not to have any personal interview with his excellency whilst any of the equitable demands of the British government remain unadjusted.

The paper of intelligence, inclosed in my letter of the 15th June, had been in my possession two or three days before it was transmitted, and I believe related a conversation which had taken place between the 7th and 10th, the period between my verbal communication of lord Wellesley's sentiments on the vizier's paper of requests, and the delivery of his lordship's written reply.

The answer from Calcutta alluded to in that paper was, I conclude, the written answer on his excellency's requests, which I had prepared him to expect from his lordship.

It appeared to me, on reading the paper of intelligence, that the other gentlemen to whom the molavy wished to be the bearer of letters, in terms which he should approve, were the members of the supreme council; I am not aware that his excellency holds any secret correspondence with gentlemen in Calcutta, although it is generally believed that he has a dawk established between Benares and the presidency, and Persian letters occasionally come for Molavy Suddun in the packets of the company's dawk.

The report of a change in the ministry at home has for two or three days past been in circulation at Lucknow, but whether it has yet reached the ears of the vizier, I am unable to say. It shall, however, be my endeavour to discountenance the belief of it in his excellency's mind, and to preclude him from building on the report any hope of relaxation in the present measures.

Although his excellency cannot be ignorant of my having taken steps preparatory to the establishment of the company's authority in the districts to be appropriated as a security for the subsidy, yet he has discovered no intention of co-operating with me in the arrangement. I sent for and had separate conferences with almas Ally Khan, and Mirza Mehudy, in which I stated to them that the obstinacy of the vizier in rejecting all the governor-general's propositions for affording security to the just demands of the British government, had compelled his lordship, for the preservation of the company's rights and interests in Oude, to revert to the extreme measure of assuming a certain portion of his excellency's dominions, and that as some of the districts under their respective charges formed a large portion of that territorial assignment, I called upon them, in the name of the British government, to exert all their powers and influence to maintain the districts in perfect tranquillity and composure; they gave me the strongest protestation of implicit submission to the British government, and obedience to any orders from me; I satisfied myself with these assurances, without entering into the discussion of specific engagements for continuing to them the management of their respective districts. To Almas I was more communicative, and touched upon the substance and objects of his excellency's requests; Mirza Mehudy was probably informed of them through Rutten Chund, with whom he is said to hold secret conferences. Having this morning learned from the vizier, who had sent for my moonshee, that both Almas and Mirza Mehudy had, with a view probably of conciliating his excellency, made an unfair report of my conversation,

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versation by assigning to me a declaration that I was proceeding with the privity and approbation of his excellency, a declaration which I had never uttered, and which I am confident, from their communications to me, they could not through any mistake have supposed proceeded from me, I thought it expedient immediately to inform his excellency, that so far from having given them to understand that I was acting in concert with his excellency, I had explicitly told them that his excellency had positively refused his co-operation.

This explanation I thought indispensable, as well in vindication of my candour and veracity, as to evince to his excellency my determination to prosecute the necessary steps for establishing the company's authority in the line of territory to be ceded without his consent, should he still persist in refusing his acquiescence.

Although I have not received from the vizier any further payments on account of the balance of arrears, yet I hope the assiduity and perseverance with which I insist on the full liquidation of that demand, will immediately procure another payment.

I am, my dear sir, &c, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT,

Lucknow, 2d July, 1801.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general.

My lord,—1. I had yesterday the honour to receive your lordship's commands through the secretary's letter of the 30th June.

2. It is with much pleasure I acquaint your lordship that no steps have yet been taken of a nature to preclude the prosecution of the measure in agitation by the means of amicable negotiation; on the contrary, in a visit which the vizier paid to me the day before yesterday, at a private conference sought for by me, the discussion of a territorial cession was resumed, and his excellency was so far prevailed on to engage in the consideration of concluding and executing the treaty, prior to his proposed temporary absence, as to express a desire of being furnished with a draft of the stipulation; I shall expect with the utmost impatience the arrival of your lordship's brother, the honourable Henry Wellesley; and in the mean time shall exert all my endeavours to cultivate and improve the above circumstance.

3. Although I by no means admitted that his excellency's intended expedition should be a condition of the territorial cession, nor engaged for your lordship's sanction and approval of that step, yet I promised, that if the treaty were concluded the stipulation of it should not be carried into effect until his excellency could consult your lordship, either personally or by letter, in the wish which he has so repeatedly expressed of being permitted to proceed on the pilgrimages. His excellency, on his part, desired that his being put in possession of a draft of the treaty might not be interpreted into an engagement to conclude it.

4. The draft of the treaty having been some time ago prepared, both in English and Persian, a copy of it in the latter language was yesterday delivered to his excellency by my moonshee, and I have the honour to transmit copies of the same to your lordship in both languages.

5. His excellency, after the payment on the 24th of June of the eight lacks of rupees on account of the balance of arrears of subsidy due to the company, having desisted from further payments, I thought it necessary, in compliance with your lordship's injunctions, to press for the immediate liquidation of the whole amount still due, and for this purpose addressed, on the 29th of June, a letter to his excellency, to which, on the 2d of July, I received a reply, the tenor and spirit of this reply appeared to me so exceptionable that I considered it my duty to repel the insinuations against the justice of the demand in the strongest and most pointed language. Copies of this correspondence are herewith inclosed for your lordship's information.

6. It was my intention, after giving his excellency a reasonable time to reflect on the sentiments and declarations contained in my last letter, to have proceeded to the sequestration of the revenues of some of his excellency's districts, in satisfaction of the company's just demand; but apprehensive lest such a measure might furnish a pretence to his excellency for breaking off the negotiation for the territorial cession, I have, for the present, satisfied myself with calling to his excellency's reflection that that measure of extremity for the recovery of the

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the public rights, is still impending over him.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. SCOTT.
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow, 10th of July, 1801.

Draft of a treaty between the honourable the English East India company and his excellency the vizier ul Mumalick Yemeen ud Dowlah, Nazim ool Moolk, Saadut Alli Khan Behauder, for ceding to the said company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain parts of his excellency's territorial possessions in commutation of the subsidy now payable to the said company by his excellency the vizier.

Whereas by the treaty now subsisting between the honourable the East India company and his excellency the vizier, the said company have engaged to defend his excellency's dominions against all enemies; and to enable them to fulfil that engagement his excellency is bound by the aforesaid treaty to pay the company, in perpetuity, the annual subsidy of seventy-six lacks of Lucknow sicca rupees; and is further bound by the said treaty to defray the expense of any augmentation of force which, in addition to the number of troops stipulated in the treaty shall be judged necessary to enable the company to fulfil their engagements of defending his excellency's dominions against all enemies: and whereas it is desirable that the funds for defraying these charges should be established on a footing which shall admit of no fluctuation of either increase or decrease, and which shall afford satisfaction and security to the said company in regard to the regular payment in perpetuity of all such charges, the following treaty is entered into between his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, on the part of the honourable the English East India company, and his excellency the nabob vizier ul Mumalick Yemeen ud Dowlah, Nizam ool Moolk, Saadut Ali Khan Behauder Mobaurez Jung, for ceding to the honourable the English East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency's territorial possessions, in commutation of the subsidy and all other sums of money now chargeable to his excellency on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency.

Article 1st.—His excellency the nabob vizier cedes to the honorable the East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, all and every part of his territorial possessions lying to the southward and westward of the river Ganges, as well as those without the Doab and joining to the company's present possessions, as those situated within the Doab, including the dependancy of Furruckabad; his excellency the nabob vizier also cedes to the honourable the East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, the subah of Bareilly, districts of Reher, and all and every part of his possessions situated in the country at Kultair, commonly called Rohilcund, together with all the powers, rights, and privileges, which, as lord paramount, he possesses over the jaghire of Ahmed Ali Khan Behauder; his excellency the vizier further cedes to the honourable the East India company the districts of, &c.—A schedule of the Mehals so ceded is annexed to the treaty.

2d.—The subsidy, which by the second article of the treaty of 1798 his excellency engaged to pay to the company, to cease for ever; and his excellency is released from the obligation of defraying the expenses of any additional troops which may at any time be requisite for the protection of Oude and its dependencies, whether the countries ceded to the company, or of the territories which will remain in the possession of his excellency the said vizier.

3d.—The honourable the East India company hereby engage to defend the territories which will remain to his excellency the vizier against all foreign and domestic enemies whatever; provided always, that it be in the power of the company's government to station the British troops in such parts of his excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said government most expedient; and provided also, that his excellency shall retain in his service such a number of armed men only as shall be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenues, and such a number of horsemen and footmen about his person as shall be consistent with his dignity, and suitable to the purposes of state; and provided further, that there be established throughout his excellency's reserved dominions such a system of police, under the control of the company's officers, as shall be calculated to secure the internal peace of his excellency's country, and the orderly and quiet behaviour of his subjects of every description.

4th. A detachment of the British troops, and a proportion of artillery, shall at

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at all times be attached to his excellency's person.

5th.—That the true intent and meaning of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th articles of this treaty may be clearly understood, it is hereby declared that the territorial cession being in lieu of the subsidy, and of all expenses on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency, no demands whatever shall be made upon the treasury of his excellency, on account of expenses which the honourable company may incur by assembling forces to repel the attack, or menaced attack, of a foreign enemy, on account of the detachment attached to his excellency's person, on account of troops which may be occasionally furnished for suppressing rebellion, or disorders in his excellency's territories, or on account of a failure in the revenues of the ceded districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, from the calamity of war, or from any other cause whatever.

6th.—The territories ceded to the honourable the East India company, by the first article of this treaty, shall be subject to the exclusive management and control of the said company and their officers; and the honourable the East India company hereby guarantee to his excellency the vizier, and to his heirs and successors, the possession of the territories which will remain to his excellency after the territorial cession, together with the exercise of his and their authority in the said dominions, subject to the provisions in the third article of this treaty.

7th.—The ditrict ceded by the 1st, article of this treaty shall be delivered over to the charge of the company's officer on the day of , and his excellency will continue to pay the subsidy, and the expenses of the additional troops, from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the company's officers shall have obtained complete possession from his excellency's officers of the countries so ceded. This company will not claim any payments of subsidy from his excellency's treasury after their officers shall have obtained possession of the said districts from his excellency's officers.

8th.—The contracting parties, with a view of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both states, hereby agree to revive the commercial treaty concluded between the honourable company and the government of Oude in July, 1798, and to adopt the forms and stipulations of it to the altered circumstances of the case; in the mean time it is agreed, that the navigation of the river Ganges, and of all other rivers where they may form the mutual boundary of both states, shall be free and uninterrupted, that is to say, that no boats passing up and down the Ganges, or other rivers where they form the mutual boundary of both states, shall be stopped or molested on account of duties, nor shall duties be demanded from boats which put to in the possession of either of the contracting parties, without intention of landing their goods. It shall however be in the power of both governments to fix and levy such duties as they may think proper on goods imported into, or exported from, their respective dominions, not exceeding the present usage.

9th. All the articles of former treaties, for establishing and cementing the union and friendship existing between the two states, are to continue in full force, and all the articles of the treaty concluded by the governor-general, Sir John Shore, Bart. on the part of the company, and his excellency the nabob vizier, in 1798, not annulled by this treaty, are to remain in full force, and be binding on the contracting parties.

True copy.
(Signed) Wm. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

To the Vizier.

Dated 16 Suffer, 1216, 29th June, 1801.

I have received your excellency's letter of the 10th instant, and fully comprehend what your excellency has written on the subject of the arrears due to the company's government.

His excellency the most noble the governor-general having strongly urged your excellency to the immediate payment of the arrears justly due to the company's government, your excellency, in the first instance, paid the sum of two lacks of rupees, for which a receipt was granted, and having subsequently paid the sum of four lacks of rupees from your own treasury, and eight lacks through Almas Alli Khan, I was in hopes that your excellency would have continued your payments without intermission, until the whole

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whole sum should in the space of a few days have been paid off, when a receipt for the amount would have been granted to your excellency.

Perceiving, however, that your excellency, contrary to my expectation, delays to liquidate this just demand, I am constrained to represent to your excellency that if, in defiance of his lordship's remonstrances on this subject, your excellency longer defers the payment of this money, I shall, in order to realize it, be compelled to sequestrate a portion of your excellency's revenue.

From his excellency the vizier to lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident.

Dated 19 Suffer, 1216, or 2nd July, 1801.

I have received your letter regarding the thirty-eight lacks of rupees on account of the expenses of the army, and understand the contents. It cannot have escaped your recollection that, upwards of a twelvemonth ago, (when a demand was made upon me for the sum of seventeen lacks of rupees, on account of the expenses of the army which took the field to oppose Zemaun Shah, and to suppress the disturbance raised by vizier Alli), along with other matters, I stated to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, my inability to pay this sum. His lordship, during this long interval, not having replied to the above letter, I assured myself that the plea of inability to pay the money, as well as the other requests which formed the subject of the above letter, had been submitted to and approved of by his lordship.

The demand having been renewed, I have (up to the present date) paid the sum of fourteen lacks of rupees. God knows, that as far as lies in my power I have no desire to act in any instance in opposition to his lordship's pleasure. I am aware that my doing so would prove detrimental to myself, whilst I know that my present and future prosperity and security depend upon my consulting the pleasure of his lordship.

God forbid that I should harbour a design of acting in opposition to, or in defiance of, his lordship's pleasure, but in many transactions, proof being the primary consideration, I unequivocally declare (what I have already told you) that whatever sum of money may by argument be proved and demonstrated to be claimable from me, I will not fail to use every exertion within my power to liquidate the same, and shall with much pleasure send you the cash.

I assure myself from your friendship that you will not again accuse me (who, as far as in me lies have no such intention) of acting in defiance of his lordship's pleasure.

No person can withhold from the company their just right, but far less one like myself, so connected with them by the bonds of union and friendship that no distinction of interest exists between us.

I do not by any manner of means refuse to satisfy this demand. Whatever sum of money shall by argument and demonstration be proved to be due from me on this account, without hesitation shall be paid; without proof I consent not.

From lieutenant colonel Scott to the vizier, the 3d July, 1801.

The letter which I yesterday received from your excellency in reply to one addressed to you on the 16th of Suffer, demanding payment without intermission of the large balance of arrears on account of the additional troops serving in Oude, leaves me no other alternative than that of sequestrating a portion of your excellency's revenues for the liquidation of that just demand.

After the plain and detailed account of the expenses chargeable to your excellency, furnished in my letter of the 28th of Zukoud; after the intimation I gave to your excellency that that account had been prepared in Calcutta, and transmitted to me by command of his excellency the most noble the governor-general; after the sentiments conveyed to your excellency in his lordship's letter of the 27th May last, and the peremptory demand made on your excellency for the immediate payment of the whole arrears, amounting to the sum of 38,13,590 rupees, in his lordship's answer to your paper of requests, accompanied by arguments of unquestionable force and validity in support of the justice of the claim; what further proof can be necessary to establish the company's right to a reimbursement of expenses which have been actually incurred by the company in defence of your excellency's dominions? and what other meaning can be attached to your excellency's desire of having the justice of the claim established by further proofs, than a direct accusation against the honour and integrity of the representative of the British government in India, and after the communication,

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munication, both personal and in writing, which I have made to your excellency, of his lordship's orders, to sequestrate a portion of your revenues for the liquidation of the company's just demand upon your excellency's government, what construction can be put upon the fresh excuses brought forward by your excellency to delay the liquidation of the balance, but an open defiance of the company's power?

The professions which your excellency makes of an earnest desire to consult his lordship's pleasure, and to meet his wishes, are becoming the gratitude which your excellency owes to the English company; for the sincerity of these professions the best appeal is to your own conscience, and to the measures which your excellency's perseverance in the unhappy counsels which you have adopted, compels his lordship at this instant to resort to, for the preservation of the company's rights and interest in Oude,

The confession which your excellency makes, that opposition to his lordship's sentiments is fraught with detriment to yourself, and that on a concurrence with his lordship's desires depends your present and future prosperity, is also worthy of your excellency's wisdom and prudence, and I sincerely wish that your excellency's actions were not at variance with that confession.

True translation,
(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

(Private.)

My lord,—Whilst I place the highest value on the continuance of your lordship's good opinion, and on the approbation which your lordship has been pleased to bestow on my exertions and conduct, in the negotiation committed to my charge, and whilst I offer to your lordship my sincere acknowledgements for the communication which your lordship has been pleased to authorize Mr. Edmonstone to make to me, of the motives which have induced your lordship to depute Mr. Wellesley to the court of Lucknow, I beg leave to assure your lordship, that, prior to the receipt of Mr. Edmonstone's letter, no sensations of uneasiness had found their way into my breast in consequence of the communication of your lordship's intentions. On the contrary, in the present delicate state of the negotiation with the vizier, I feel my mind considerably relieved by the expected presence of your lordship's brother; and I most sincerely hope that the interposition of his abilities, joined with the perfect knowledge which he still possess of your lordship's sentiments, will bring the negotiation to a satisfactory conclusion.

Anxious in the highest degree, that the mission of Mr. Wellesley should be as impressive in its nature, and as comprehensive in its objects as possible, it occurs to my judgment, should your lordship not view the proposed temporary absence of the vizier, after the treaty shall be concluded and ratified, as a measure wholly objectionable and inadmissible, that his excellency's proposition of proceeding upon the Pilgrimages may be taken up as formal and sincere, and the discussion of the terms of absence be made to constitute one object of Mr. Wellesley's deputation. It may, should your lordship not see any impropriety in it, be even assigned as an intended honour to his excellency, for the purpose of accompanying him to Calcutta, or to meet your lordship.

In the event of any communications which I may have the honour to receive from your lordship before it shall become necessary to notify to the vizier the intention of Mr. Wellesley's mission, giving me reason to suppose that his excellency's request of visiting the places of holy resort would be sanctioned by your lordship on certain conditions, I shall take the liberty of informing his excellency, that the arrangements, connected with his temporary absence, form one of the objects of Mr. Wellesley's deputation.

Should the suggestion, which I have taken the liberty to offer, not meet with your lordship's approbation, I feel a confidence that your lordship will ascribe the communication of it to the true and only motive which has influenced me to make it, an earnest and anxious desire to promote your lordship's views at this court.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. SCOTT.
Lucknow, 10th of June, 1801.
His excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P.

(Copy.)

His excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general.

My Lord,—1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's commands through the secretary's letter of the 2d instant.

2. With a disposition, such as is that of the vizier, ever prompt to construe a relaxation of measures into an abandonment

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ment of them, it has required great care and caution to suspend the act of establishing the company's authority in the territory proposed to be ceded to the honourable company, in a manner which should leave a full impression on his excellency's mind, that the object of your lordship's views neither is, nor ever can be relinquished.

3. To accomplish this purpose, it has been my endeavour, in two conversations which I have recently had with the vizier, to extract from him a consent to the territorial cession, in such terms as should allow of my making that consent the ground for a cessation of measures preparatory to the taking possession of the districts to be assigned to the company in commutation for the subsidy, and on which an amicable negotiation, for the security of the company's rights and interests, could be resumed and pursued.

4. On the 15th instant his excellency gave a consent to the cession, but in terms so ambiguous and conditional, that I did not think it advisable to impart to him either your lordship's resolution of deputing the honourable Henry Wellesley to his court, or the intention of suspending my proceedings.

5. His excellency still adhered to his proposition of a temporary absence, during which the arrangement should be carried into effect; and declared that a new treaty was unnecessary, the one existing being sufficient for maintaining the relative obligations of the two states. This declaration probably conceals a desire of avoiding the introduction of any stipulations which shall circumscribe his authority in the reserved part of his dominions.

6. His excellency honoured me with a visit on the 17th instant; and I would still have deferred a communication on the two points adverted to in the 4th paragraph of this dispatch, were it not that I could not conceive he was unacquainted with the intended mission of Mr. Wellesley, a circumstance pretty generally known in Lucknow, and were not a suspension of my proceedings sufficiently indicated by the relaxation in prosecuting them.

7. On these considerations I acquainted his excellency, that though your lordship could never depart from the demand of territorial security, yet, solicitous to obtain it in the manner which would be least hurtful to his excellency's feelings, and least prejudicial to his consequence in the eyes of his subjects, and of the other powers of Hindostan, your lordship had condescended to make another effort for the accomplishment of the objects, through the medium of the friendly negotiation, and for this purpose had deputed your lordship's brother, the honourable Henry Wellesley, to his court. Without inquiring further into the intent and object of Mr. Wellesley's mission, his excellency consulted me on the ceremony of meeting Mr. Wellesley, whence I infer, through his excellency affected ignorance, and even surprise at the communication, that he was previously acquainted with the intended delegation of Mr. Wellesley.

8. I gave his excellency to understand, that it was by no means your lordship's wish that the negotiation should be suspended, or the termination of it delayed until the arrival of Mr. Wellesley; on the contrary, very pressing considerations urged your lordship earnestly to desire that the business should be finally arranged and adjusted, without a moment's delay, so that the districts to be ceded might be taken possession of at the commencement of the year. I judged it peculiarly expedient to dwell upon this circumstance in the strongest and most explicit terms, in order, if possible, to restrain his excellency from demanding and receiving the usual peishgee, or advance from the aumils; but, to convince him that he could not succeed by delaying or postponing the arrangement for another year, I added, that whatever perplexities and inconveniencies might arise from taking possession of the countries after the commencement of the year, they would be encountered immediately on the close of the rainy season. His excellency upon this informed me, that he had prepared the draft of a paper, which should be sent for my consideration as soon as it could be copied.

9. I cannot entertain the sanguine hope that the contents of this paper will lead to anything conclusive; but it will, I trust, serve to keep the negotiation alive until the arrival of Mr. Wellesley; and it will further enable me again to demand accurate statements of the revenues of districts which are to form the territorial assignment.

10. I am now constrained to relate to your lordship an altercation which has taken place betwen the vizier and me, on a question which involves the public rights of the company. I was in hopes that

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that the reflection and prudence of the vizier would have precluded the necessity of making a formal detail of the circumstances to your lordship; but, as a literary correspondence has taken place on the subject, I deem it expedient to bring the whole to your lordship's notice.

11. In the course of my conference with the vizier on the 15th instant, I noticed to his excellency, that no part of the kist for June had yet been paid, and that the delay occasioned me some embarrassment; because, if I reminded his excellency of it his feelings were hurt, and if I waited till the pressing demands upon the treasury compelled me to require it, his excellency expressed his concern at not being earlier apprized of the public wants. To my utter astonishment his excellency assigned as a reason for not having sent the kist, that I had summoned some of his aumils, and directed them to desist from making payments into his excellency's treasury. I observed, that the orders which I had given to the aumils were chiefly confined to the maintenance of tranquillity, and to the encouragement of cultivation in their respective districts; and that in no instance had I even adverted, in the most distant manner, to the balance due to his excellency on account of the current year; had I even proceeded to the extreme measure of assuming the countries proposed to be ceded, his excellency was and must be responsible for the kist, and for the expenses of the additional troops until the period of collections should arrive.

12. To a desire which his excellency expressed, that I would revoke my orders to his aumils, I explicitly told him that it was impossible to do so on the condition of the payment of the kist, which, in the present stage of the business, was a matter totally distinct from the assumption or cession of the territory.

13. The kist not having been sent either on the 15th or 16th instant, at the opening of the conversation on the 17th, I again noticed the delay, and declared to his excellency that I could not, consistently with my duty, engage in conversation with his excellency upon any other subject, until I received from him full satisfaction in regard to the payment of the money so unquestionably the right of the company; and I persevered in this declaration, notwithstanding his excellency's repeated attempts to change the conversation. His excellency having at length given what I understood to be a promise of the immediate payment of the kist, we proceeded to other topics. At the conclusion of the conference I renewed the subject, when his excellency assured me, that the public service should sustain no inconvenience from the want of money.

14. The 17th passed away without any intimation respecting the payment of the kist; but being Friday, on which day business is not usually transacted by his excellency's officers, I took no notice of the delay. The 18th, Saturday, having nearly closed in the same manner, I considered it the duty of your lordship's representative, intrusted with the care of the public rights in Oude, to make a peremptory demand on his excellency, in your lordship's name, for the instantaneous discharge of the kist, and expenses of the additional troops for June. I further considered the delay of his excellency in discharging this just demand under the above-recited circumstances, as so nearly approaching to a wilful and premeditated violation of his engagements with the company, as to warrant and call for a declaration, on my part, that unless I received satisfaction respecting the Kist before three o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th, I must abstain from all personal intercourse and communication with his excellency, excepting in points which might affect the tranquillity of these countries, until I should be instructed by your lordship in what manner to act in a case of so extraordinary and unforeseen an exigency.

15. It was with the most extreme reluctance that, under existing circumstances, I had recourse to a measure which I foresaw might put a stop to the pending negotiation, until I should be honoured with your lordship's commands; but I trust your lordship will perceive, that no other alternative was left to my choice for obtaining the public rights, consistently with the dignity of your lordship's government.

16. In every point of view in which I could place this transaction, it appeared to me, that the conduct of the vizier must be considered as a manifest determination to set the power of the company's government at defiance, or to extort undue and unbecoming concessions from its representative.

17. If I had deprived the vizier of any of the resources applicable to the payment of the kist for June, his excellency might have

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have had grounds for declining to discharge it; but such was not the case, since I neither demanded money from the aumils on account of the company, nor directed them to desist from paying the balance due to the vizier's government on account of the current year; the utmost extent of my prohibition was a caution not to pay to the vizier the peishgee of the ensuing year. If in my proceedings I exceeded the authority under which I acted, a representation from his excellency would have procured redress; but no action of mine could justify his excellency in withholding the payment of the indubitable rights of the company. The pretext which the vizier brought forward, in his conversation of the 15th, allowing it the full weight which he attaches to it, must fail in the justification of his conduct, for his excellency knew that even the terms, proposed by him of suspending my proceedings, though not admitted as a condition on which the kist should be discharged, would be fulfilled. The truth is, his excellency saw the embarrassments to which I should be exposed by the delay in the payment of the kist, and wished to obtain a public triumph over me. But as in maintaining the dignity of my station I vindicated your lordship's government, I could not compromise the latter for any personal ease or convenience to myself.

18. The embarrassments I allude to particularly relate to the pecuniary engagements which I have entered into with the shroffs. In the full expectation of receiving the kist due from the vizier, I have, to effect the remittance to Calcutta, taken up bills from the bankers to the amount of several lacks of rupees more than there were assets in the treasury to discharge.

19. The letter which I intended addressing to the vizier was prepared yesterday, to the end that it might be delivered to his excellency early in the morning. Late in the evening of yesterday I received a letter from his excellency, which, as it required from me the performance of an express condition in order to obtain the kist, made no alteration in my proposed letter necessary. It was therefore inclosed in a second letter, and they were both presented to his excellency at 7 o'clock this morning by my moonshee, who received an assurance that the kist should be sent.

20. His excellency having failed in a promise of the same nature, made directly to myself, I thought it expedient to wait for more substantial security than his assurance, before I reported the circumstance to your lordship; and as the whole day of the 19th passed without any intimation of the kist, I was compelled to defer the dispatch of this letter.

21. This morning I again sent my moonshee to demand from his excellency an explicit declaration whether it was his intention to discharge the kist or not. His reply was, that the money was ready, and that as soon as I should direct the aumils' vakeels to attend at his durbar, as usual, the money should be sent. Having never in any shape interdicted the attendance of the aumils or their vakeels on his excellency, and as there has not been the smallest remission in their attendance at the durbar, the only interpretation which I could put upon the message was, a desire in his excellency that I should publish to the world, in the most humiliating way, that the British government had abandoned the equitable claim for the territorial security. Feeling that such publication would be incompatible with your lordship's views, and that the vizier had no right to such a concession, I instantly dispatched the moonshee again to require from his excellency a categorical answer to my question, whether it was his intention to pay the kist or not.

22. The moonshee having returned without bringing me any satisfactory reply, I am compelled to solicit your lordship's instructions for my conduct in this momentous crisis; in the mean time, should the kist not be sent immediately, I shall think it indispensable to act up to the declaration contained in my letter to his excellency, of refraining from personal intercourse or communication, excepting upon points which may involve the peace and good order of the country; and under this suspension of intercourse between the vizier and the British resident at his court, I shall not think it consistent to allow of any being held by the officers and British inhabitants at Lucknow, excepting by such of the former as may be on duty about his excellency's person.

23. To preserve the public credit, so wantonly and unjustly exposed, I shall immediately summon the bankers to whom the treasury is indebted; and, after acquainting them with my disappointment, in respect to receipts of money, shall promise a full interest on their several advances until they shall be liquidated.

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liquidated. Should his excellency proffer the payment of the kist at any time between the dispatch of this letter and the receipt of your lordship's commands, I shall not think myself warranted in refusing it, but shall demand an adequate interest from the time it became due.

24. I shall now proceed to offer some observations on his excellency's letter to me of the 18th instant.

25. The accusation of my having adopted measures for taking possession of the countries proposed to be ceded, without his consent and co-operation, is inconsistent and absurd. His excellency was repeatedly, both in writing and personally, earnestly solicited to grant his acquiescence to the territorial cession, and to assist in the necessary arrangements; and on his final refusal to participate, was informed, that he must not be surprised if, in the course of a few days, he should learn that I had taken preparatory steps for establishing the company's authority in the districts enumerated.

26. The assertion of my having sent written instructions to the officers commanding the out-stations, to establish the company's authority, is totally unfounded, and I shall call upon the vizier to state through what channel he obtained his information, or in what act of the military he grounds his assertion.

27. The circumstances under which I was acting, necessarily, as a measure of common precaution, required that the several detachments should be maintained in a state of guarded vigilance; and to this point alone were my instructions directed, as your lordship will be informed by the copy of my secret circular letter herewith inclosed.

28. Equally unfounded is the insinuation of my having prohibited the aumils from attending his excellency. The only aumils present at Lucknow are Almas Ali Khan, and Mirza Mehudy; the former has completed his payments for the year, and received a release from all demands, and both are unremitting in their attendance at the durbar.

29. The payment of the kist, even under the proposed condition, your lordship will observe, his excellency grants as a favour, to prevent the affairs of the company from being embarrassed, and not as the fulfilment of an indispensable obligation.

30. The general tenor of the letter indicates, according to my comprehension, a belief that the territorial cession will not take place this year, it evinces a total disregard to the communication which I had made to his excellency of your lordship's earnest desire that the negotiation should be brought to a final conclusion without a moment's delay; and it contains an evasive departure from the promise made to me on the 17th instant, of submitting to my consideration a paper relative to the pending negotiation, a promise given after his excellency was made acquainted by me with the mission of Mr. Wellesley; if, as his excellency then assured me, the draft was prepared, the excuse of its length is frivolous, since it only required to be copied.

31. I cannot conclude this address without expressing my extreme anxiety that the latter part of my conduct may be honoured with your lordship's approval. I confide in your lordship's liberality to make ample allowances for the difficulty of my situation; and I intreat that, in passing judgment on particular acts, your lordship will consider the character and disposition of the vizier, ever on the watch to seize occasions for exaltation, whose arrogance would be uncontrollable, and demands extravagant and exorbitant, were any contested points yielded to his obstinacy.

32. The papers accompanying the dispatch are copy and translation of a letter from me to the vizier, dated the 18th instant; copy and translation of a letter of the same date, enclosing the above copy and translation of his excellency's letter to me of the 18th instant; copy of instructions to the officers commanding at out-stations, under the date of the 29th of June.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 28th May, 1801.

To the Vizier.
Dated 18th July, 1801.

It is now the close of the 18th July, and no part of the kist for the month of June has been received into the company's treasury. In the conversation which I had the honour to hold with your excellency yesterday morning, (Friday.) I understood that your excellency had promised to send the kist without delay, or I should have persevered in my determination of not engaging with your excellency in the discussion of other subjects.

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jects. Friday passed away without my receiving the kist, or any intimation regarding its being sent; but Friday being a day on which your excellency's servants are not accustomed to transact business, I refrained from noticing the delay of that day; Saturday, however, having passed away in the same manner, I feel it a duty incumbent on me, intrusted with the charge of the public rights of the company, to demand, in the name of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, the instantaneous payment of the kist, and the charges of the additional troops for the month of June.

In the event of my not receiving complete satisfaction on this point, by three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 19th instant, I must report the circumstance to his excellency the governor-general; and, if compelled to make such report, I shall think it my further duty to refrain from all personal intercourse or communication with your excellency, excepting on points which may affect the tranquillity of your excellency's dominions, until I shall be instructed by his lordship how to act in a case of so extraordinary an emergency as that of your excellency's wilful and premeditated violation of your engagements with the company.

(Covering the foregoing)
To the Vizier.
Dated 18th July.

Previous to the receipt of your excellency's letter of this date, I had prepared a letter to your excellency, which I have the honour to enclose, on the subject of the company's kist. The contents of your excellency's letter does not require that any alteration should be made in the inclosed; for the kist for the month of June, being the undoubted right of the company, the payment of it is wholly independent of any proviso whatsoever, as I have oftener than once, personally, stated to your excellency. In the event of your excellency's immediately sending me the kist, I shall fully reply to your excellency's letter above mentioned, and shall also give to the aumils such orders as may be expedient; but otherwise I shall state the whole circumstance to his excellency the most noble the governor-general.

Whatever orders I may have communicated to the aumils, in respect to the ensuing year, are no ways connected with the company's kist for the past and current months, or with any which may become due prior to the establishment of the company's authority in the territories to be ceded; how then can the rescinding of the orders alluded to be admitted as a condition of your excellency's payment of the kist?

From the Vizier to lieutenant colonel Scott.
Dated 5 Rubbe ul Omul, 18th July.

In the visit which you paid me on Wednesday the 2d instant, we had some conversation relative to the kist, and other subjects, to all which I promised to reply the next conference we should hold together; accordingly, having met again on Friday last, you acquainted me with his lordship's intention of deputing his brother, Mr. Wellesley, to Lucknow, in order to afford me certain explanations on the subject of the negotiation in hand.

In regard to the kist which you have demanded from me, the case stands thus;—I had firmly determined upon sending a memorial to you, but, adverting to its great length, and to the expected arrival of Mr. Wellesley, I shall content myself with the following brief remarks.

In respect to the kist, you well know that in opposition to, and in defiance of, me, you have called before you the aumils and their vakeels, and without my acquiescence, or any participation on my part, you have told them, that such and such countries belonged to the company; you have desired them not to use harsh measures in realizing arrears; to be diligent in the business of cultivation, and have forbid them giving me the peishgee, or advance; and further, you have directed the officers in command of the troops to establish themselves in the countries alluded to. Judge then, what confusion these circumstances must have given rise to in the country, and what confidence the aumils can now repose in me! what disgrace I have suffered from this difference which had occurred between us, and what pain this affair has given me!

I understood that, without my concurrence or acquiescence, you have separated and assumed a portion of my country in jaidad; responsibility for the kist, under such circumstances, no longer rests with me; and since I am no longer responsible, how is it possible for me to pro-

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provide the kist? in consideration, however, of the present necessities of the company, (although, under the circumstances of the orders you have given, I should be justifiable in delaying the payment of it) and adverting to the inconveniences which the company would suffer, (and it is not now, nor ever was, my design to put them to any,) I shall provide and send the kist, upon this condition; that, since by the orders you have given, confusion has been created, and the aumils, withholding the payment of the money, are in perplexity, and at a loss to whom they are to pay it; you, therefore, summons them before you, and desire them to continue, as usual, to give their attendance on, and make their payments to me, for, without the attendance of the aumils, money is by no means to be expected from them. How can this be? You first deprive me of the means of collecting the revenues, and then call upon me to make payments.

In consideration of the friendship and union subsisting between the company and me, I have no desire to dispute the payment of the kist. The moment that you speak to the aumils, and their deputies, to the above effect, (in order that I be satisfied in regard to my receipts of cash) I shall provide and send you the kist. The expediting, or delaying, of this matter now rests with you.

A true translation.

(Signed) WM. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

(Secret, circular)

To commanding at

Sir,—1st. I think it expedient to apprize you that an indispensable necessity now exists for keeping the detachment under your command in a state of the most guarded vigilance; that you maintain a watchful eye over the conduct of the horsemen, and any other of the vizier's troops which may be stationed in the vicinity of your cantonment; and that you be attentive to the state and disposition of the inhabitants in your surrounding neighbourhood; and, lastly, that you avail yourself of every channel of intelligence for discovering whether any combinations are on foot, which may have a tendency to disturb the peace of the country; and that you apprize me, without delay, of every circumstance of an unusual appearance, which may come to your knowledge.

2. Whilst I deliver to you these cautionary instructions, I think it incumbant on me, in the most forcible manner, to recommend the observance of a perfect conciliatory line of conduct to persons of all descriptions; and an uncommonly strict attention to prevent the soldiers and followers of your detachment from engaging in disputes with the vizier's troops, and the inhabitants of the towns and villages, or from doing any injury to their persons or property.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) W. SCOTT.

Lucknow, 29th June, 1801.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general.

My lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that at half past four o'clock, three hours after I had dispatched my address to your lordship of this date by express, my moonshee received a note from Molavy Sudden, written by order of the vizier, desiring him to inform me, that his excellency had given orders for the payment of the kist; and as my treasurer has received the same intimation from his excellency's treasurer, I conclude that the money will be immediately sent.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

His excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c.

My lord,—The vizier having on the 21st instant commenced the payments on account of the kist for June, I thought it expedient to reply to his excellency's letter to me of the 18th instant; and accordingly, on the 22d, addressed a letter of some length to his excellency, copy and translation of which I do myself the honour to enclose for your lordship's information. The payments of the kist, and of the charges of the additional troops for June, were only completed on the evening of the 25th instant, and no notice have been taken by his excellency of my above-mentioned letter to him.

2. Adverting to the inconvenience which the officers and men of the 11th regiment (which has been detained at Lucknow since the first of the month) are exposed to in camp at this season of the

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the year, and not seing any immediate necessity for its continuance, I beg leave to acquaint your lordship, that I some days ago intimated to the commanding officer, that he was at liberty to return to Cawnpore, with the regim[illegible] as soon as a cessation of rain, which has been constant for a month past, shall admit of its marching.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow 27th July, 1801.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

(Copy)

To the Vizier.

Dated July 22d, 1801.

I have had the honour to receive your excellency's letter of the 5th of Rubbe ul Uwent.

Your excellency having ordered the kist due to the honourable company for the month of June to be paid into the company's treasury, after expressing my extreme surprize and concern that your excellency should have been influenced by the advice of evil counsellors to contest a point of such unquestionable right to the company, until the period when I had actually dispatched a report of the circumstance to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, I think it expedient to add that, under any circumstances whatever, your excellency is and must be responsible for the said subsidy and the expenses of the additional troops, until the company's officers shall have actually taken possession of the countries proposed to be ceded in commutation of these charges, and until the season of collections shall arrive, there can be no interval in which the receipts of money on the above accounts can be suspended.

Your excellency observes, that, "in "defiance of you I have called the aumils "and their vakeels before me, and with- "out any participation or acquiescence "on your part, have given them such "and such orders." It must be in your excellency's recollection how often and how earnestly, both verbally and in writing, I solicited your excellency's assistance and co-operation in the arrangements for the territorial cession; and that on your final refusal to participate in those arrangements, I told your excellency, that you must not be surprised if, in the course of a few days, you should hear that I had taken preparatory steps, for establishing the company's authority in the districts to be ceded.

The steps which I did take were as cautious and as limited as could be devised, under the circumstances of the case, and the orders which I gave to the aumils, Almas Ali Khan, and Mirza Mehedy, were such as naturally arose out of the measure in contemplation.

The vakeels whom I called before me, were those of the aumils of Rehr and Goruckpore, and my communication to them was confined to the probability of my having occasion, in a short time, to transmit orders to their principals.

In enumerating the orders given by me, your excellency asserts that I had written to the officers commanding the troops, desiring them to establish themselves in the countries. I must desire that your excellency will acquaint me through what channel you obtained this information, or upon what act of the military you found your assertion; and I think it necessary stedfastly to persist in this desire, that proper notice may be taken of the persons who have made such gross misrepresentations.

Having never, in the most distant manner, prohibited the aumils from giving their attendance upon your excellency, and as they do attend Almas Ali Khan as usual, Mirza Mehedy constantly and, indeed, as one of your excellency's official servants, what other construction can I put on your excellency's desire that I should order them to give their attendance as usual, but an extravagant wish in your excellency that I should, in the most humiliating way, publish to the world, that the British government had relinquished their equitable demand for territorial security?

From the general tenor of your excellency's letter, and from the above circumstance in particular, it appears to me that your excellency either yourself misconceived the present state of the negotiation, or are desirous of deceiving others. If his excellency, the most noble the governor-general, in pure consideration for your excellency's feelings, has suspended the measure of assuming the countries intended to be ceded, his lordship has not, nor ever will relinquish the just demand for territorial security. If his lordship, with the view of making another effort for obtaining your excellency's consent, has deputed

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deputed his lordship's brother to your court, it is not to compromise the affair which has so long been in agitation, it is to give weight to the negotiations, to confirm to your excellency his lordship's unalterable resolution never to depart from the demand of territorial security, and, finally, to prosecute the negotiation to its intended conclusion.

This being the state of the case, and it being, as I assured your excellency, the earnest desire of lord Wellesley that the negotiation should be concluded without a moment's delay, it appears to me, that the best and most satisfactory return which your excellency can make for the forbearing consideration of his lordship, is to engage with me seriously, and cordially, in adjusting the terms of the territorial cession, so that the countries to be ceded may be transferred to the company at the commencement of the new year, and no question be agitated in regard to whom the peishghy is to be given.

To this end I exhort your excellency to order an accurate statement to be prepared of the revenues of the districts, which have been so often mentioned to your excellency, according to their present jumma, and to furnish me with the paper relative to the territorial cession, which, in the conversation I had the honour to hold with you on the 17th instant, you informed me was prepared. If the draft, as your excellency then assured me, is ready, there can be no reason for deferring to submit it to my consideration until the arrival of the honourable Mr. Wellesley, since, as I informed your excellency, I am authorized, and commanded, by his excellency the governor-general, to exert all my endeavours to conclude the negotiation without a moment's delay, and without waiting the arrival of his lordship's brother. At all events, the production of the above-mentioned statement, and paper, will enable me to place matters in a state of preparation by the time Mr. Wellesley shall arrive; and should there be any point of a doubtful nature in your excellency's paper, it may immediately be submitted to his lordship's determination.

Your excellency asks—"What disgrace have I not suffered from this difference which has occurred between us? And what pain has not this affair occasioned to you?" Allow me to ask, To what is this to be ascribed, but to the influence of those evil and self-interested counsels which has prevailed on your excellency to refuse your consent to a measure, the execution of which will afford the greatest satisfaction to your best friends, and which will provide for the permanent security and increasing prosperity of these dominions? Let me exhort your excellency to come forward in a candid and dignified manner, and with a sincere and earnest desire to conclude the arrangement of the territorial cession, to the end that no cause of uneasiness, vexation, or altercation, may hereafter arise.

And let me further exhort your excellency to pay, without delay, the balance of the arrears of subsidy, and to concert with me the further indispensable reductions in your excellency's military establishments; to the end, that on the arrival of Mr. Wellesley, if the conditions of the territorial cession cannot be adjusted between your excellency and me, that important object may be entered upon unembarrassed with other points of contention.

(Signed) WM. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Vizier.

Written 14th August, 1801.

With the utmost degree of astonishment and concern, I received from lieutenant-colonel Scott information, that your excellency had adopted the extraordinary resolution of withholding the future payments of subsidy to the company, under the plea, that colonel Scott's orders to your excellency's aumils, and to the company's military officers, preparatory to the eventual occupation of the territory proposed to be ceded, had deprived your excellency of the means from which the subsidy was to be realized. Admitting that the orders issued by lieutenant-colonel Scott were such as your excellency thought proper to describe, they could not be considered to exonerate your excellency from the subsidy until the territories to which those orders applied should have been completely occupied by the company's officers. The effect of colonel Scott's orders, even as described by your excellency, could not have impaired the resources for the payment of the kist, which

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which had been due before those orders could possibly have impeded any expected receipts of revenue from your excellency's country. Still less can the intimations and instructions which lieutenant-colonel Scott actually gave to your aumils, and to the company's military officers, be supposed to produce the effect which your excellency has been pleased to ascribe to them. But if any doubts existed on this subject, they would be entirely removed by your excellency's acknowledgment, that you were actually in possession of the resources necessary for the payment of the kist of June, at the moment when you asserted, that the measures adopted by colonel Scott had deprived you of the means of fulfilling your pecuniary engagements; your excellency's refusal, therefore, to continue your subsidiary payments was a direct violation of treaty, and, I am concerned to add, was aggravated by the disrespectful offer of discharging the disputed kist, under the plea of relieving the supposed exigencies of the British government, under conditions which required the British government to sanction your excellency's violation of treaty, and to compromise its dignity by a public retraction of the measures, which a due regard for the rights and interests of the company had compelled the British government to adopt.

Having since, however, had the satisfaction to learn that your excellency had returned to a due sense of your engagements, and had actually commenced payment of the kist for June, I deem it unnecessary to enter into any further discussion of the question, or to communicate to your excellency the sentiments which your excellency's conduct upon that occasion excited in my mind, and the decisive measures which my duty would have compelled me to adopt, for the immediate and effectual support of the rights and interests committed to my charge, against the injurious effects of so direct a violation on your excellency's part, of the engagements subsisting between your excellency and the honourable company.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing the regret with which I observed the disposition, in this instance, so unequivocally manifested by your excellency to evade the company's just and equitable demands, and to avail yourself of a crisis occasioned by your unwarrantable opposition to the rights of the company in the expectation that you might successfully violate the fundamental principle of your existing engagements with the British government.

My regret is not diminished by your excellency's dereliction of pretensions so evidently unjustifiable. For it is with pain that I am compelled to observe, that your excellency, in relinquishing your late extravagant claims, has not afforded any symptom of a disposition more favourable to the company's indefeasible rights, and more conformable to the spirit of your subsisting obligations.

I cannot comprehend the causes of your excellency's perseverance in this system of conduct, in opposition to every principle of reason, unless it were possible to suppose, that your excellency has been persuaded to believe, that I shall ultimately be induced to abandon the maintenance of the company's right, whenever I shall have lost all hope of your excellency's concurrence in the arrangements which I have proposed for their security. If such be the impression upon your excellency's mind, it becomes my duty to repeat, in the most decided and unqualified terms, that my conviction of the justice and equity of the demands, which I have made upon your excellency, remains unaltered; and that no consideration whatever, excepting your excellency's concurrence in the more wise and beneficial arrangements of the first of the two propositions submitted to you, can induce me to relinquish the important objects of the pending negotiation.

Your excellency deceives yourself, if, from the temporary suspension of the measures which I had authorized the resident to adopt, your excellency infers the probability of my relinquishing the demand of territorial security, or of my hesitating to adopt whatever measures may appear to be necessary for the security of the rights and interests of the honourable company. My motive for this temporary delay was a consideration of regard for your excellency; I was averse to pursue measures of extremity while any hope remained, that your excellency might be induced to consider the proposed arrangement in a manner more consistent with justice, and with the relations subsisting between your excellency and the honourable company. I accordingly directed lieutenant-colonel Scott to inform your excellency, as I had been

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been prevented, by the urgency of public business, from proceeding, in person, to the upper provinces as soon as I intended, I had determined to dispatch my brother, the honourable Henry Wellesley, to your excellency, for the express purpose of confirming all the sentiments and resolutions which had been already communicated to your excellency by colonel Scott, and of conveying to your excellency, in the most decided manner, the conviction of my invariable determination to adhere to the declarations so repeatedly made to your excellency upon the subject of the affairs of Oude. As your excellency, therefore, had no reason to entertain, from my brother's arrival at Lucknow, the most distant expectation, that I could be induced to abandon claims so strongly supported, and so indispensable to the British interests, as those which have been preferred to your excellency, I indulged a hope that your excellency would have afforded an acceptable proof of your justice and discernment, by consenting to the proposed arrangement, without waiting for Mr. Wellesley's arrival, but in this expectation I have hitherto been unhappily disappointed; your excellency's conduct has disclosed a spirit of opposition not confined to the particular measure actually in agitation, but affecting the fundamental principle of your excellency's connection with the honourable company. Although your excellency's erroneous interpretation of the nature and objects of that connection may have prevented you from forming a proper estimate of the justice and necessity of the proposed arrangements, yet under the circumstance of my repeated and solemn declarations to your excellency, it might have been expected that your excellency would be convinced of the sincerity of my resolutions, and that you would not expose yourself to the discredit of compelling the British government to assert its rights in your excellency's dominions without your consent or co-operation. Under these circumstances your excellency's conduct can only be ascribed to a fallacious reliance on the groundless expectations, which the ignorance or depravity of your excellency's advisers had excited in your mind. It is my duty to remove those dangerous and illusory impressions, by repeating my most solemn and deliberate resolution never to recede from the demands which I have made on grounds so incontestibly just, and of such extreme exigency; and by assuring your excellency that no course of events can be supposed, either in Europe, or in this country, which would render the proposed arrangement in Oude an object of inferior importance, or diminish the solicitude with which it will be pursued by the British government in India, and supported by the British administration in Europe.

I trust, however, that upon mature reflection, your excellency will be induced to wave your opposition to the proposed arrangement; and that I shall have the satisfaction to learn that your excellency has united cordially with colonel Scott, in carrying it into effect before the arrival of Mr. Wellesley, the remaining objects of whose mission will not then be impeded by painful and unnecessary discussion.

In this hope I trust that I shall learn from colonel Scott, in the course of a few days, that your excellency has completed the discharge of the arrears of the augmented subsidy, that you have concluded the terms of territorial cession, and adopted the requisite measures for the final reform of your military establishment, by reducing the remnant of your refractory, useless, and expensive troops.

I am now on the point of embarking from Calcutta; and I shall hope to learn from colonel Scott, before I have advanced many days on my voyage, that your excellency has at length returned to a course of measures suitable to your character, and conformable to your interests.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

His excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor general, &c.

My Lord,—1. I had the honour, on the 27th instant, to receive through the Persian secretary, your lordship's letter to the vizier, dated the 14th instant, and on the 29th presented it to his excellency.

2. The vizier read the letter in my presence; but wishing to deliberate on the contents of it more at leisure, declined engaging in conversation with me on any of the subjects treated of; and upon my urging him to enter seriously and cordially in a discussion of the terms of the territorial cession, reverted to the desire which he had frequently expressed of a temporary absence from Oude; to which I replied, that though I had not the smallest

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smallest authority for hazarding such an opinion, it was not impossible that the previous necessary arrangement for such a measure might form one of the objects of Mr. Wellesley's mission.

3. Yesterday morning early his excellency went out to the Bebypoor, about six miles from the city, with an intention, as I conceived, according to the ceremonial arrangement concerted between us, of being ready to receive your lordship's brother. In the evening I received a letter from his excellency, with a verbal desire by the messenger who brought it, that I would read it alone, without imparting the contents to any person; the substance of it is as follows: that his excellency having determined to retire for some time to Bebypoor, had intended to stop at my house in his way out, for the purpose of communicating to me the motives which had induced him to the above determination; that, as I was asleep, his intentions were at that time disappointed, but that he would make the communication whenever I would fix an interview. I returned a verbal message, that I would ride out early this morning, and do myself the honour of waiting upon his excellency.

4. I accordingly waited on the Vizier this morning, when his excellency opened the conference by assuring me, that your lordship's recent letter had so discomposed his mind that he had resolved to leave his palace, remain at Bebypoor until something final respecting the affairs of Oude should be determined on, and which, whatever it were, he intreated might be effected as expeditiously as possible.

5. Viewing his excellency's declaration of an intention to remain at Babypoor as an attempt to draw from me an entreaty that he would return to his palace, and not seeing any use in yielding to such a puerile artifice, I contented myself with observing, that I could discover no advantage either to himself or to the business in contemplation, by the resolution which he had taken.

6. On the subject of a speedy arrangement I entered more largely, and remarked, that the accelerating a conclusion of the points so long under discussion, rested solely with himself; that he was in possession of drafts of the stipulations connected with both propositions; and that I was ready at the moment, or at any time which he would appoint, to examine and canvas the several articles. This produced from his excellency an expression of doubt upon the expediency of either of the plans, which was repelled by the argument so often and so strongly enforced by your lordship, of the justice and necessity of the demand for territorial security, to provide for the pecuniary claims of the company upon his excellency's government.

7. His excellency then recurred to his desire of being permitted to retire from Oude, and to his determination not to resist the execution of any measures which your lordship might be pleased to enforce.

8. On the first proposition I observed, that, admitting the wish expressed by his Excellency, of a temporary or permanent retirement from Oude were sincere, it would in either case be more suited to the dignity of his situation, and to his connection with the British government, as well as more advantageous to himself and to his family, to adjust the terms of his abdication, or temporary absence, with cordiality and cheerfulness, than to attempt the execution of either of those measures by the operation of ill-humour and dissatisfaction.

9. In respect to his determination not to oppose the execution of any arrangements which your lordship might resolve on, I took occasion to shew how fallacious was such a determination, by instancing his excellency's resent refusal to discharge the kist. If upon the very limited measures adopted by me, preparatory to the occupation of the territory proposed to be ceded, his excellency had had recourse to a step which, had he persevered in, must inevitably have called from your lordship's government the most decisive measures, what confidence could he place in his own resolutions, continually worked upon and weakened by the advice of interested counsellors, of maintaining a passive line of conduct in the event of your lordship's being ultimately compelled to assert the right of the British government in his excellency's dominions without his consent and co-operation. His excellency had already escaped one imminent danger, and I trusted that the anxiety which he had suffered on that occasion, and the reflections resulting from it, would be a powerful caution against exposing himself a second time to so perilous a situation.

10. His excellency promised to deliberate upon the reasoning which I had employed, and to give me a final answer in a day or two; but having no expectation that his answer will lead to a conclusive arrangement, and as Mr. Wellesley, in a letter

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letter which I found from him on my return from the vizier, expressed his determination to proceed immediately to Lucknow, should I think his presence desirable, I have taken the liberty to offer to him my decided opinion that his presence, under existing circumstances, is highly expedient.

11. From the reflections which suggest themselves to me on the present posture of the negotiation, and from my knowledge of the vizier's disposition, it appears to me, that it will be advisable to commence our united operations by treating his excellency's propositions of a temporary or permanent retirement as sincere, and by entering into a consideration of the arrangement and terms of his absence.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient,
and most faithful humble
servant.
(Signed) W. SCOTT.
Lucknow, 31st August, 1801.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—In the progress of the important arrangements which I have had occasion to introduce into Oude, I have frequently had occasion to applaud your zeal, diligence, and address. Since the arrival of Mr. Wellesley at Lucknow, your exertion of the same qualities has greatly contributed to the success of the late negotiation.

2. Mr. Wellesley, in an official and separate dispatch of the 11th instant, received this day, has borne the most ample testimony to the extent of the assistance which he has derived from you; and I consider it to be my duty, on this occasion, to express my high sense of your merits, and to return you my public acknowledgments for your eminent services.

3. As a mark of my favourable acceptance of your services, I have this day appointed you to be one of my honorary aides-de-camp; a distinction which I have reserved for such officers as have proved highly meritorious in the field, or in the conduct of negotiations with foreign states.

It is my intention that you should remain in the residency at Lucknow, which, under the operation of the new treaty, will for some years be a situation of great difficulty and delicacy.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) WELLESLEY.
On the River, near Benares,
November 14th, 1801.

MINUTES

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MINUTES

OF THE

EVIDENCE,

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE of the Honorable the House of Commons, on the Article of Charge against Marquis WELLESLEY, for his Transactions with respect to the Nabob Vizier of Oude.

Mercurii, 18 *die Junii,* 1806.

LORD VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE *in the Chair.*

The Right Honorable LORD TEIGNMOUTH,

Called in and examined.

At what time did your lordship succeed to the office of governor-general of India?—I believe about the end of October, 1793.

At that time did not treaties of friendship and alliance subsist between the company and the nabob vizier of Oude?—Yes.

By those treaties were not the company bound to defend the dominions of the nabob against all enemies?—By the existing treaties they were.

For this defence was not the nabob bound to pay the company an annual subsidy of fifty lacks of rupees?—Yes, at the time that is mentioned, he was.

Was it not clearly understood on all sides, that for this sum the company were to defend him effectually, both against external attacks and internal commotions?—It was so.

On the death of Fyzula Khan, or soon after, was it not judged necessary to make a very considerable augmentation in the British forces in Oude, and to assemble a large army to act in concert with the vizier's in Rohilcund?—I do not recollect any augmentation of the company's army in Oude on the occasion specified.

This army was assembled early in the year 1794?—I do not recollect the date; the records will shew it.

Did not sir Robert Abercrombie, who was then commander in chief, leave Calcutta, and go up express to take the command of it?—Sir Robert Abercrombie took the command of the army so assembled, but I do not know whether he went from Calcutta express for that purpose.

After the defeat of the Rohillas, and the surrender of Mohammed Khan, was not a very considerable part of Rohilcund at the disposal of the company?—I know there were certain terms agreed upon at the time, but I do not recollect what the terms were.

Does your lordship remember that a considerable tract of country was ceded by the Rohillas, and entirely at the disposal of the commander in chief and the nabob vizier?—I do not recollect any thing of it; but if it was so, it is in the records of the company; if it be meant to ask, whether the company had power to take possession of the country, that they certainly had, from the force they had.

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In what manner, does your lordship remember, was that country disposed of?—I do not recollect in what manner it was; it is now eight years since I left India, and I do not remember ever to have read those treaties since I did leave India; but I believe there were some treaties between the nabob vizier, and I believe Mohammed Ali Khan, or whoever was at the head of the Rohillas, and that the company were guarantee to those treaties.

Was any part of them taken on behalf of the East India company?—I do not recollect that any part was; but I would wish to refer to the treaties themselves on that occasion, which will give the circumstances much more correctly than my memory.

Would your lordship have thought it just or politic to have retained any portion of it without the free consent of the vizier?—That was a question which never occurred to me at the time.

But, exclusive of these territories, might not a considerable sum of money have been appropriated to the use of the company, if you had judged it just or expedient?—The company, I conceive, could not have justly appropriated to themselves any part of the property of the Rohillas.

Your lordship must remember that a very large sum of money was given by the Rohillas, into the possession of the commander in chief of the army?—All that I remember is this, that I think the company were in very great distress for money to pay their troops; and that a certain sum of money which came into the possession of the vizier was made over to the resident at Lucknow, for the purpose of paying the troops.

No part of the treasures received from the Rohillas, or the commander in chief, was appropriated to the demands of the company as a matter of right?—I have no recollection that there was any such appropriation.

Was not a donation voluntarily made to the army by the vizier?—I do not recollect.

In consequence of the expedition into Rohilcund, was not the company put to considerable expense?—The company certainly must have been put to some expense; to an additional expense.

Would your lordship have thought it just to demand the payment of those expenses of the vizier, in addition to the annual subsidy of fifty lacs of rupees paid for his defence?—I think the company were bound by treaties to defend the territory of the vizier from attacks, without making further demands from him beyond the fifty lacs; but would rather wish to refer to the treaty, because I recollect in the treaty there was the condition, that, if the vizier required a larger force than that of two brigades stationed in Rohilcund for his defence, he was to pay for that defence. But I would wish to refer to the treaties, which will speak much more correctly than I can.

But if such a demand had been made, would it not have been limited to the actual bonâ fide expense of the pay and battâ, and the customary allowances to the troops, during the time they were in actual service for the nabob vizier?—Supposing the treaty to contain that stipulation which I mention, that if the vizier required an addition of troops beyond the two brigades stationed in Oude for the protection of his dominions, and that such addition had been made and used; the company would have been entitled, on the supposition that such a stipulation was contained in the treaty, to be paid for the additional troops.

The actual and bonâ fide expense of troops?—Yes, I should think so.

Does not your lordship think, that a demand on any other principle would not only have been unjust, but contradictory to the spirit and letter of the treaty?—I know not how to answer that question, as it depends upon the terms of the treaty, which I do not sufficiently recollect.

Does not your lordship think, that any additional demand on any other principle would not only have been unjust, but contradictory to the spirit and letter of the treaty?—I do not recollect that there were any additional troops serving in Oude, nor that there was any additional demand made on the vizier.

Towards the close of the year 1796 and the beginning of 1797, was not a great change made in the constitution of the Bengal Army?—I do not recollect when the alterations took place; there were some alterations in consequence of regulations sent from Europe.

Was not it a short time before your lordship went to Lucknow in 1797?—I think it was; I think the alterations took place previous to my going to Lucknow, in 1797.

Were not those changes and augmentations attended with very considerable expense to the company?—I be-

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believe they were attended with expense to the company.

About this time you went to Lucknow?—I think I went to Lucknow early in 1797.

Was not the object of your visit to represent to the nabob the justice of his increasing the subsidy, as the changes and additions which had been made in the army were intended for the common good of his excellency and the company?—No; the great object of my going to Lucknow, was to endeavour to prevail on the vizier to reform his administration; at that time also, I think it was about that time, we heard of Zemaun Shah's approach to Lahore, and that circumstance might have determined me as to the time of going up.

Does your lordship mean that you went with any other purpose than to advise the reform?—My idea was to endeavour, by every possible advice, representation, and remonstrance, to prevail on the vizier to reform his administration.

Would your lordship have conceived yourself warranted in making any use of menace or threats to prevail on the nabob to comply with your wishes?—I never did make use of menace or force to the vizier.

During the time your lordship was present at Lucknow, did you represent the justice of his acceding, at all events, to the increase of subsidy?—I certainly did represent to the vizier, I think, at the representation of the court of directors, that, in consequence of the company having increased their military establishment, which would add to the protection of the vizier's provinces, he should pay a part of it, and, I think, he agreed to pay for two regiments, one of cavalry, and one of infantry, provided the expense of those two regiments did not exceed five and a half lacs of rupees.

In obtaining that increase of five lacs and a half, no menace or threat of any kind was used by your lordship?—Certainly not.

Considering the relative situations of the vizier and the company, would your lordship have conceived yourself warranted in making use of any threat or force to compel the nabob to comply with your wishes?—I never did make use of menace or threats; I speak as to the fact.

Some time previous to your journey to Lucknow, were you not anxious to obtain from the vizier the cession of the fortress of Allahabad?—Certainly; I was very anxious to obtain the possession of it for the company.

Did not your lordship accordingly use every effort in your power, by fair and honourable means, to prevail on the vizier to make the cession?—I would refer for what I said on that occasion to a report, that I made to the council, on my negotiations with the vizier, which are, I believe, in the second number of the papers printed by order of the house; the purport of them, as far as I recollect, was, that finding the vizier's objections to giving up the fort insuperable by any arguments, and that nothing but absolute intimidation could over-rule them, I limited my proposition to his putting it into a proper state of defence, and to making it a depôt for provisions and military stores, under the superintendence of an engineer officer of the company.

Your lordship states, you could not prevail upon him to make the cession?—I will refer to the passage that will explain it at once:—"It was my original intention to endeavour to obtain the possession of Allahabad, and if I had seen any probability of success, I should certainly have made a proposal to the vizier to that effect; but having learnt that his objections were insuperable by any argument, and that nothing but absolute intimidation could over-rule them, I limited my proposition to the putting it into a proper state of defence, and to making it a depôt for provisions and military stores of all kinds: to this proposition, in favour of which I could urge the fairest and strongest arguments, I found the greatest opposition on the part of the vizier, unsupported by any assigned reason; and it was not without much perseverance, and a disavowal of any intention to ask for the possession of the fort, that I obtained his consent to it, and to the employment of colonel Kyd for forming the plan of repair, and for superintending the execution of it."—(refer to No. 2, page 30.)

In obtaining possession of this fortress, had your lordship any pecuniary advantage to the company in view?—

The question being objected to;

[Withdrew.

The question being, with leave of the committee, withdrawn:

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His Lordship was again called in, and examined.

Shortly after you had taken charge of the government, did you not appoint the late Mr. Cherry, resident at Lucknow?—I appointed Mr. Cherry, I do not recollect the time exactly.

In consequence of some interference on the part of Mr. Cherry in the nabob's affairs, did not the nabob, in the year 1796, address you very forcibly to have him removed?—I remember that Mr. Cherry was removed, but I do not remember the cause of it; it was for some conduct offensive to the nabob in which he had exceeded his authority; that is placed on the records of the company, which will shew the grounds of Mr. Cherry's removal.

Was it not Mr. Lumsden who succeeded him?—Mr. Lumsden succeeded Mr. Cherry; I would wish to say, with respect to Mr. Cherry, who is now no more, that, though I removed him, I always entertained the highest opinion of his abilities and integrity.

Would your lordship have considered yourself justified in continuing a resident after a very forcible expression on the part of the vizier, that the resident had incurred his displeasure?—I hardly know how to answer that question.

[Withdrew.

After some time his Lordship was called in again.

If the nabob had made a forcible representation against the resident for what the nabob conceived to be improper interference, would your lordship have conceived yourself justified in continuing the resident after such expression, that the resident had incurred his displeasure?—I will endeavour to answer that question as satisfactorily as I can. If the nabob had made a forcible representation to me on the subject of improper interference on the part of the resident, I should have considered the grounds of the representation, and I might either, according to the nature of the interference, have reprimanded the resident for his improper interference, or have recalled him; it would have depended very much on the circumstances of the case; in point of fact, with respect to Mr. Cherry, he was removed because his conduct had been offensive to the nabob, though I do not recollect the mode; and I do not know, whether it was in consequence of a representation or remonstrance of the nabob, or on my own judgment of the case; I would wish to say, however, it is probable that I might, in answer to the nabob's representation, if I had not thought the grounds of it sufficiently strong, have once corresponded with the nabob on the subject, before I finally determined either one way or the other.

Does your lordship not remember that a very short period before Hussein Reza Khan and Tickait Roy, ministers of the nabob, were dispossessed of their functions by the nabob?—I think they were, though I cannot speak as to the date; but I know that they were dismissed by the nabob.

Has your lordship no recollection of Mr. Cherry's having been instructed to advise the nabob to re-instate those ministers in their employments?—I do not recollect any such order; if any such order was given it will appear on the records. I again repeat, it is eight years since I left India; that that country has engaged very little part of my attention since; that I have scarcely looked into any of the voluminous papers which have been printed by order of the house, indeed, no farther than into these numbers, one and two, which I have looked into, that I might be able to assist my recollection to give the information the house might require; that will account for my not recollecting many circumstances which may have happened.

Was not it about the month of September, 1797, that the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah died?—It was about that time.

Was he not succeeded on the musnud by his reputed son vizier Ali?—Yes, he succeeded immediately.

At what time did your lordship conceive it necessary to leave Calcutta a second time to visit Lucknow?—I believe I can refer to a memorandum;—I arrived at Lucknow about the latter end of 1797.

Was not the object of your lordship to secure the succession to the person who had the best right to it?—I would wish to refer to the memoranda I have here; I can refer the house, and I would wish to refer the house, to the document which explains my intentions to go to Lucknow; I think it is a minute which is recorded in the consultations at Calcutta on the 17th of November, 1797.

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Was not that one of your reasons to enquire into the person entitled to the succession?—That certainly was not the direct object; I think I stated to the council that I only wished that I might not be precluded from what had passed from considering the circumstances of the succession, if circumstances should force it upon me; I believe that was what I stated at the time, and which will appear from a minute which I recorded on the proceedings of the Bengal government, subsequent to the 17th of November, 1797.

Does your lordship mean to say that was not one of the objects of your journey to Lucknow?—To the best of my recollection it was not a direct object, but I wish to refer to the documents which explains the object as I have stated them at the time, which gave much more satisfactory information than any which I can possibly give from any recollection.

Was not your lordship satisfied, after the most thorough examination, that Saadut Ali was the lawful successor of the late vizier;—I certainly was satisfied.

Did any doubt remain on your lordship's mind, after the most minute investigation?—None at all.

Did not Saadut Ali prefer a claim to the musnud almost immediately after the death of Asoph ul Dowlah?—He did.

Did you or not understand, that if the claim was rejected it was his intention to proceed to England?—Certainly not, I have no recollection of having ever so understood it; to the best of my recollection he did not even press his claim.

Did your lordship not think that the reputation of the company had suffered by the elevation of the vizier Ali?—I certainly did think so.

Did you not also think that justice and right, as well as the opinion of the people of Oude, and the reputation of the company, required the elevation of Saadut Ali?—The principal ground in my apprehension was justice; there were other arguments which were accessary to it, but his elevation was founded on the justice of his claim.

Were not the expenses, which attended this measure, paid by Saadut Ali very soon after his accession?—They were charged to Saadut Ali, no doubt they were paid by him: there were very considerable expenses incurred, from the necessity of having a very large number of troops in the vicinity of Lucknow, and those expenses Saadut Ali paid.

To the amount of twelve lacks of rupees?—I think to the amount of twelve lacs of rupees.

On your journey to Lucknow, and during your stay there, did not your lordship understand that vizier Ali, Waris Ali, Izett Ali, and others of his adherents, had taken away a very considerable quantity of jewels, money, and other valuables from the deposits of Asoph ud Dowlah?—I have no distinct recollection upon that subject; but I certainly do recollect complaints, either on my way to Lucknow, or afterwards, that jewels or property, to a considerable amount, were taken away either by vizier Ali, or by his orders, or by the people in charge of them.

Does your lordship not remember, after you quitted Lucknow, vizier Ali made an excursion to Hyder Ghur, and carried away a considerable quantity of arms?—I recollect hearing that he went back from Hyder Ghur, and I think also that I heard that he had gone to the jewel office, and taken some jewels out.

Did not your lordship in fact, after vizier Ali was deposed, recover back some of those jewels yourself, and deliver them back to Saadut Ali?—I believe that I recovered but a very small amount; I know that I spoke to Saadut Ali on the subject, and rather recommended him not to press the restitution of them from vizier Ali: there were some articles on which he seemed to place a considerable value, probably of no great value in themselves, which I did get back, but to no considerable amount.

Had your lordship any doubt as to the right of Saadut Ali to recover back property so stolen?—I do not recollect that I ever considered a question of right; I rather think that in point of right he was intitled to them; but considering that vizier Ali had been four months nearly upon the musnud, and considering his former situation, I thought it would be hard to deprive him entirely of the jewels: while he was upon the musnud, he might have disposed them as he pleased.

Do you not remember that Saadut Ali represented to you very forcibly, that other persons about the palace had also embezzled, a considerable quantity of jewels?—It may have been so, but I do not recollect it.

Did your lordship not give him, either verbally or in writing, authority to search for and discover any treasures or property which

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which might have been embezzled by persons who had the charge of the late vizier's effects?—I do not recollect that I gave any such authority; I should have thought it would have been useless, for that he himself had a right to discover any property which had been embezzled.

Did your lordship not give him an assurance that he should meet with no opposition from the British government in recovering such jewels, species, or other valuables as had been conveyed away, purloined, or stolen after the death of the late vizier?—I do not recollect any such assurance whatever; I do not mean to say it was not so, but simply that I do not recollect it.

Your lordship will not take upon you to say you did not give it?—No, I will not say I did not, but only that I do not recollect it.

Are you not aware, my lord, that the late vizier had one of the richest and most splendid collections of jewels, specie, clocks, watches, and every other such kind of property in the palaces?—He certainly had a very large collection, but of the amount of them I am no judge whatever.

During your visit at Lucknow, did you not see immense quantities of valuables of every kind, belonging to the late vizier, publicly exhibited in the Innah Kannah, and several other places?—The nabob had a particular place, which I once went to see, which contained a great number of valuable articles, clocks with jewels, and a number of other articles, but I do not remember ever seeing any particular jewels of the nabob, further than those I saw in the dress.

Does not your lordship conceive that clocks with jewels, and such other articles, must have been extremely valuable?—They might have been valuable, but I am no judge of the value; they were clocks such as I have seen in this country, set with jewels. I knew that the Innah Kannah was supposed to contain articles of this kind to a considerable value, but I cannot say to what value.

Were they not perfectly exposed, and not in the possession of men of great respectability?—I do not recollect in whose possession they were.

Do you not suppose, that after the nabob's death it was very easy for the darogahs, and persons entrusted with the care of those palaces, to secrete or purloin many of these valuables?—To a certain extent they might; but I suppose there was a list of all those articles, and that there were accounts kept of all those articles, and that a comparison of them with the accounts would have shewn what were lost, if there had been any body to examine them.

In July, 1801, when a new arrangement was about to be made between the company and the vizier, the vizier request of your lordship's successor, the marquis Wellesley, that if any person had obtained, or should obtain by breach of trust or other means, possession of specie or property belonging to the sircar, no one should obstruct the taking it back—Considering what has been just stated, should you have considered the request improper, or as opening a door for plundering the Begums, Almas, and others at Lucknow?—I can only say that without reference to the last part of the question, if the vizier had made such a proposition to me, that the government should not obstruct him in recovering his lawful property, I certainly could have made no objection.

Among other plans for settling the affairs of Oude at the time vizier Ali's right of succession was disputed, was it not suggested that the civil and military administration of Oude should be placed under the control of the East India company?—I believe there was a question of that kind stated and discussed, upon presumption of vizier Ali's being a minor; and I believe it is stated in a minute which I before mentioned, and which is recorded in the proceedings of the Bengal government, of the 17th of November, 1797, that is all I recollect on the subject.

Was not that question discussed at Bebypore?—I do not recollect that that question was discussed at Bebypore; I was referring to a previous proposition, that was stated, I think, and discussed by me before I left Calcutta. Previous to placing Saadut Ali on the musnud, I had considered the different modes of the resolution I thought it necessary to adopt, I believe at Juanpore. The different modes by which the influence of the company in Oude could be supported, and possibly the question now stated, may have formed part of the consideration.

Was not sir Alured Clarke present at all the consultations on this subject?—sir Alured Clarke was at Lucknow during all the time I was there, and was fully acquainted with all the transactions in which I was engaged. I believe that I have in my hand an answer to the question

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question I was asked just now. Before my final determination was adopted, I had resolved on the mode of giving effect to the resolution which I communicated to the board, that the influence of the company should be maintained in Oude, and two modes only occurred in effecting it—By placing the control over vizier Ali in the hands of the begum, or by placing the administration of affairs directly under the control of the company.

Had not your lordship many great and forcible objections to the placing the administration of affairs under the control of the East India company?—I will answer that question by reading an extract of my minute, which I think an answer to it: "To the latter, that is to the placing the administration of affairs directly under the control of the company, the objections were many and great; the principal of which, in my opinion, was the serious effect it would have had upon our character for political forbearance and sincerity throughout Hindostan; at all events, it would only have lasted during the minority of vizier Ali."

Did you not conclude an agreement with Saadut Ali, at Benares, before his accession to the musnud?—No agreement was concluded. When the probability of placing Saadut Ali on the musnud first occurred, he was at Benares and I at Lucknow; there could be no direct communication between us: I transmitted a paper containing various stipulations to him for his rejection or acceptance; that was returned to me, and I think every article accepted by Saadut Ali.

Did not that paper contain a condition for assigning a tract of country to the company, proportionate to any deficiency in payment of the stipulated subsidy?—I have not seen that paper since I left India, neither have I it in my possession, but I conclude it contained a stipulation to that effect, because I see it referred to in a minute I recorded on the 5th of March, 1798;—a reference to the paper would at once determine whether it contained that stipulation or not.

This condition, when your lordship came to make the treaty of Lucknow, you rejected, did you not?—I did reject it, for reasons stated in that minute.

Your lordship rejected it on very mature consideration?—I certainly did reject it on mature consideration.

Was not one of your motives for rejecting it, the extreme aversion manifested by the nabob to such a cession?—I believe not, I do not believe that I had any discussion with the nabob whatever on that article. I can speak with certainty that the alterations which were admitted in the treaty afterwards concluded, were not suggested by the nabob, but the result of discussions between myself and the former minister.

Was not one of the reasons the universal unpopularity of such a measure?—I have stated the extreme unpopularity attending the exaction as a motive with me for the relinquishment of it.

Was not another reason the general apprehension which would be excited by it?—That also is stated by me as a reason at the time.

What were those apprehensions?—Without reference to the article I can hardly state what they were; I mentioned before I have not seen that paper since I left India: it seems to contain a condition assigning a tract of country to the company in proportion to any deficiency in payment of the stipulated subsidy, which was suggested by the terms of the treaties between the company and the nabob of Arcot and rajah of Tanjore; I think by the terms of those treaties the assignment of the country was only to take place upon the failure in the payment of the stipulations of the nabob, and in that case I suppose the apprehensions to which I allude here, that if we had once got it into our possession we should have kept it; I cannot speak with certainty as to that, but I think it probable.

Did you not think that if the assignment took place it would be attended with difficulties and embarrassments which would have rendered the apparent advantages in a great measure nugatory?—The assignment in the mode proposed in my opinion would, but I cannot speak with certainty as to the mode in which that assignment was proposed, for I only speak from a minute which refers to it.

Did you not perceive also, that it would have required not only the appointment of civil officers, but the assistance of a military force to carry it into effect?—That appeared to me to be the case at the time.

Did not the certain expense and probable bloodshed which would consequently ensue, appear great objections in your lordship's mind to the project?—I have stated the objections in the minute to which I have already referred, that the execution of the stipulation for the assignment would be attended with difficulties and

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and embarrassments that would have rendered the apparent advantage of the stipulation in a great measure nugatory; that it would have required not only the appointment of civil officers, but the assistance of a military force to carry it into effect; and that, although it should ultimately furnish the security proposed by it, the assignment would not provide for the timely payment of the subsidy. The extreme unpopularity attending the exaction was a further motive with me for the relinquishment of it, as well as the apprehensions which would have been generally excited by the publication of it: these were the motives which induced me to relinquish that stipulation at the time.

In lieu of this condition, did it not occur to your lordship to require a mortgage on the Dooab, as a security for the payment of the subsidy?—As a matter of consideration it did occur.

Was not even this qualified measure liable to similar and even greater objections than the other?—I have stated that measure to be liable to similar and greater objections.

Did you not in fact deem these two modes of security inadequate to the purpose, and improper?—I certainly relinquished them because I deemed them improper, for the reasons which I have stated in this minute.

Of course you did not intend to resort to either of them for security in case of failure?—In case of failure the nature of the security would have been a question, and it certainly was left open to the company to demand such security as they would deem satisfactory; I speak now of the construction of the treaty.

Had not your lordship in contemplation some other means to secure the payment of the kists?—If security is spoken of, I know but three modes of security, either the responsibility of the shroffs, or bankers of Lucknow, or an assignment of territory, or a mortgage of territory; I recollect no other mode of security.

Were your opinions and views upon these subjects known to the vizier Saadut Ali?—I do not recollect whether they were or were not, having discussed the conditions with his former minister; how far his former minister communicated to him those discussions, I cannot take upon me to say.

When your lordship concluded the treaty of Lucknow with the vizier in 1798, were not you of opinion he would find considerable difficulty in fulfilling his pecuniary engagements with the company for the first year, and perhaps longer?—I have stated my opinion that such would be the case.

As your lordship made the treaty with him under the impression that he would find difficulty in fulfilling his engagements, could you in justice have intended to demand the security stipulated by the treaty, provided you had discovered a disposition on the part of the nabob to make good his engagements as far as he was able?—I think not; if the nabob had failed in the payment of the stipulations, I should have endeavoured to have ascertained the cause of his failure; if that failure had proceeded from circumstances which he could not control, I should certainly have thought a reasonable forbearance due to him in demanding it; if from inattention, neglect, or improvident management, I certainly should have remonstrated with him, and admonished him of the consequences of his persisting in that conduct.

Did not the council at Bengal, and the court of directors, agree in your opinion respecting the difficulties which the nabob would have to encounter in making his payments?—I cannnot speak to that, because I left India within five or six days after my return to Calcutta from Lucknow; I think I left it on the 6th of March, and the minute explanatory of the treaty was recorded on the 5th.

Did not your lordship find that the council were of opinion he would feel considerable difficulty the first year?—All the council knew on the subject was from that minute I recorded on the 5th of March, in which, I believe, that opinion is given.

Was not one of the grounds upon which your lordship formed this opinion respecting the nabob, the extravagance and prodigality of his two immediate predecessors, and the abuses consequent thereof in the affairs of Oude?—I suppose, in general, the revenues of the vizier to be in a very considerable state of embarrassment; under the management of Asoph ul Dowlah they were extremely mismanaged; it would require some time before an efficient administration was introduced, and, probably, at first, from those causes, the nabob would find a considerable difficulty in making good his payments, which were heavier than those of his predecessors, increased to the amount of twenty lacs, besides other expenses he had incurred during the year.

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Does your lordship know the exact state of his property at the time he ascended the musnud?—If I ever heard it, which I do not recollect, I certainly have totally forgotten it.

Was not another reason, that induced your lordship to form this opinion, the difficulty occasioned by his paying twelve lacs of rupees, amounting to 144,000*l.* for the expenses of establishing him upon the musnud?—I considered all the expenses to which he was liable, and which he had incurred, as contributing to the difficulty.

Did your lordship know the annual amount of the jumma of the nabob's country at the time you formed the treaty of Lucknow in 1798?—I cannot speak to the amount at that period; but I have a memorandum, stating the amount of it for the year 1202, Fussullee, which, I believe, corresponds with from September 1796 to September 1797, and from that memorandum I can state what the revenue was.

Have the goodness to state the same.—I will state it in pounds, as more familiar. Taking ten rupees to a pound, the estimated revenues were 2,671,469*l.* from that a considerable deduction was to be made for the payment of stationary troops in the different districts, known by the name of Motayene, being 965,920*l.* that leaves a result of 1,705,549*l.*; the expenses, including the subsidy of fifty lacs, 1,398,968*l.* leaving a balance of 426,581*l.*;—that is not to be understood quite clear; supposing the nabob not to be in debt, that would have been nearly the surplus of his annual revenues, on a comparison of his receipt with his expenditure; but there were several other sums, interest of debts, and others, which would lower that sum considerably.

What do you suppose might have been the amount of the disbursements of the nabob, the first year after that treaty, including the arrears due to the company, such debts as he would have to pay, the twelve lacs paid for his elevation, the presents, allowances, &c. which he would have to make upon that occasion; the charges of his household, his civil and military establishments, the company's subsidy; in short, what do you suppose would be, as far as your lordship can form a calculation, the gross amount of all the nabob, or the state of Oude, would have to pay during the first year?—I never did form any calculation of what the amount would be; and I know not how to form a calculation, for his disbursements might differ very materially from those of his predecessors; I think he was a man liable to make very great retrenchments from the expenses of his predecessors.

Are you not of opinion, that, for the first year, the disbursements would considerably exceed the receipts?—I certainly was of opinion, that, for the first year, the nabob would find a great difficulty in making the payments to the company; and I state my reasons—the disordered state of his revenues, and the expenses he had incurred on his exaltation to the musnud.

Unless the nabob reduced his establishments, are you not clearly of opinion he would find a great difficulty in making the payments for the first year?—Certainly, I think so, without some reduction of his expenses.

Even if the reforms, which were advised by the marquis Cornwallis and yourself, had been introduced, would not the nabob still have had to pay quite as much as he could possibly afford?—The reforms recommended, by the marquis Cornwallis and myself, were recommended to the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah; I certainly think with a good administration he might, with perfect ease, have paid the stipulations to the company, and that his embarrassments arose entirely from the mal-administration of his country.

You mean the mal-administration of Asoph ul Dowlah?—Your question had a reference to the reforms recommended by lord Cornwallis and myself, which were to Asoph ul Dowlah; my answer, of course, had reference to the same.

Were you not of opinion, that the revenues of the nabob could not, or, at least, ought not, to be increased greatly?—I do not know that I formed any opinion of the time, but I thought that some improvement might almost immediately take place; it probably would be some time before such a system of administration could be introduced as would produce any considerable increase.

Is your lordship of opinion that, by any reform introduced, the revenues of the nabob could have been considerably increased during the first year?—Probably not materially during the first year; I think

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I think that he might have considerably reduced his expenses.

Did you not think the subsidy stipulated to be paid by the nabob vizier by your treaty, of seventy-six lacs of rupees, quite ample for the purpose of providing for the complete defence of Oude?—That involves another question as to the number of troops necessary for the defence of the country; that sum was intended to cover the whole of our engagements with the vizier, which were for the protection of his country, the expenses of the residency, and every expense incident to our connection with the vizier: as to the force which was stationed in Oude I certainly considered that a stationary force of not less than ten thousand men was necessary for the defence of the country; I will not say, that was the whole which would always be necessary, because circumstances might require it to be doubled.

Was not the sum of seventy-six lacs of rupees as much as he ought to have paid, compared with his probable receipts?—Under the circumstances at the time, I thought it rather more than he would be able to pay the first year; but I certainly thought, by good management, he might pay it very easily, for I recollect very well that, for nine years preceding, I think the year 1787, the average of payments from the vizier were stated by the marquis Cornwallis to be eighty-four lacs of rupees a year.

Did your lordship not think that seventy-six lacs of rupees were as much as he ought to pay, compared with his probable receipts, in any circumstances, for the defence of that country?—What I considered was this; the company engaged to protect the dominions of the vizier, they were to provide such a force as they deemed sufficient to give that protection, the nabob was to pay for that protection; and for other expenses in such connection the payment had a relation to the expenses we incurred by our connexion with, and defending the country.

When your lordship thought of making the increase from fifty-five to the enormous sum of seventy-six lacs of rupees, did not you lordship think the seventy-six lacs of rupees was as much as the nabob was enabled to pay under any circumstances for the defence of his country?—I do not recollect that the consideration of any such circumstances occurred to me; I state the grounds upon which that seventy-six lacs were claimed from the nabob, that as we engaged to protect his country, we had a fair claim to all the expenses of that protection, and the engagements depending upon it; and the engagement for seventy-six lacs was formed upon that ground; I did not consider whether, under any circumstances, he could pay more or less; but though he might find a difficulty to pay that sum the first year, I have no doubt, with prudent management, he might pay it with great facility, possibly not the first year, possibly a little longer, I cannot say how long, but I do not think that that sum was excessive for the vizier to pay out of the revenues of the country, for the protection afforded him.

Did not your lordship conceive that the seventy-six lacs of rupees was sufficent to enable your lordship to keep up the force necessary for the protection of Oude?—I first of all settled the force I thought sufficient for the defence of the country, that force, under certain circumstances, was liable to increase or diminution; and if the increase extended beyond three thousand men, the nabob was bound to pay for that increase; and if it fell below eight thousand men, he was then to receive a diminution in the subsidy.

Was not seventy-six lacs of rupees sufficient, in your lordship's estimation, to keep up a force fully sufficient for the defence of Oude?—As I have stated the possibility of increase, I foresaw that things might occur to render an increase of that force necessary.

When your lordship went to Lucknow in 1797, did not Sir Alured Clarke, who was the commander-in-chief, attend you?—The second time I went to Lucknow Sir Alured Clarke was there; whether he accompanied me or not I do not recollect, but I think he did.

Did not he assist at all or most of the consultations held at Lucknow, and afterward: at Bebypore, which ended in the treaty of 1798?—I constantly communicated with Sir Alured Clarke upon all the circumstances that came before me.

Did not Sir Alured Clarke state, on that occasion, that he thought the sum of seventy-six lacs too considerable a subsidy compared with the resources of Oude?—It is very possible he might, but I do not recollect it.

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Has your lordship no recollection of his stating seventy-six to be too great an increase from fifty-five and a half?—I do not mean to say it did not take place, but I have no recollection of it.

In the end, however, did not Sir Alured Clarke highly approve of the arrangements proposed, and ultimately carried into effect, by your lordship?—I have no reason to doubt Sir Alured Clarke's approbation.

Did he not state verbally to your lordship his high approval of the measures adopted by your lordship, at Oude, several times, previous to your lordship's departure from Calcutta, for Europe, in the beginning of 1798?—I do not recollect whether Sir Alured Clarke was in Calcutta at the time I left India; after my return from Oude, I think, I was not above six days in Calcutta before I left it.

When your lordship left India, did not the council at Bengal, and the court of directors also, approve of your lordship's arrangements with respect to Oude?—I certainly hoped that the court of directors would approve of it, and I have no doubt but that the council approve of it.

From the time that you succeeded to the government of Bengal, to the death of Asoph ul Dowlah, were not the monthly kists generally in arrear?—The monthly kists were frequently in arrear.

Did your lordship not understand that the resident had great difficulty in obtaining the payment of the subsidy, even when it was only fifty lacs a year?—The resident frequently had considerable difficulty in obtaining the payment of the subsidy, but I cannot say that it was owing to any deficiency in the country.

Early in 1797, your lordship has stated that you prevailed upon the late vizier to augment the subsidy by five and a half lacs?—Yes, or to an amount not exceeding that.

Did not the nabob state his inability to pay any increase in the subsidy, and his extreme distress in consequence of the payments made to his European creditors, the preceding year, from the private treasury of Oude?—I do not recollect that he ever did state that, I think he agreed to that proposition with little difficulty, that he did not make any considerable opposition to that proposition.

Does your lordship remember whether he made any?—The nabob certainly did make objections at the time, but he did not persevere in them.

What were those objections?—I cannot recollect; I have stated in the report of my transactions at Lucknow, that he did make objections, but that those objections were not urged with the same obstinacy as in the other points.

Did not your lordship represent to him that as the company had undertaken his complete defence, his large military establishment would be useless; and that your lordship considered yourself well entitled, on the part of the company, to demand that increase?—I recollect stating to him that the company were to defend his territories, and that the company had largely increased their military establishment, and upon those grounds, at the particular recommendation of the court of directors, I recommended to him to pay for those two regiments.

Was it not under impressions of this kind that the vizier was at last prevailed upon to consent to the increase of five and a half lacs of rupees?—The vizier, I suppose, must have yielded to the arguments I stated to him; I have assigned an additional reason here, that his objections were not urged with the same obstinacy as in the other points, from an idea, perhaps, that his acquiescence in this instance might induce me to relax in others.

In stipulating to defend the dominions of the nabob against all enemies, by the treaty of 1798, did you not mean that the defence was to be complete?—Certainly.

This defence your lordship agreed to afford, did you not, for the sum of seventy-six lacs of rupees annually?—Eventually liable to increase.

What proportion does your lordship imagine seventy-six lacs of rupees bore in 1798, to the whole expenses of the Bengal army?—I have not the least recollection of that, nor have I any data to enable me to form the calculation.

In undertaking the defence of Oude against all enemies, had you not in contemplation the possibility of some external attacks, and of some internal rebellions?—The protection granted to the vizier by the company, extended both to external attacks, and internal commotions.

At the time your lordship made this calculation, that seventy-six lacs of rupees

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pees ought to be paid by the vizier to the company, did your lordship look to the probability of foreign invasion, or domestic treason?—I have no recollection that there was reason to apprehend, at the time, any foreign attack or internal commotion.

Did not your lordship make the arrangement with a view to external attacks or internal commotions?—The treaty I formed with the vizier was founded on the basis of former treaties. The first treaty with the nabob of Oude was with Sujah Dowlah, in 1765; he then agreed to pay for one brigade, afterwards an additional brigade was added under the name of the temporary brigade, stationed at Futtyghur; that was recalled by the stipulations of 1781, and lord Cornwallis prevailed upon the vizier to agree to the re-establishment of it, because he did not think one brigade sufficient protection for the country. My treaty was formed exactly upon this basis; I considered what force might be permanently necessary to be stationed in Oude for the protection of the country, without particular reference to any extraordinary attacks from without, or internal commotions.

In increasing the subsidy from fifty-five and a half to seventy-six, had not your lordship in contemplation, that there might be external attacks, or internal commotion?—I think it was done on the calculation of what the expense of ten thousand men would be, and that it was intended to cover the whole of our expenses with Oude. I think it left a small surplus, certainly not a large one. I speak to the best of my recollection.

Were you not of opinion that, with the increased sum of seventy-six lacs annually, you could, except upon some unforeseen and very extraordinary occasion, provide for the complete defence of Oude?—I considered the number of ten thousand men stationed in Oude to be, in general, sufficient for the defence of the country.

Did you consider the thirteen thousand men, which the company was bound to provide in case they should be necessary, without any additional charge upon the nabob, as sufficient for the defence of his dominions?—I will mention the grounds on which that article was inserted. In the letter of lord Cornwallis, of April, 1787, to the vizier, when he prevailed upon the vizier to agree to the continuance of a second brigade in Oude, the letter stated, that if the number suffered any considerable diminution, the nabob should receive a proportionate reduction of the subsidy. When I stated three thousand men increase, and two thousand men decrease, it was with a view to render definite that expression in lord Cornwallis's letter, of a considerable reduction, that that article was inserted.

Did you not, at all events, think that number as many as he could defray the expense of?—It might be necessary for the nabob to station more troops in Oude, in that case he must have defrayed the expense of them.

Your lordship means, if he applied for more troops, thinking them necessary?—No, I do not think the nabob was to apply for them, but that the company were to be the judges of that necessity.

Ought not any increase to have been proportioned to the emergency, and to have lasted only so long as the necessity existed?—I certainly should have proportioned the increase to the emergency.

And have removed it when it was no longer necessary?—If it was no longer necessary, I should not have thought it right to burthen the vizier with the expense of it.

Was it intended by your lordship's treaty, that the company should constantly keep in the nabob's dominions, and at his expense, such a force as would be adequate to the effectual protection of the nabob in the most extreme emergency?—The company were bound to keep a force never less than ten thousand men; if any further force had been necessary for the protection of the nabob's dominions, the company were bound to supply it to the utmost extent of their means; but in that case, the company would have had a right to demand from the nabob the expenses of those troops exceeding thirteen thousand men.

If they had gone to an indefinite number?—By the terms of the treaty, if the company thought it necessary to station a force to the amount of double the force stationed in Oude, the nabob was bound to pay for that force, so long as it was necessary for the defence of the country; but at the same time I should say, that if it was necessary to send such a force as would require all the revenues of the vizier,

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vizier, he would have been entitled to some indulgence.

Your lordship's treaty unquestionably provides for the occasional augmentation of the company's troops in the nabob's dominions?—I have stated the grounds on which that was introduced into the treaty; it was to explain an expression of lord Cornwallis, of a considerable number, which I considered to be too indefinite.

Was this augmentation to be made with the joint concurrence and consent of the nabob and the company; was it to be made solely by the directions of the nabob; or was it to be made solely by the company without the approbation of the nabob at all?—I should have thought myself entitled to have judged of the necessity without consulting the nabob, because the whole conduct of the political business belonging to Oude was vested in the company; the company undertook the protection of the country; the whole conduct of the protection of the country was left to the company; the internal regulation was left to himself.

If twenty-five thousand men had gone to the frontiers for mutual defence, does your lordship conceive that you were entitled to call on the nabob for the expense of the whole?—By the terms of the treaty, the nabob was bound to pay for any number of men exceeding thirteen thousand men, if it should become necessary to augment the troops of the company in Oude beyond that number; but as I stated before, if it had been necessary to send a very large force into that country, I certainly shou'd have considered the equity of charging him with the whole force; I speak of the treaty, and of what the equity of the case would require.

From what quarter, from which states, and from whom, did you, when you concluded the treaty of 1798, suppose it possible for hostile attacks to be made upon Oude?—I did not suppose the probability of any immediate hostile attacks.

Did not your lordship look to the probable advancement of Zemaun Shah?—I considered the power of the Mahrattas with respect to Zemaun Shah; I certainly gave him credit for an intention to visit India; but I was not of opinion that he would find it very practicable, at the same time I believed he entertained an intention to do it.

What distance would Zemaun Shah have to march before he came to the border of the nabob's country?—If I had foreseen that question would have been asked me, I could have ascertained the distance, but I do not recollect it; but it must be a considerable distance from Lahore to the nabob's country.

Does not your lordship think it would take several weeks before he could get from Lahore?—I do not think it would have required several weeks.

Would no opposition have been interposed by any other native state before the enemy could attack Oude?—I think there was very little probability of effectual opposition, provided he came with a large army.

With the possession of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anopshire, with thirteen thousand of the company's troops stationed in Oude, and with the facilities given on all occasions by the nabob's family for marching additional troops through the nabob's dominions, when occasion required, does your lordship not think even now, that the company possessed ample military power, not only for the preservation of its own influence, but for protecting Oude against foreign invasion, and securing it against domestic treason?—I certainly thought that ten thousand men was in general a sufficient force to be stationed in Oude for the protection of that country, but at the same time circumstances might arise to render a very considerable increase of that force necessary; as for Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, I know not that they added considerable to our defence; Allahabad, as it was fortified, might.

I ask whether, with the troops you had, and the facility given to the marching of troops, your lordship did not think the company's influence sufficiently established in Oude, both for the maintenance of that influence, and for the protection of the country against foreign invasion and domestic treason?—I certainly thought the force stationed in Oude to be sufficient, generally speaking, for the protection of the country, and with respect to maintaining the influence of the company, I should think it sufficient for that also.

Are not the company heretofore almost as much interested, by motives of safety, in repelling any hostile attack upon Oude, as the nabob himself?—Certainly, I should think so, that the company are nearly as much interested as the nabob.

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If therefore any powerful chief or state, a declared enemy of the British name, should menace an attack upon Oude, were not the company bound, equally with the vizier, to take effectual measures for opposing and repelling him?—Certainly; they were bound by their engagements with the vizier to take an effectual provision for the protection of his territories, and their interest was consulted by that treaty as much as his was.

Would it not therefore be in the highest degree unjust, if the company, after having by its preparations for an effectual resistance, deterred the enemy from approaching, were to demand of the nabob immediate payment for almost the whole of the expense which those preparations had cost, let it have been ever so large, compared with his revenues?—I certainly should have thought it equitable in the company to demand the expenses from the nabob in a mode suitable to his and their convenience.

When you agreed to defend Oude from all enemies, did you not foresee the possibility of some internal rebellion arising, which it would be necessary to quell?—I certainly did not foresee the probability, but it was a possible case, and the troops were ready to quell any internal rebellion, and bound to do it.

Could your mind have entered upon this conjecture without immediately recurring to vizier Ali, and to his partizans, as the persons most likely to be the instigators of such a rebellion?—I certainly did not conceive the probability of any rebellion from vizier Ali, for no man in Oude conceived him to have a right to the musnud; I travelled at night myself for thirty-six hours, in the confidence that he had no partizans to molest me; so that I never conceived it at all probable there would be any insurrections from vizier Ali.

Did not your treaty therefore, by agreeing to afford this complete defence for the annual sum of seventy-six lacs, virtually bind the company to put down such a rebellion, if such a one should break out, without making any additional demand for the expenses which it might occasion?—I should have thought myself bound to quell any insurrection whatever in the nabob's dominions, if the forces stationed there were sufficient for it, of course without any demand on the nabob; but if a larger force was required, the company would have had a right, by the treaty, to have demanded an additional subsidy for any additional number above thirteen thousand men.

If there had been no additional troops introduced, should you have made an additional demand for the expenses incurred in consequence of a rebellion by vizier Ali?—Certainly not.

It is stipulated in your treaty, that if the payment of the seventy-six lacks of rupees should fall into arrears, the nabob should give the company satisfactory security for the discharge of such arrears, and for the regular payment of the kists; was not this security, however, to be given only in case the payment of the seventy-six lacs should fall into arrears?—Certainly, in that case it was.

Was not that exactly your lordship's meaning?—I think I have explained that matter before; the security certainly was to be required only in case of arrears.

If this subsidy should have been in arrears, the same article of your treaty confines the security to be given to the payment of the arrears of that subsidy, and to the regular payment of it in future: is your lordship not of opinion that any demand for security while the subsidy was not in arrears, and for any other security than was sufficient for the discharge of arrears of subsidy, and for the future payment of the subsidy, would be directly contrary to your treaty?—By the terms of the treaty, in the event of failure of the nabob Saadut Ali to make good his stipulations, he was bound to give such security to the company as should be satisfactory; I considered the treaty to leave the nature of the security to the company, but it was only in case of failure.

Is your lordship not of opinion that any demand for security, while the subsidy was not in arrears, and for any other security than was sufficient for the discharge of arrears of subsidy, would be directly contrary to your treaty?—The treaty certainly only authorises a demand for security in case of failure, and of consequence it follows that a demand for security when there was no failure, would be contrary to the treaty.

Without any failure, your lordship conceives such a demand would have been unjust?—It would have been contrary to the treaty, certainly, it is only in the case of failure such security was to be demanded.

It is stipulated in your lordship's treaty, that the nabob shall possess full authority over his household affairs, his hereditary domi-

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dominions, his troops, and his subjects? —Those words were expressly introduced by the nabob himself.

Did he not shew the strongest desire that it should form a part of the treaty? I do not recollect whether he did or not, the proposition was made, and it was put in; I had no objection to the words.

Did you not admit it in its fullest sense intended by the nabob, that is, in its plain, obvious, and direct meaning?—Certainly I did.

Did not that stipulation expressly include all interference in any of these concerns, except by friendly advice?—I think there were some circumstances in which an interference was justifiable by the treaty, and that was, for the purpose of forming reductions in the establishment, as well military as civil, as far as may be expedient for the important object of securing the due payment of the subsidy; that was my interpretation at the time, to which I beg leave to refer.

Although the nabob agreed, that in order to enable him to pay the increased subsidy of 76 lacs, he would make such reductions, in the superfluous charges of the public establishments, servants, &c. as may be requisite, and might be consistent with his dignity and convenience, and though he agreed to consult the company, and in concert with them devise the proper objects of such reductions, and the best means of effecting them, yet, was or is not your lordship's meaning and fair intention that the execution of it was wholly with the vizier, and the company had no other business in it than merely to advise?—To the best of my recollection, the nabob was himself anxious that his military force should be reduced in Oude, it was his wish, and I think that there was a proposition made for that specific purpose; the nabob was afraid that a specific proposition of that kind might excite alarm, and on some discussion with the former minister, Tofuzzul Hussain Khan, I think that article was substituted for the plain article, stipulating a reduction of the troops, and that it was perfectly understood the company should interfere for the purposes expressed in this article, so far as might be necessary for the purpose of securing the payment under the treaty.

Was not it your lordship's meaning, that the company's interference should extend to enable the nabob to carry into effect what he seemed to your lordship to have at heart?—I considered both the nabob's and the company's security to be most increased by the reduction of a great quantity of useless military he had in that country.

Those troops once reduced, did your lordship look to a time of profound peace, no attack menaced from without, no commotion from within, had your lordship the measure in contemplation to introduce company's troops instead of those disbanded, and to charge the nabob with the additional expense beyond the 76 lacs of rupees?—Those considerations certainly never did occur to me, the case never did occur; the treaty was signed the 20th of February. I left Lucknow two days after, and left India the 6th of March following.

If the nabob during your lordship's government, had disbanded, according to the advice your lordship gave, certain bodies of troops your lordship conceived to be useless and unnecessary, in consequence of the large increase of the subsidy to seventy-six lacks of rupees, would your lordship have introduced in a time of profound peace, no menace of attack from without, or commotion from within, other troops, and claimed a payment for those troops?—I should not have thought it necessary; I conceive arrangements with respect to the troops might have been made, by which a considerable number might have been disbanded without any additional troops being introduced into Oude, and I should not have introduced troops but for the purpose of repelling external attack or internal commotion.

Does not this consequently in your lordship's opinion, reduce the direct interference to be exercised by the company in the affairs of Oude, to the mere defence of the dominions of the nabob against all his enemies, so long as he continued to pay the subsidy of seventy-six lacs annually?—I certainly should have considered the company entitled to advise the nabob, and to remonstrate with him, as far as might be necessary, for the improvement of the administration of his affairs, if he was to neglect it himself; that had been the practice of the government, and I should certainly have thought myself authorized to continue that practice; as I considered the interest of the nabob and the company both to be essentially connected in the due administration of the affairs of Oude, I should not have considered it any infringement on the treaty.

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Would your lordship have introduced new troops into Oude during a period of profound peace, and have claimed a payment from the nabob for those troops?—I should not have thought myself entitled to claim any additional subsidy of the nabob for troops introduced into Oude, unless they were required for the protection of his country.

Had not your lordship considerable opportunities of forming a tolerably correct opinion of the nabob's personal character? I have stated what my opinion was of his personal character from the best information I could collect at the time, and I would beg leave to refer to my opinion as I stated it at the time.

Did your lordship ever know an instance of tyranny, oppression, or extortion, committed by the nabob Saadut Ali?—In the short period of one month in which he was placed on the musnud at Oude, during which I was with him, I did not; I have heard nothing of him since.

Has your lordship heard since that he has ever committed an act of tyranny, oppression or extortion?—I have had very little correspondence with India since I left it; I have had very little means of obtaining information from India, and very little inclination to obtain it.

Was not one of the first acts of his government to double the allowances of some of his family, and increase the salaries of all the rest?—I believe this question is correct; but I would rather refer to my own statement, and the paper I delivered in.

Would not any intrigue, carried on in the capital of the nabob by the agents of the company, to procure the appointment of a minister devoted to their interest, and hostile to the nabob, be a violation of the treaty of 1798, in your lordship's opinion?—I cannot suppose the possibility of such a thing, as that such an intrigue should be carried on for such a purpose.

Would not a demand on the part of the company, requiring the nabob to reduce or disband his own troops contrary to necessity, and contrary to his inclination, be a violation of the treaty of 1798?

Withdrew.

After some time, his lordship was called in again.

Would not the threat to seize a portion of the nabob's territories, when there had been no deficiency in the payment of the subsidy, be a violation of the treaty?—The right of the company to take possession of the nabob's dominions must have arisen out of the failure of the nabob to complete his stipulations; in that case, if he had so failed, the company's government could have taken that step if that failure had been of that magnitude, and that repetition, that the company's government could entertain no fair expectation that he would make his payments good; I think the company would have been entitled to require either landed or other security.

If there had been no failure in the payment of the subsidy, would it not have been a violation of the treaty of 1798, to make any demand for territorial settlement?—The security was only demandable on failure in making good the stipulations.

In the first instance, would your lordship have been entitled to demand territorial settlement without any deficiency?—No; without any deficiency, of course I should not have demanded such security, but in case of such failure.

Would not the marching of troops to enforce such demands be a violation of the treaty of 1798?—That depends entirely on the grounds on which that demand was made.

Would not the demand of one crore fifteen lacs of rupees, without any previous consent on his part, and without any demur to pay the subsidy of seventy-six lacs of rupees, be a violation of the treaty of 1798?—I have already stated, that the company had a right to demand an increase of subsidy in proportion to an increase of troops beyond thirteen thousand men, and that the company themselves were the judges of that necessity; and whether that necessity had occurred, I think I have given a clear answer to the question, that the security was only demandable in the event of the failure of the stipulations, and that unless there was that failure, the security could not be demanded.

Would not the calling upon the nabob's aumils immediately to furnish supplies for those troops, without the nabob's consent, be a violation of the treaty of 1798?—There might be certain circumstances of exigence in which it might be necessary to call on the nabob to furnish assistance to the troops in marching though the country, but in general, the nabob would have issued orders to his aumils to furnish every assistance in their power to the troops; but in case of great exigency, I should have thought that a demand upon the aumils would have been justified.

Would

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Would not the demand of the civil and military administration of the country, though positively refused by the nabob, be a violation of the treaty of 1798, no arrears of subsidy being against him?—I think the concluding line of the treaty gives a satisfactory answer to that question.

If the Nabob paid not only regularly the seventy-six lacs of rupees, but any demand made for troops that were introduced to repel foreign invasion, do you think the company under any pretext, under the treaty, could demand territorial cession?—I know no ground upon which the company could demand territorial cession, but as a security for making good the pecuniary stipulations in the treaty, after failure in the discharge of them. Withdrew.

After a few minutes, the committee was resumed; and his lordship was again called in.

Your lordship has stated, that under the seventh article of the treaty concluded by your lordship with the nabob vizier, the nabob was bound to pay the expense incurred by posting any number of troops in Oude beyond the number of thirteen thousand men?—Yes.

In what manner would that expense have been calculated; would not the estimate of the expense of those troops have been calculated upon the full complement of officers and men, and horses, and have included the average annual expense of arms, accoutrements, buildings, houses, and every other contingent expense?—I never considered that question, but I think I should have demanded from the nabob the actual expense of those troops.

Should you have included the average annual expense of arms, accoutrements, buildings, houses, and every other contingent expense?—I should not have considered the arms and accoutrements, but the pay and batta of the soldiers; I do not believe that those things were ever part of the calculation at any period; I should have looked probably to have seen how the expenses had been charged to the nabob; when the brigade was charged at two lacs, 60,000 Sicca rupees per month, whether that included arms and accoutrements or not, I cannot say; but should have made the demand probably according to that precedent.

Can your lordship give the committee an account of the state of the administration of the nabob's of Oude?—I would rather speak generally as to what I know of it; all the papers printed by the house sufficiently shew what the state of that country was, that its administration was exceedingly bad in all the department, the whole administration was as bad as it well could be in all its departments, and it was the perpetual object of government to prevail on the nabob to make a change in his administration; lord Cornwallis had attempted it, and it was equally urged by the government abroad and the company at home.

Have the goodness to state its general operations in the civil, financial, judicial, and military branches of the government, and whether the defects your lordship alludes to appeared in them?—In the civil, financial, and judicial, most certainly; with respect to the military I know less, but I believe a great part of the military was a very disorderly rabble, requiring reformation as much as any other.

How were the people disposed towards the government of Oude?—I really had very little opportunity of forming an opinion on that subject; they submitted as they would have done to any government. I do not suppose they could have much attachment to a government of that kind.

Could the ordinary operations of government have been carried on in any part of Oude without the support and interference of the nabob's military in every concern? With respect to the collection of the revenue the military were always employed, and to enforce authority in most instances.

Inform the committee in what state was the nabob's military force when your lordship was in Oude, and whether to be depended upon either as an efficient body, or a body in whose fidelity reliance could be placed in the moment of danger?—I should have very little opinion of them as an efficient body on account of their discipline, but whilst the company's troops were stationed in Oude, I should not have doubted their allegiance, excepting in the event of a powerful foreign invasion, in which case I think it probable some of them might join the invader.

Does not your lordship consider that the 12th article of the treaty which your lordship concluded with the nabob Saadut Ali in 1798, gave to the British government the right to require the nabob of Oude to reduce the military establishments to a scale as low as might be deemed necessary for the safety of both powers?—I have already answered in part that question, how far I thought the company's interference,

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terference, and to what object necessary, I stated in the explanation which I gave to council in my minute of the 5th of March, and I would rather refer to the opinion I gave to them, as more distinct than any thing I could give on recollection. I state there, that the 12th article of the treaty authorized the interference, on the part of the Company, in the reduction of the superfluous charges of the public establishment, servants, &c.; in order to secure the payment of the subsidy, I considered the reduction of the nabob's troops in some degree certainly necessary to enable him to pay his subsidy, and I thought the company authorized to interfere in advising the carrying that measure into execution.

Does your lordship conceive that the clause of the 17th article of the same treaty, viz. that the same nabob shall possess full authority over his household affairs, hereditary dominions, his troops, and his subjects, was intended to prevent the company's government from requiring the nabob to make such reductions of his military establishments as might be deemed advisable, or to interfere, by their advice or remonstrance, in every affair of his government in which it might be deemed expedient to interfere, according to the orders of the company?—Taking the two articles of the treaty, the 12th and the 17th, I have already stated how far I thought the company's interference under the 12th article of the treaty might go; that the interference to the extent I have mentioned, was not precluded by the last clause, but relative to interference gerally under the treaty, what I considered was this; that, for the purpose of prevailing on the nabob to introduce order into his administration, I should have thought the company intitled to interfere by advice, representation, and remonstrance; that had been the invariable practice of the government; but that the internal administration of his affairs was to remain entirely with the nabob, without any interference by the company: that was the principle settled by lord Cornwallis in 1787, and was strictly adhered to. The most pointed instance of my own interference which occurs to me, was in my attempts to prevail on Asoph ul Dowlah to dismiss a very worthless person who, without the name or appointment of the minister of Oude, executed the duties of that office with absolute power, and in a manner equally injurious to the interest of the nabob and the prosperity of the country. He did submit to that at my importunity.

Does not your lordship conceive, that the 11th article of the treaty of 1798, gave to the British government a right to require from the nabob's of Oude such security as should be satisfactory for the discharge of existing arrears, and for the regular payment of the rents due; by existing arrears, I mean arrears whether for the troops stationed in his country under the second article of the treaty, or for any troops stationed there for the defence of Oude beyond the number of thirteen-thousand men?—This article, in its primary signification, had certainly only a reference to the stipulation of seventy-six lacs of rupees; and they certainly were authorized by it to require security in the event of failure on the part of the nabob; and the nature of that security was left to the company's opinion. With respect to security for an increased force, I should think the principle of the treaty might be fairly applied to such a case; but as I said before, whether I should think it right whether to demand that increase all at once, I should certainly say that I should regulate my demand with a view both to the nabob's and the company's convenience.

Does not your lordship conceive that the sum of fifty lacs of rupees per annum, in addition to seventy-six lacs of rupees per annum, which the nabob had bound himself to pay by the third article of the treaty of 1798, formed an amount which it would have been difficult for the nabob of Oude to realize from the country, and to pay to the company, under the existing defects in his administration, without the extensive reform of the civil and military establishments and expenses of the nabob's government?—Certainly, I think a very extensive reform would have been necessary to enable him to pay that additional sum.

Your lordship, I believe, was acquainted with colonel Scott?—I had the honour of knowing him very well.

State to the committee your opinion of his character?—Of his public character, and his character as an officer; by officer I do not mean simple military officer, but an officer of government, I had the highest opinion of his integrity and ability; I can so far speak the opinion of lord Cornwallis of his merit: when I returned to Bengal in 1793, I recollect lord Cornwallis telling me he regretted he had not been sooner so well acquainted with

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with the merit of colonel Scott as he was at that time.

Whether you do not think, according to the description you have given of the distresses of the country, that the sum of fifty lacks of rupees, in addition to the seventy-six, was an excessive demand made upon the nabob?—What the state of the country was in 1801 I know not, because I left the country in March, 1798; if the country was not improved between March, 1798 and 1801, it certainly would have required very extensive reforms to enable the nabob to pay that sum.

Supposing the country not to have improved, would not that demand be an unreasonable demand?—I should have thought it would have been a demand very difficult for the nabob to pay.

Would that not have been a demand contrary to the treaty?—The only justifiable grounds upon which the demand for the increase of subsidy could be made, whether five lacs or fifty, would arise from the additional number of men above the thirteen thousand stationed in that country; with respect to the nabob's capacity to pay it; I can only say if the country, in 1801, was in the same state as in 1798, he would not have been able to pay it without large reforms of his military and civil establishments.

You have already stated, that the seventy six lacs was a considerable sum, and that it would have required very extensive reforms of his military and civil establishments to pay that sum?—I do not think I said very extensive, but certainly it would have required some reforms.

Whether, when you examined into the right to the musnad, you entered into the examination in virtue of the general authority you found yourself possessed of, arising out of the dependence of Oude on the British government?—I considered that the government, from their situation, were competent to be arbitrators of the right of succession to Oude; the origin of my enquiry, I think, was suggested by information which I received from the late minister, Tofuzzal Hussein Khan, when I was at Juanpore; on my approach to Oude, on the grounds of that information stated in the papers before the house, I thought it my duty to make the enquiry which I did; it was a case which seemed to be unconnected with any positive treaties.

State your opinion what the right was on which you thought the British government possessed of the right to arbitrate on the succession to Oude?—The connection between the two countries was such, that the company were forced to assume the authority of doing it; it was impossible to leave the country in the disordered state in which it would have been, the possessions of the nabob and of the company are so identified, that their interests could not be separated.

Was not the hope you formed that the arrangement you formed with Saadut Ali by treaty would be permanent and answer the purpose for which it was intended, founded on an expectation that great retrenchments would be made by the nabob, and a better system of administration introduced into his dominions?—I was in hopes considerable retrenchments would have taken place, I principally depended on the economical habits of Saadut Ali, which I thought would induce him to retrench every expense he could, and that the necessity was so apparent to him, he would set himself to correct every abuse in the administration; I had no reason to doubt that the arrangements would be permanent.

After the conclusion of that treaty, and the obligations the nabob was under to pay a considerable subsidy, notwithstanding the article which has been alluded to, if there was any great probability of the nabob's failure in the payment of the subsidy, in case he did not make those retrenchments which you expected him to make, to enable him to fulfil the subsidy, should you not have thought it a matter of duty to have demanded from him some other security, notwithstanding he had not fallen into arrear? If he had not fallen into arrear I should certainly not have thought the treaty authorised any demand for a security until he failed.

Not specifically under the treaty, but under the general duty of governor-general presiding over India?—I will endeavour to explain to the house my Idea; I think Saadut Ali would have a right to expect to be treated in the same way as his predecessors; arrears had been incurred of two or three months by his predecessor, or perhaps four months. I should think he would expect to be treated with the same kind of indulgence as his predecessor had; with respect to demand for security, I think that demandable under no other circumstances than the actual failure of the nabob.

You

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You have mentioned that there were other expenses besides military, which the seventy-six lacs were intended to cover; state what they were?—I do not recollect them all, there were some expenses of the residency at Oude, and I believe some pensions; I do not exactly recollect what they were; the further sum, above fifty lacs, was to cover the whole expenses of our connection with Oude.

Are you of opinion that under the improvement, in subsequent years, the subsidy might have been paid?—I think, that with moderate retrenchments in the expenses of the company, and with moderate improvements in the administration, that in the course of the second or third year, in a moderate period, that subsidy might have been paid from the revenues of Oude with facility.

Do you remember that Saadut Ali was guilty of excesses in liquor habitually, contrary to the law of Mussulmen?—

Withdrew.

After some time his lordship was again called in.

You have said, that you put upon record the character of Saadut Ali; in that record is there any imputation of his having had any habits of excess contrary to the laws of a Mussulman?—In that character, which I have recorded, there are the expressions, "moral defects imputed to Saadut Ali;" by that expression, moral defects is certainly meant intoxication; but at the same time he managed them with that degree of decency, that he seldom exposed himself in public in them. I speak not of what I saw at Lucknow, but of his habits previous to coming to Lucknow.

Do you mean to say it was with opium?—I mean it was with spirituous liquors.

Did Saadut Ali wear a turban?—Always.

Do you know whether a turban is or is not a distinction on which Mussulmen value themselves highly, as a distinction between themselves and christians?—They value themselves upon their religion; I do not know particularly that they value themselves upon the turban; the Mussulmen in general hold christians in great contempt.

Did you ever hear a proverb, "The children of wearers of turbans be true to the wearers of turbans?"—I do not recollect any such proverb; I speak of the Mussulmen as Mussulmen, that they have a great contempt for christians.

Did you ever hear of a person in the rank of a prince, laying his turban in the lap of another, as expressive of his laying his whole authority there?—I do not recollect any instance of that; but I should think it a thing very possible to happen. I recollect exchanging my hat for the nabob's turban; that he wore my hat, and I wore his turban; that was with Asoph ul Dowlah.

Did you ever hear of Cheit Sing laying his turban in the lap of Mr. Hastings, as expressive of his resting all his authority there?—I never heard it, but I do not doubt it; it is a probable thing; it is used among the natives of India frequently, laying their turbans at the feet of their superiors, as a mark of their entire submission.

Do you know that christians are ever permitted to wear turbans where Mohammedan governments are in vigour?—I think I have heard that they are permitted to wear turbans both in Egypt and in Persia; but there are some particular colours which are excluded.

Do you think from your knowledge of the customs of that country, that a Prince making a resolution never to wear a turban, does not express at least an affliction, a melancholy, a sort of voluntary humiliation?—I should certainly think it an humiliation.

Can you state whether or not, under the administration of Saadut Ali, the revenues were or were not improved to what they had been?—I really have it not in my power to answer that question; I state, I was not in India two months after Saadut Ali came to the musnud, and I have had no opportunity or inclination to obtain any information from that country hardly since I left it.

Can you take upon yourself to say it was not so?—I cannot take upon myself to say it was or was not so.

You have said that the company were to be the judges of the necessity of introducing new troops into Oude, whether in your opinion, the pretence of an insurrection by a fictious usurper, and the terror of an invasion by a prince who was dead, would have formed such necessity?—Certainly not.

You have stated, that when a sort of insurrection took place in 1794, the company was put to considerably increased expense in consequence of your army moving to quell it; whether, the company's

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pany's having been so put to that increased expense, you thought it necessary to call on the vizier to make an increased payment to the company in consequence of increased expenses?—I do not think any demands was made on the vizier for those increased expenses; at the same time the company's records would show whether it was or was not.

Probably your lordship may recollect that in the beginning of the year 1796, when you proceeded to Lucknow, there was an apprehension that Zemaun Shah intended to invade Hindostan, and he had advanced to Lahore, in consequence of that some of our troops were called forth, and no doubt an increased expense was incurred at that time; was any increased demand made upon the vizier at that time, as far as your lordship knows?—That was in the latter end of 1796, because I have a recollection that Zemaun Shah went back from Lahore the very day I left Calcutta; I believe no demand was made on the nabob on that occasion, I do not recollect to what extent the troops were put in motion, or what were the expenses.

Did your lordship ever neglect to demand from the vizier any sums justly due from him to the company?—I do not recollect that ever I did, but I remember when lord Cornwallis formed the treaty, or rather entered into an engagement with Hyder Beg Khan on the part of Saadut, there were considerable sums due from the nabob, which lord Cornwallis relinquished at that time.

Your lordship was of opinion the country of Oude was defective in the administration of the revenues, and of the civil and judicial branches of the government; does your lordship think the state of Oude was materially different from that of every other Mohammedan government, either that of the Nizam's or that of Nugiff Khan?—I do not recollect any thing of Nugiff Khan's government; with respect to the nizam's, that was very bad; I cannot state how far, that was better or worse; but I have no doubt in general the Mohammedan governments are badly administered.

Is not the administration adopted in Oude the same as in the other parts of the Peninsula of India?—I think in Oude there was no justice at all; in other countries I think there was a regular, decently-conducted court of justice. Justice was at the arbitrary discretion of the officer employed by the nabob; in some Mohammedan governments their is more attention paid to justice; I believe in the reign of Aurungzebe particularly there was.

What I wish to confine myself to, is the governments which have prevailed the last fifty years?—There is the government of the Nizam, the government of the nabob of Arcot, I believe them all to be very bad; I speak positively to my knowledge of the government of Oude, as well as what lord Cornwallis has particularly detailed in the first and second numbers of the papers before the house, of the abuses, as far as they were known to us.

Your lordship has said, that you had not thought it necessary to make a demand for the increased expenses incurred by the expedition against the Rohillas, nor the troops intended to oppose Zemaun Shah; you have also stated that there is an uncertainty in the treaty previous to your lordship's own treaty, namely, the stipulation with regard to the overplus, or the number of troops below the number stipulated by the treaty; was your lordship induced to refrain from asking for the payment of those extraordinary expenses in consequence of that uncertainty in the treaty?—I have stated that I do not recollect that any demand was made in either case, either for the expense of the preparations on the apprehensions of Zemaun Shah's coming, or to subdue the Rohillas; but I do not believe that any additional troops were drawn into Oude on either of those occasions; I believe the brigades stationed in Oude were demanded sufficient for the Rohilla War. I believe the company made some addition to their establishment generally, though I do not recollect exactly at what period; I know a proposition had been made by the commander in chief to add to the company's forces, on the grounds that they were hardly sufficient, but I forget how far that was carried into execution.

You have stated that the company were to be the judges of the necessity of increasing the number of troops beyond thirteen thousand, did the nabob vizier understand the treaty in that sense?—I believe he understood it in that sense, for he had it a considerable time in his possession before he signed it. By the treaty, the whole political conduct is left with the company. I conceive the line of distinction to be this: the defence of the country, and the management of the

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political conduct, was left exclusively with the company; there was no correspondence carried on between Saadut Ali and any native princes, but with the concurrence of the company, in fact, there had been no correspondence for several years carried on between the nabob and Scindia, or any other prince; it was not left to him to make a requisition for the troops, therefore I think he must have so understood it.

Do you conceive the company were entitled to send any number of men into the territory of Oude with, or without, the nabob's consent?—According to the necessity of the case, of which I consider the company to be the judges.

Do you suppose the company might have sent any number of troops into Oude against the consent of the nabob?—Certainly, if I was satisfied of the necessity I should have thought myself justified in sending the troops.

If you should have judged it necessary for the mutual defence and safety of the company's possessions, and of the nabob's, that a British army should be stationed in Oude, or should pursue operations in that country, should you have thought that the nabob should be burthened with the expense?—By the treaty, if they were placed there for the defence of the nabob's dominions, he was to pay the expenses of all above thirteen thousand; at the same time I should have thought it a matter I ought to judge of, how far I ought to demand that, thinking that those troops were equally for the protection of the country.

Whether, as a permanent arrangement, what you have said as to the immediate arrangement for the repulsion of an enemy, and not for a continuance, you should have thought the nabob ought to pay that in addition to the seventy-six lacs?—I thought it a matter of equitable consideration how far I ought to demand the whole of the expense from the nabob, supposing the additional armies of the company, and the consequent increased expense of them, to be very considerable.

Do you think the nabob understood the treaty in that sense?—To what extent the nabob's ideas may have gone, I cannot say, but the nabob certainly understood that he was to pay for any increase of force in Oude beyond the thirteen thousand men; and knowing that the defence of the country was left to the company, he understood that the company would be the judges of that necessity.

When you made that treaty with the nabob of Oude, had you any view towards the requisition of any part of the territory of Oude for the company?—Certainly, not further than the possession of Allahabad, which forms a part of the treaty.

If in the first year after the treaty was concluded, that is, from the first of February, 1798, to the first of February, 1799, if the nabob paid the whole of the seventy-six lacs of rupees, twelve lacs for putting him on the musnud, and six lacs towards the expense of Allahabad, would not your lordship's apprehensions as to the future, have entirely ceased?—If he had liquidated it from the produce of his country, I should say yes; but if he liquidated it by loan, I should not have drawn that conclusion.

If from the revenues of the country, the nabob paid not only seventy-six lacs of rupees, but the twelve lacs of rupees, and six which he was not bound to pay till two years afterwards, would not your lordship's apprehensions as to the future have entirely ceased?—I conceive he had property when he came to Oude, I conceive there was property there which he had possession of when he succeeded to the musnud of Oude, and he might have paid those sums from those different sources; if that money was, bona fide, paid from the resources of the country, which I should very much doubt the ability of the country to pay that year, I should have felt no apprehensions.

Should you think it possible that he could have twenty lacs of rupees when he came to the musnud?—I think I heard he brought twelve lacs of rupees with him, but I cannot speak with certainty to that.

Do you conceive, in the year 1799, immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, a demand could be made for forty lacs of rupees in addition, without great oppression to his country?—I do not think he could have paid it from the revenues of the country, I think he must have paid it from other sources; I hardly think he could have effected any change which would enable him to pay that.

If two years after that, a demand had been made for thirty-eight lacs of rupees for troops serving against Zemaun Shah, and

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and a demand had been made in 1800 for one crore of rupees, would not your lordship think it an impossibility for the nabob to pay it, without great oppression on his country?— He could not pay it out of the revenues of the country.

Do you conceive, that before the nabob reduced his military establishment, and made other reforms, there was a possibility of his paying fifty lacs beyond the seventy-six?—I think that to enable him to pay the seventy-six lacs of rupees to the company, certainly required some reductions in his establishment, and, of course, to pay an additional sum of fifty lacs would require a larger reduction.

Does your lordship think, till the reduction took place, the demand of fifty lacs beyond the seventy-six, was not an exorbitant demand?—I do not know the ground on which it was made.

Do you think that the company could, on any pretence, except that of raising troops for actual defence, make a demand for troops beyond the seventy-six lacs?—I have already said, I know no justifiable ground of asking money, but an additional number of troops being employed.

For the purposes of defence?—Yes.

You have stated, that by loans, some of those payments might be made, what is commonly the interest at which such loans must be borrowed?—It would depend very much on the character of the borrower; I think he would hardly get it at less than twelve per cent.

Do you recollect thirty-six per cent. being given by the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah?—I do not know what the nabob might have paid; the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah would have paid much more than Saadut Ali would have done, for he had the character of being very fair and just in his dealings.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE OUDE CHARGE,

Jovis 10° *die Junii*, 1806.

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON in the chair.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esq. a member, *examined*.

Were you not for twelve years in high official situation at Lucknow?—I do not consider myself to have been in high official situation; I was assistant to the resident.

Were not you frequently acting resident?—Occasionally.

From 1787 to 1796, when you quitted Lucknow, was not the fixed subsidy fifty lacs of rupees?—It was.

Was not the subsidy often in arrears?—Occasionally one month, or, perhaps, two months, I do not remember that it was more.

Was not it always in arrear one or two months, or more?—I think not.

In the year 1793, towards the close of the year immediately preceding the expedition into Rohilcund, do not you recollect it was nearly five months?—This is a matter of account I cannot charge myself with any positive answer, but as far as my memory serves me I should think it was not at any time five months in arrear.

Was any menace ever used to enforce payment of the arrears?—Certainly not.

Did it ever, during the whole period of your residing at the vizier's court, enter into the contemplation of government to demand security for such arrears or territorial cession, instead of subsidy?—It is impossible for me to say what was or was not in the contemplation of government; but as far as I am able to judge of the opinions of government, from their overt acts, no such thing was in contemplation.

Whilst you were acting resident, or employed under the resident, was it known to you that any such thing was in contemplation in the mind of the resident, or was it in your own?—It certainly was never in my mind; it was not within my power or my competence, and I do not believe it was in the mind of any body else.

From the character of Asoph ul Dowlah, do you not believe he would rather have quitted his dominions than have ceded any part of his country?—No, I do not believe he would; I think, like every sensible man, he would have preferred a loss of a part to the loss of the whole.

Do you believe any thing short of force, and the positive threat of compulsion, would have prevailed on the vizier to have ceded any part of his country?—I am equally clear he would not have ceded any part of it voluntarily.

Were not you instructed, on every occa-

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occasion, to conciliate the good opinion of the vizier, as the means most conducive to maintaining the English influence in Oude?—The instructions to the resident were to that effect.

Were you not at the vizier's court during the time colonel Harper, colonel Palmer, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Lumsden, were residents at that court?—I was at Lucknow during all those periods.

Beyond friendly advice, did you ever know those persons to interfere in the domestic, the military, or civil concerns of the vizier?— It was the system of lord Cornwallis to avoid all internal interference whatever in the affairs of Oude; the same system was pursued by lord Teignmouth, and except, in the way of advice, which was offered in very mild, but, at the same, in forcible terms; I do not believe any other interference took place.

Would any interference beyond friendly admonition or advice, have been warrantable, or admitted of, under existing treaties?—It is impossible for me to take upon myself to say what was the true and right construction of those treaties, but certainly I understood it to be the system of lord Cornwallis, and to have been enjoined the resident in Oude, to avoid all interference whatever, and even the appearance of interference.

By colonel Harper, colonel Palmer, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Lumsden, was not the vizier, on every occasion, treated with the greatest attention, deference, and respect?—Undoubtedly he was.

Towards the last years of the life of Asoph ul Dowlah, was not he exceedingly addicted to the use of opium, intoxicating drugs, and liquors?— Report so said, but I cannot speak of that fact from my own knowledge. I do not believe that his conduct in public was such as to give occasion to reproach or scandal.

Did any of the residents, under whom you acted, or yourself, when acting, think it decorous, or proper, or justifiable, to make a representation of such conduct to your superiors, the Bengal government?—Certainly it never fell within the line of my duty to hold communications of that nature with the governor-general; but if I had imagined the governor-general to be unacquainted with any part of the character of the vizier, and that it was of material consequence to the company's interest that he should be acquainted with such part of his character, I should have held it my duty to have stated to him what was the character of the prince at whose court I resided.

Did you know of any such representations, or make any such representation, or report the various defects so notorious in the character of Asoph ul Dowlah to the Bengal government?—No.

Were not those defects and the practices of Asoph ul Dowlah well known to the marquis Cornwallis?—Whatever was the character of the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, I believe it to have been perfectly known to the marquis Cornwallis; but, at the same time, I would not be understood, by my answer, as subscribing to an opinion, that the character of the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah was a character such as would be inferred from the nature of the question; he may have had his defects, like other persons, he had also many good qualities, and amongst others not the least conspicuous was his uniform attachment to the East India company.

You were perfectly aware that there were defects in his character that were very conspicuous?— Report certainly spoke unfavourably of him in respect of some particulars, whether that report is at all true or not is not within my competency to say.

Were they not with respect to his moral character?—I know of no great moral defects in his character.

I repeat again, was it not perfectly understood at Lucknow, during the latter years of his life, that he was addicted to the practice of eating considerable quantities of opium, and other intoxicating drugs, the produce of India?—I have heard such things reported, but, at the same time, as I stated before, he did not render himself liable to public reproach so far as I know; what he might have done in his own house, among his own family, was scarcely matter for me to inquire into, but, at any rate, whatever I may have heard I should be very sorry to recal such reports to public memory, looking, as I do, with a considerable degree of respect to the name and to the character of Asoph ul Dowlah.

From the means taken by the residents of Lucknow to obtain intelligence of what passes within the palace, must the resident not know the most trifling circumstances or occurrence which did take place within the palace?—I believe not; gen-

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gentlemen who have been in India, must be aware that whenever a person arrives to a considerable degree of consequence in public life, that consequence is marked, and marked in a manner not at all displeasing to those personages, by employing messengers to wait at their several gates, and to pick up whatever intelligence they can learn either from the servants about the palace, or in various ways; this is a thing perfectly usual throughout the country: it is not considered as an impertinent curiosity, but an homage paid to the greatness of the person who is so marked. Dependence is not always to be placed on the reports of such persons; very accurate details of the most important matters are sometimes acquired by this channel.

Have not what are called the newsmongers, in India, admission within the palace, and very frequent intercourse with the people who attend on the nabob at all periods the most retired?—They are known, and even distinguished, by badges, but I do not believe they are admitted within the interior, and, at any rate, they are not admitted, nor, in general, are males of any sort admitted, within those precincts where such transactions as the honourable member alludes to are likely to be carried on.

Will you state, that it is possible for the nabob to be guilty of any incorrectness of any sort, without the resident knowing it if he is a little inquisitive?—It depends on the degree of curiosity he shall exercise.

I mean to ask, whether, if he is a curious disposition, any thing can take place, even if they are not admitted, without the residents knowing it?—I cannot answer the question directly in the affirmative; at the same time the means that are usual afford opportunity of obtaining much information, the same means are practised by Scindia, and the peishwa, and all the foreign powers; all these have their news-writers, and have their hircarrahs or messengers, who communicate with those news-writers, and have equal opportunity of acquiring intelligence with the messengers of the British resident. I hope, for the credit of the British government in India, it may not be understood that there was any sort of prying into the private recesses of this, or any other, prince; but the course adopted was the usual course throughout the country, and, as I stated before, a sort of homage paid to greatness, rather than proceeding from curiosity; it was the universal practice at all the different courts, and by all the different powers.

If you had been resident at Lucknow from the month of January 1799 to the month of December of that year, and in no single instance had it come to your knowledge that the nabob had been guilty of any incorrectness, should not you suppose it almost impossible that he should have been guilty of any incorrectness?—I cannot take upon me to answer respecting any transactions in the year 1799, or to give any opinion upon the subject.

In 1794, did not a considerable army assemble in Oude to act in Rohilcund, in concert with the vizier's forces?—I believe it did.

Was not Mr. Cherry then resident, and did not he take the field with the army, and leave you in charge of Lucknow?—He proceeded with the vizier to the field, and I was left in charge of an empty house only.

Whatever was to be done at Lucknow, were not you left to discharge it?—Yes, but there was nothing to be done, for the vizier and his whole court proceeded towards Rohilcund with the army.

Did not Mr. Cherry think it necessary to address you as a public resident, saying, that he delivered to you the charge of Lucknow?—I do not think he did.

For many years had not you the charge of the treasury?—It belonged exclusively to the resident, I had no charge but as acting under him and as his assistant.

After the battle of Bittourah and the submission of the Rohillas, was not a very considerable part of Rohilcund at the disposal of the allied army?—The question is not altogether a distinct one, but I shall state what I conceive to have been the case. I ought to make an apology, perhaps, for not being accurate with respect to dates, but I had no notice of the nature of the questions intended to be put to me. As far as my memory serves me, some time about the end of July 1794, Fizulah Khan, a chief holding a large fief of the nabob vizier, died; his eldest son was then acknowledged by the principal Rohilla chiefs at Rhampore; but within a few days the second son, who was of a violent and ambitious character, assaulted his brother, who, in the affray, was wounded, and

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and afterwards died of his wounds; in consequence of this atrocious transaction, lord Teignmouth, then governor-general, thought it necessary to march the company's forces towards Rhampore, with a view to punish this murder: a battle took place on the field, which the honourable gentleman has mentioned, and the Rohillahs being defeated, our army pursued them to the foot of the hills; after a long parly, the Rohillahs agreed to deliver up to the vizier, of whom Fizulah Khan had held his fief, the treasure in their possession, and to submit themselves to his pleasure. In one sense it may be said, that the company had the disposal of the territory, which had formerly been in the possession of these Rohillas, since the company, having been the means of defeating the Rohillas, it rested with them as mere matter of force in what way to dispose of the territory; but as Fizulah Khan had held his fief, not from the East India company, but from the vizier, it was thought just, and it was, in fact, no more than just, to leave the vizier to make his terms with the Rohillas.

How was this territory disposed of?—Half of it was granted to the grandson of Fizulah, that is, the son of the man who had been murdered, and the remaining half was resumed by the vizier, and became incorporated with his territories.

Do you conceive it was ever in the contemplation of the company to retain any part of it as a military post?—I believe not; it made part of the vizier's territory; the Rohilla chief, Fizulah Khan, held his fief of the vizier by grant from Sujah Dowlah so long ago as 1774.

Was not a very considerable amount in specie also at the disposal of the victor's army?—In the same way that the territory was at the disposal of the army, so might the treasure be considered to have been at the disposal of the army.

In what manner was that treasure disposed of?—It was surrendered to the vizier to be by him disposed of as he should think fit, as part of the general resources of his government.

Do you remember, whether, or not, the vizier made any donation to the army on that occasion?—He made a donation of ten lacs of rupees, and some further donations were made to the widows and children of persons who had fallen in the action; I think the whole amounted to something about a fourth part of the sum obtained from the Rohillas.

Do you not remember that forty thousand rupees, or upwards of five thousand pounds, was given to Mrs. Boulton, the widow of Major Boulton, who fell in the action?—I rather think that sum was given to the widow of colonel Burningdon; something also was given to the widow of Major Boulton.

Standing in an official situation at the time, do you not know that the expenses of the expedition were considerable?—I am not competent to judge on that subject, because it depended on the detail of army expenditure, which did not at all fall within my department; but knowing well what is the nature of all military establishments in India, and that whenever troops do move there is some increase of expense, I should feel no hesitation in stating there was an increase of expense.

Being in an official situation, do you know that any demand for extra expenses for that expedition, was made upon the vizier?—Certainly none, so far as I know.

Was not it very probable that you would have known if such a demand had been made?—I believe no demand was made.

When was Mr. Cherry appointed resident at Lucknow?—I think some time in the month of January, 1794.

Can you state the period about which he was removed?—Some time, I think, in the month of May, 1796.

Will you have the goodness to state the causes of his removal, so far as you know them?—I believe the cause to have been, that his conduct had not been satisfactory to the vizier; at the same time it is only justice to the memory of Mr. Cherry to observe, that, I believe his conduct proceeded from motives exceedingly honourable, and that he had in view objects which might have been beneficial to the company, and, perhaps, to the country; the object of his measure was to place the administration of the vizier's affairs in persons, who, from character, were in every respect more fit for that trust, than those into whose hands the management of the vizier's affairs devolved.

In consequence of his manner, or the mode which he took to obtain the appointment of those ministers, and the dis-

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displeasure in consequence in the mind of the nabob, was not he removed?—I believe the transaction to have been simply this, that endeavouring to prevail upon the vizier to bestow the employment of minister upon Hussein Reza Khan and Tickait Roy, he had proceeded to such lengths as led lord Teignmouth to conceive that a degree of constraint was exercised upon the free will of the vizier, and lord Teignmouth considering that, in conformity to the practice of lord Cornwallis, it was unfit that any restraint whatever should be exercised on the free will of the vizier, did desire that the vizier should be left entirely to his own option, whether he would, or would not, so continue those persons in the offices which had been bestowed upon them at the instance of Mr. Cherry, and afterwards did remove Mr. Cherry from his office; at the same time lord Teignmouth did express his utmost confidence in the zeal of Mr. Cherry, and, I believe, lamented very much that he was under the necessity of removing that gentleman from his office in order to promote harmony and good humour.

Will you not take upon you to state to the committee that the paper now put into your hands contains a very accurate statement of the receipts and disbursements of the nabob's country for the Fussullee year 1200?—It is impossible for me to say, merely upon a glance at this paper, whether it is, or is not, accurate; but I will state to the house what is my sentiment upon the occasion: In the year 1793, I had occasion to go Calcutta, and I thought it of importance to be able to present to lord Cornwallis an accurate detail of the situation of Oude; I took some pains to inform myself upon the subject, and I think the amount of the revenue, as I then judged it, appeared to be something about two crore and twenty lacs of rupees, or two millions four hundred and fifty thousand pounds; at the same time, it is impossible to say that I was precisely accurate in my estimate, because the vizier's government, viewing inquiries of Europeans into their affairs with the greatest jealousy, always cautiously concealed what was the real and true state of their receipts and disbursements; I am disposed to think that the estimate was less than the actual revenue of the country, rather than that I erred in stating it at too high an amount.

Will you have the goodness to look at that paper; will you take upon you to state that it is as accurate a statement of the nabob's receipts and disbursements as could be obtained by any body?—I am inclined to think it may be accurate; I am willing also to suppose it may be accurate as far as any person was likely to obtain information, considering all the circumstances of caution with which the vizier and his officers concealed the actual and precise state of their affairs.

Do you conceive the amount could be very considerable beyond what is therein stated with respect to the statement of the revenues; do you conceive they could exceed that amount by two or three lacs of rupees?—I will not pretend to say it is accurate in such a degree, but I think there is no very material error in it; probably the error may not extend ten per cent. I am the more disposed to think it is accurate, because it is pretty nearly the same as Major Rennel in his work states the revenue of the nabob of Oude to be.

From looking at that paper, will you not take upon you to say that you yourself took a great deal of pains in drawing up that paper?—I have no hesitation in stating that I did; it is a copy of the very paper I presented to the government, but not with any intention of being presented to this house, or of being used as a public document.

Do you not believe, at the period when there was no intention of presenting that document to the house in 1798, fourteen years ago; I * saw that paper written at that period?—Certainly, the honourable gentlemen was extremely in my confidence, that is, in respect of confidence, I mean that the honourable gentleman lived in my house, and that I did not exercise the least reserve in making him and others acquainted with its contents.

You do not conceive there is any breach of confidence in making use of that paper?—I am not prepared to make any charge of that kind against the honourable gentleman, but certainly I should not have thought myself at liberty to make use of any paper under similar circumstances; at the same time, I do not wish to make any charge against the honourable

* Mr. Paull.

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able gentlemen for so doing, he has a right to do so.

What year does the Fussullee year 1200 correspond with?—I cannot precisely say, but the paper having been prepared by me in 1793, I rather believe it was that year of the India revenue which commences about the month of June 1792, and ends about June 1793. I prepared this paper from the best sources of information, but if it be desired to attach to it any thing like official authenticity, to any such credit it is not entitled.

Have the goodness to state from that paper the sums contained in it?—I think it necessary to state that this was by no means an official paper, but merely private information to lord Cornwallis; I do not conceive I had equal opportunities with lord Teignmouth of knowing the state of the revenues, for he had the official papers, Tuffusul Hussein Khan being protected and raised by lord Teignmouth, would furnish him with accurate information of the revenues of Oude; I apprehend, however, there will not be found any material difference between my statement and lord Teignmouth's, for though I have stated the gross revenue at about 2,450,000*l.* I have stated that there were seventy-four lacs of rupees, or about 90,000*l.* which did not come immediately in money into the treasury at Oude, but was employed in the payment of the troops who were stationed in the internal parts of the country, and called the Motaigne troops.

Do you mean to state, from as accurate information as you could gain, the revenues of Oude, in 1793, were two crore and twenty-one lacs of rupees?—If the question is put to me in that way, I shall not be able to answer it; I prepared that paper from the best information of a private kind I was able to obtain, and I believe then, and I believe still more now from other papers I have seen, that whatever error there is in the paper is not very material.

Was not the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah in the habit of expending very large sums in the purchase of all sorts of jewels, clocks, watches, and European articles of every description?—I believe he was.

During the last ten years you were at Lucknow could the amount have fallen much short of a million sterling?—Thereabout I should apprehend.

Have you had an opportunity of comparing this, which you imagine to be a copy of a paper prepared by yourself, with that original paper?—I have had no such opportunity, because I certainly was very much surprized when I saw the paper here just now; but I have no doubt that the copy is an accurate copy of the paper I did submit to lord Cornwallis; at the same time that communication was entirely of a private nature, and I think he could never have regarded it in any other light than as a private communication. I apprehend, if I were to be consulted on each item in that paper, I should not be able to say much: from any thing I know at present, it is a copy in the hand-writing of the person who made the copy which I presented to lord Cornwallis, and on that ground I have every reason to believe it to be an accurate copy; I cannot pledge myself to authenticate it as an accurate copy; I have no doubt, however, that it is so.

Though you cannot say it is an accurate copy word for word, are these what you believe to have been your opinions at that time as far as you recollect?—I have stated the way in which I prepared this paper, it was from private information entirely, at the same time, it is in a very tolerable degree accurate. I have stated also that the vizier's government at that time were extremely careful to conceal from all Europeans the actual state of their affairs, therefore I cannot pledge myself that this paper is accurate in all its items, but I take it to be generally accurate. With respect to its being a true copy, I cannot give positive testimony, but I feel no doubt it is a copy, perfectly accurate, of the paper I delivered to lord Cornwallis; I believe the paper to be as correct as it could be made by a person under my circumstances.

A paper was accordingly delivered in by Mr. Paull, containing an account of the revenues of the nabob vizier for the Fussullee year 1200.*

You have stated that, during the last ten years, you were at Lucknow, the purchases by Asoph ul Dowlah in jewels, clocks, watches, &c. amounted to near a million sterling?—So I apprehend.

* This paper is inserted at the end of these Minutes.

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In double-barrelled guns alone must he not have expended upwards of 150,000*l.* sterling?—It is impossible to speak accurately, but he threw away a great deal of money in a very foolish manner, and, I believe, the sum mentioned in the way stated.

Were not all his valuables intrusted to daroggahs and servants, some of them very unworthy of trust from their character?—I cannot speak with any considerable degree of accuracy upon that point; his jewels were in the custody of an eunuch who had been brought up in the family of Saadut Ali Khan, and I apprehend also the greatest part of his treasure was in the same custody; but I remember to have heard it said, that a person of very low condition, a common palanquin bearer, who had been raised into great favour, had been intrusted with some money: how far that was true I cannot say.

Were not the articles exhibited to public view, during the festival of the Moburrum, of immense value?—In respect of their cost, certainly, but not in respect of the material; they consisted chiefly of lustres and looking-glasses.

Do you not remember that some of the tarziers were of pure gold and silver?—I believe there was one of gold; but it is a massy sort of thing, as well to be entrusted in the custody of one person as another, for it was not likely to be embezzled.

Do you not remember, in the early part of 1796, going to the Ainah Khana, where there was a gold tarzier exhibited of not less value than 160,000 gold mohrs?—I believe there may have been something of that kind, but I cannot speak with perfect accuracy. It may be desirable the house should know what this tarzier is: it is a sort of temple which is exhibited at the time of the Moharrum, when the festival of the martyrdom of Hussun and Hossin, sons of Ally, the fourth caliph, is celebrated: to all Mohammedans in India this is a period of deep mourning, and of great ceremony.

Had you frequntly, during your residence at Lucknow, opportunities of seeing the Ainah Khana?—I have seen it.

Were not there clocks and watches by Cox and Co. of London, and other persons, of considerable value, and other articles of considerable value?—I believe there were articles of that kind.

From the manner in which the Daroggahs were entrusted with the property of every description, would it now have been very easy for the people in charge to have purloined property to a very considerable amount, if they had been so inclined?—I should rather apprehend not in respect of any of the articles the honourable gentleman has stated; but I dare say there may have been some intrusted in so loose a way, that dishonest persons might abuse the trust reposed in them; but I believe all those articles were of a massy kind. The tarziers, for instance, and all the other articles, such as clocks made by Cox, and various curiosities of that kind, though they might be very valuable, might have been entrusted to persons without so much investigation into their character, because they were of a kind which could not be embezled like jewels or money, or other things of that kind.

During your stay at Lucknow and in India, did you ever make any enquiry so as to enable you to speak as to the character of Saadut Ali Khan before he came to the Musnud?—I did not know him personally, nor am I so accurately informed; I knew his character from mere general report, and therefore was not to offer any thing to the committee on the subject.

Before you quitted Calcutta to embark for England, had you not a good deal of opportunity of ascertaining the public opinion; the opinion of natives of high rank, with respect to the character of the nabob?—His prospect then of being seated on the throne of Oude was so distant as not to render it much a matter of general conversation; but I never heard any thing discreditable to him; on the contrary, I was rather disposed to believe he was considered to be the most capable of the sons of the late Sujah Dowlah.

After the time he fled from Lucknow, did you not know that the nabob entertained an exceeding jealousy of the nabob Saadut Ali, in consequence of the character he had heard of his talents?—I do not apprehend it was the report of his talents which rendered him formidable to Asoph ul Dowlah; Asoph ul Dowlah entertained considerable jealousy of him because all Asiatic Princes do entertain considerable jealousy of those connected with the throne. A jealousy in this instance was particularly entertained, because Saadut Ali had been the favourite son of Sujah ul Dowlah, Asoph ul Dowlah was born of Sujah Dowlah's wife, the person to whom he was first contracted.

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And, though the Mohammedan law makes no difference between the son born of the woman so wedded and other sons, yet a great practical distinction is always made in India. Asoph ul Dowlah succeeded to the Musnud in consequence of the right he derived from his being born of a woman so respectably connected.

Was not the nabob Sujah Dowlah rather inclined to place on the throne Saadut Ali in preference to his eldest son, Asoph ul Dowlah?—It was said he was the favourite son, certainly.

Do you not conceive that the nabob's troops, at least a considerable number, were absolutely necessary to insure to him even the semblance of independency?—I should be disposed to think that a monarch, without troops, is in a bad situation every where, but especially in India: troops were not only necessary to maintain any shadow of authority, but also for the internal purposes of his government.

Were not a considerable body necessary to be employed in the collections.—I apprehend that to be the case throughout the peninsula of India, with the single exception of the company's provinces: even with respect to the company's provinces, I have some doubt whether the revenue could be collected without that means.

Were not the troops maintained by the nabob perfectly adequate for that purpose, and maintained at an infinitely less expense than the company's troops could possibly be?—They were indispensably necessary for the purpose of collection; but as to the comparative point of economy, I cannot speak with the same degree of accuracy; certainly the pay of the battalions was more considerable, but the name and efficacy of the company's regular battalions was so much greater, that a less number was competent to the same duty: which, on the whole, would be the least expensive, may be considered as doubtful.

Could not an equal number of the nabob's troops be maintained at a less expense than an equal number of the company's troops?—No doubt of it: the pay of the nabob's troops never exceeded four or five rupees a month, whereas the company's was seven or eight, besides the expenses of the company's officers.

From your long residence in the country, will you take upon yourself to say that the nabob's troops were not infinitely preferable to British troops for the purpose of collections?—Certainly any military establishment formed under the natives of India is not of the same regular nature as a military establishment of this company; just in the same manner as the mititary forces which may have been employed in our own country five or six hundred years ago were not of the nature of military establishments such as prevail at present throughout Europe; that occasionally some advantage may have been gotten by troops employed in collection must appear highly probable, but every advantages received by the vizier's troops was very far inferior to the pay and advantages of the company's troops, and thence it is that our military establishment is so much preferred to the service of any of the native princes of India.

Whether for the mere purposes of collection the species of troops maintained by the nabob was not superior to the battalions of the company?—I believe it to have been the opinion of lord Cornwallis, an opinion which fact universally confirmed, that the employment of our troops in the purposes of collection was universally detrimental to the troops and the officers, and extremely detrimental to the civil officers of the vizier who were employed on the collections. I remember the vizier's late minister, Hyder Beg, in allusion to that system, which had prevailed previous to the treaty of Chunar, in 1781, when battalions under the company's officers were scattered throughout the vizier's dominions, he said the officers of the vizier's government employed in the collections, instead of appearing in the eye of the country as officers of trust and authority, were regarded as little better than prisoners in the camps of the English.

From your long residence in India, you are intimately acquainted with the manners and customs of the people?—I cannot take upon myself to say that I am.

You know the feeling of the aumils towards the nabob, was it not that of respect and great awe?—Certainly; they looked to their Sovereign with great awe.

From the relative situation of the nabob with the aumils, must not the disbanding of his army without his consent not only totally have destroyed his authority, but all his respectability and all his consequence?—That is rather matter of inference; the committee can judge upon this point just as well as myself: every body must be conscious that when the vizier

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vizier was compelled, contrary to his natural feelings, to disband his troops, when they beheld such an instance of interference, they must have in some degree abated in their high respect for their prince.

Will you not take upon yourself to say that the government of Oude, civil, military, revenue, and judicial, from 1787, to 1796, when you quitted India, was conducted pretty much upon a par with the other native states and powers of Hindostan?—I undoubtedly believe that it was; as to judicial power there was none, and as far as I know there is no judicial power in any part of the peninsula of India; I am not aware of any; I have never seen any; and I will venture to state there is no practical judicial power in any part of the peninsula of India as contra distinguished from the military power; there never has been practically a separation of the judicial, the military, and the executive powers of government; such a separation exist in name; you may find theories of law in ancient books, but practically there is no officer throughout India (I believe I might even say throughout Asia) to whom a man may go as of common right in the way he does in European countries, and appeal to that officer to do him right in respect of any injury he has received: of course I am understood to except our own territories.

Was not the criminal jurisprudence of Oude administered with uncommon mildness?—I do not consider that there was any system of criminal jurisprudence whatever, but that there was a great tenderness of blood there as there is throughout every other part of India.

Compared with what you know of Calcutta and of England, where executions in any manner or degree so frequent at Lucknow as in Calcutta or in London?—That question embraces so wide a range it is quite impossible for me to answer it; but I can scarcely tax my memory with any execution whatever; such is the great tenderness of blood that prevails in that country.

When you were the resident's assistant to the nabob of Oude, were you aware of the engagements by which the nabob of Oude was bound to the company?—The letters which have been published, and which constituted a treaty, being declared by lord Cornwallis to be equivalant to the nature of the treaty, were among the records of the office, and with them I was acquainted.

Is there in these letters any article or clause which gives the company a right to territorial security for the payment of the kists, in case the nabob should fall in arrear in the regular payment of his kist?—Not as far as I recollect; I conceive it a thing not necessary to be mentioned, as it arose out of the nature of the circumstances: if he had failed in the payment of his obligations to the company to such a degree as to induce the company to think those obligations were not likely to be fulfilled, the company would of course be entitled to demand that security.

Notwithstanding there was no article in the treaty?—Yes; I conceive it to arise out of the very nature of the agreement.

Do you recollect that the provisional government of Bengal did require from the nabob of Oude that he should not appoint his ministers permanently until lord Cornwallis returned from the coast to Bengal?—I am not aware whether any such requisition did take place: but whether it did or did not, it is a thing perfectly immaterial, for such was the difference the vizier was naturally disposed to pay to the English government, under all the circumstances of the case, that I am quite sure it never entered into its contemplation Very possibly the government of Bengal may have done so; I think it probable such a letter was written; but if it was written it was only from abundant caution, for it never did enter nor could enter into the nabob vizier's contemplation to make such arrangements definitively, without lord Cornwallis's approbation or that of the British government, whoever might be at the head of it.

Should not you believe that the government of Bengal did so if they wrote to the court of directors that they had done so?—I should think so; I think it quite natural that the government of Bengal should so advise the vizier; and I am quite sure, whether they did or not, the vizier would never have thought of making those arrangements.

Do you conceive that the appointment of ministers is an act inherent in the existence of an independent government?—The prince who has not the appointment of his own ministers cannot be considered as an independent ruler.

You

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You have stated that Mr. Cherry had been removed from his employment because he interfered in urging the nabob to appoint certain persons as his ministers; did you ever hear of sir John Shore, the present lord Teignmouth, having gone to Lucknow, and obliged the nabob to appoint those very persons for his ministers?—Undoubtedly those ministers were afterwards appointed, but I conceive that there was a great difference in the manner in which the business was conducted. I believe the dissatisfaction entertained as to what Mr. Cherry did was more as to the manner than the proposition which he made.

You have stated that you consider that a sovereign without troops was a sovereign with but a very small degree of power; supposing that you had received a report which I am going now to read from the commander in chief of the army—"I "know not what to say with respect to "the troops, I would be content that they "should be useless, but I dread their "being dangerous; unless some steps "are taken with respect to them, I should "be almost as unwilling to leave them "behind me as to leave the fortress to "the enemy."—If you had received that report of the state of those troops both as to efficiency and as to their attachment to the cause of their sovereign, would you have considered that the sovereign incurred any loss of power from disbanding those troops?—From the experience that I have of the light in which the irregular troops formed after the Asiatic mode are viewed by all officers at the head of troops formed after the regular European mode, I should have received any report from any officer with a great degree of caution; and in respect of that prince who was to be deprived of those troops, I should consider that in being deprived of those troops, he did suffer a very material loss; for although they might be of that irregular kind as not to be competent for purposes connected with European warfare, yet in respect of him, they were of very material importance, and at any rate the circumstances of his being deprived of them by means of a foreign interference was in itself a circumstance that did tend very materially to abstract from his power and from his consequence.

Supposing that which I have stated to have been the commander in chiefs opinion, to have been the opinion of the sovereign himself, you are still of opinion that that sovereign would have lost a considerable degree of power from disbanding those troops?—I am of opinion that whatever sentiments may have been delivered occasionally concerning the vizier's troops whenever the vizier was deprived of his troops, and particularly if he was compelled to substitute in their place troops belonging to another's power over which he had no control, he did suffer a loss of consequence: simply being deprived of troops, however irregular, and however occasionally guilty of bad conduct, I consider to have involved a very essential loss of his consequence.

You have stated that the troops employed in the collection of the revenues, received the pay of four or five rupees a month; do you not know that the Sibundy troops had besides their pay, certain portions of land allotted to them?—I am not aware of any such fact; I believe that occasionally what is called Jaedad may be given to them, but I believe they have not land in the way referred to.

In your opinion, be a prince dependent or independent, ought not compacts and conventions with him to be kept with good faith?—The house will judge of that.

You have mentioned that in case the monthly kists were not paid, you conceive the company would have a right to enter into possession of the territory, to levy the amount in arrear; after that arrear was paid, what do you think lord Cornwallis would have done, would he not have restored the country to the lawful possessor?—It would be great presumption in me to state what would have been the conduct of lord Cornwallis on any subject whatever; but as it was the principle of lord Cornwallis to avoid by every means whatever, to increase the territorial possession of the company, nothing but the most indespensable necessity would have induced him to have increased that territory; and if he had been compelled for a time so to increase it, he would have taken every possible means to rid himself of it.

And of restoring it to the nabob?—I should conceive so.

Before any cession could be demanded, and before any territory could be entered into, do you not conceive that every means would be taken to induce the nabob to pay the amount in money, and that it would be only on his not being able to pay it in money there could be any pretence for taking possession of his country? Looking to the practice of lord Cornwallis in the case of the nabob Arcot, I conceive that even in case of a failure of payment in

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in money, lord Cornwallis would have been disposed, before he took into the possession of the company any of the territory belonging to the princes of India, to have examined whether they were capable of paying the money, and if he had found them incapable of paying the money, he would would have abated the payment, that was the course he adopted with the nabob of Arcot in 1792.

You have said that in 1792 and 1793, you made a statement to lord Cornwallis of the revenue of the nabob at that time, and that that was obtained from private information; had you obtained accurate information of the sources of that revenue, or of the amount of it at the time you made that statement?—In India there is but one source of revenue, which is the soil itself; it scarcely constitutes an exception to that rule, that there may be some very small collection in the way of what is called customs, but they are, in general, of so little comparative amount of the revenue, derived from the spoil itself: for instance, in the country of Oude, I do not believe out of what was collected by the vizier's government on the whole extent of his country, yielding two crore and twenty lacs of rupees, that any more than ten lacs was collected by way of customs or fair, which is a toll for the purpose of protection more than any thing else. As to the accuracy of the statement, I do not venture to desire the house to place the least reliance upon it: it was private information I collected; as far as I was able to judge, I believe it to be tolerably accurate; and I have heard nothing since which was induced me to think myself considerably in error.

Did you ever hear lord Cornwallis specifically declare what he would or would not have done under those circumstances?—Certainly not.

From the earliest period of your being acquainted with the province of Oude, did you not always look on the recommendation through the resident of the British court to be equal almost to an order?—With respect to all relating to foreign affairs I believe it was so; and, with respect to internal affairs, during the time I was at Lucknow, the British government abstained from any interference in internal affairs: in general I believe that any recommendation of the British government was regarded by the government of Oude as something very near approaching a command, and was never resisted but where it involved some interest of their own, or some interference with their own power.

At the time sir Robert Abercrombie took the field against the Rohillas, you state you do not believe any demand was made on the vizier for the expenses of that campaign; were any additional troops marched with sir Robert Abercrombie on that expedition than those at the time stationed in the vizier's country?—No other troops were employed than those actually stationed in the vizier's country; the expense arose in the difference between troops in the field and troops in cantons.

Do you not know that the expense incurred by the vizier for keeping up his troops was very considerable; and what do you conceive that expense to have been?—I think it is stated in the paper to have been something about seventy-six lacs of rupees, or about eight hundred and eighty thousand pounds.

Do you conceive from your knowledge of those troops they could have been employed in the defence of the country in case of the long threatened invasion from Zemaun Shaw, or a large army under De Borgne?—It is very difficult to combine operations between troops so perfectly regular as troops formed on the European system and troops formed in any degree after the Asiatic system; my opinion is, that those troops were as perfect as any Asiatic troops in the management of which Europeans were not concerned.

Have you heard of the use made by what you call the undisciplined troops in a late war in the armies commanded by general Lake and sir Arthur Wellesley?—If there was any very material difference, I should be disposed to impute it to the presiding influence and the talents of those two persons.

Do you not know that there were frequently mutinies amongst those troops, which endangered the very existence of the government; and have you not heard that in 1775, a very serious mutiny amongst the troops took place, which with great difficulty was quelled?—I believe no disposition to mutiny more strongly to have prevailed among those troops than in all the native armies in the peninsula of India; it is a notorious fact the troops seldom or never receive their pay till they go to their chief in that sort of state which, speaking after European phrase, is denominated mutiny. It is a common practice for Scindia's best troops, the Mahrattas, on whom he most relies, to go and

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and sit at his palace gate, and there wait without eating themselves, and of consequence without his eating, till they have received a part of their pay; that is the usual way in which all the Asiatic troops are maintained. An allusion has been made to the mutiny which took place in 1775; I believe that to have proceeded from an understanding that the vizier's officers, at the head of troops, were to be dismissed from their employment, and their battalions were to be committed to the charge of Europeans, which I believe actually happened.

Do not you know that on the good government and defence of the province of Oude depends, in a great measure, the security of all the company's possessions in that part of India, and Bengal particularly? I apprehend that if we were to be defeated in Oude, in the extreme part of our possessions, we should be scarcely able to maintain ourselves in other parts; but the distance is very great from the province of Oude, to which, on any attack, our troops would advance; but generally speaking, I assent to the honourable gentleman's proposition.

From what other quarter are our provinces likely to be invaded, except through the province of Oude? — Whenever Bengal has been invaded it has not been invaded by that quarter; when Bengal was under the dominion of Aliverdy Khan, it was invaded by Midnapore and by Bahar.

Was not Bengal in a very different situation, as well as the Mahratta States, from what they are now; and whether the great danger of our provinces has not been from the north-west frontier (the province of Oude and the penjab) from whence the great invader who was expected to come was expected?—The last hostile force drawn out with a view to the invasion of the company's possessions was in the year 1780, and then it was a Mahratta army which threatened to invade by the way of Midnapore.

During the whole time you resided at Lucknow, in consequence of the monthly reliefs which took place, were not you almost in the habit of monthly intercourse with the officers of the Bengal army?—I was, and derived pleasure from the intercourse.

Did they not reside partly in your house?—I was in the habits of friendly intercourse with some of them, and derived great satisfaction from it.

Do you conceive that if there were no troops stationed in Oude, if we had no connection with Oude, any considerable diminution could take place of the Bengal army for the defence of Bengal, Orissa, and the province of Benares, if we had no communication with Oude?—Undoubtedly, I conceive a very great diminution of our force might take place.

Do you conceive that by the possession of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anapshire, with thirteen thousand of the company's troops stationed in Oude, and with the facilities given on all occasions by the nabob's family for marching additional troops through the nabob's dominions when occasion required, that the British influence was sufficiently maintained in Oude, and they had every opportunity necessary for the defence of the dominions of Oude, or for quelling internal commotions?—Looking to fact, and seeing that from the Year 1775, to the present day, no attack has ever been made upon our possessions, and that no internal commotions of a formidable nature have been formed, I am undoubtedly of opinion the means which were used were sufficient.

Was not that the opinion of the military men you were in the habit of conversing with?—I cannot take upon myself to inform the committee of the opinions of others; I should apprehend the error in India is too confident an opinion of our own strength.

Have you been at Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anapshire?—At Cawnpore and Futty Ghur.

Is Cawnpore fortified?—No.

It is an open cantonment?—Yes.

Is Futty Ghur fortified?—Certainly not.

That is an open cantonment?—They are not places of strength, but cantonments were the British troops are collected.

What was the nearest station of any English cantonment to the troops stationed at Cawnpore, the lowest of our stations in the nabob's country?—They appear to have been Allahabad, about the distance of one hundred and twenty miles, Chunar to have been about the distance of sixty miles from Allahabad; those were the nearest stations.

Allahabad is very recently a militar station?—Yes.

Therefore you cannot think that the cantons of Cawnpore, or Futty Ghur, could have received assistance from Allahabad, which was no military station?—I stated

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I stated that I was incompetent to form an opinion, not being a military man; but seeing that no attack had been made for thirty years, during which time we had been in possession of those places, I was bound to regard them as sufficient for defence; I rest myself entirely on no attack having been made.

Do you think the nabob could incur any danger of personal risk from the disbanding his army, whether he would incur any contempt in the eyes of his subjects from seeing that army set at liberty without his consent?—I do not apprehend he was placed in circumstances of danger of any sort; because I apprehend that such was the awe inspired by the company's troops introduced into his dominions in consequence of the disbandment of his own, that none of his subjects could with safety to themselves have entertained any design mischievous to the nabob's safety; but the mischievous consequence he incurred, I think, was, that the disbandment of his troops was carried so far as to preclude him from the means of collecting his revenues.

Would he, according to the opinions of those eastern countries, have suffered any degradation in the eyes of his nobility, and those residing near his person, in consequence of seeing the army disbanded without his consent, and reforms introduced in which he appeared to have nothing to do, and done in despite of him?—No doubt by such an interference in the internal state of his affairs, he would be regarded with a less degree of respect by his subjects than he would otherwise; and I think the probable consequence that would ensue would be that a great number of his subjects would direct their attention more to the British resident and the British power.

You have already stated that you had a good deal of intercourse with the officers of the Bengal army, had you the happiness of knowing the late colonel Scott, and was he not only in your contemplation, but in that of every officer you conversed with, an officer of the first character, and much esteemed and respected?—I had not the good fortune to know colonel Scott very intimately, but every thing I have heard of him leads me to concur entirely in the opinion which has been stated; I am disposed to believe he was a man of very high honour and very high integrity; I believe, also, he was a man, in his intercourse with Europeans, of extremely good temper; in his conduct towards the natives, I have heard, that, from not having, at an early period, mixed very much with them, there was a sort of harshness in his manners; and I have seen, in some instances, particularly when I was with sir Robert Abercrombie, that there was not that sort of courtesy which was usual amongst themselves; at the same time I do not mean to cast the least reflection upon him; I entertain the highest opinion of colonel Scott, and I believe, when he came to have more intercourse with the natives, his just apprehension would very soon correct that quickness which I observed when I saw him.

Do you not know the higher rank of Mussulmen in those countries, are peculiarly persons of gravity of manners, of civility, and of gentleness?—Undoubtedly they are; I wish to add also, that if I had been to choose a person for the office of resident at Lucknow, I do not know any person I should have preferred to colonel Scott from what I have heard of him.

Do you know any thing of the actual conduct of colonel Scott in the residency?—Certainly not beyond what is to be found in the papers; though I have always looked towards the people of that country with the sincerest attachment, I have not had communication of any sort or kind with any one since I left it.

Therefore you cannot speak of his conduct during the whole period of his residency?—Certainly not.

Do you not know that in 1794, when colonel Scott attended sir Robert Abercrombie, colonel Scott was accused of having turned an embassador from the Rohillas, sent to obtain peace, out of the tent, and to have led by it to the unfortunate issue of the battle of B——?—There was some story of the kind, but I never could trace it to such a source as induced me to believe it was fact; I believe there was a kind of misapprehension in respect of a messenger the Rohillas had sent into sir Robert Abercrombie's camp.

Have you not heard frequently, at Lucknow, that violence was used by colonel Scott to the person of that messenger sent in by the Rohillas?—I have heard it mentioned.

Have you that personal knowledge of those transactions yourself, which will enable you to speak with any degree of certainty about them?—Certainly not.

Sir

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Sir Alured Clarke was called in and examined.

In the year 1797, where not you commander in chief of the king's and company's forces in Bengal, and senior member of the Bengal council?— Yes, I was.

Who was then the governor general?—My lord Teignmouth, then sir John Shore.

Did you accompany sir John Shore to Lucknow, towards the close of the year 1797, some short time after the death of Asoph ul Dowlah?—I went up nearly the same time he did, we did not go together, but we were there at the same time.

Were you at the consultation held at Lucknow in December 1797, and the beginning of the year 1798, at Bebypore, which ended in the deposing of vizier Ali, and placing on the throne Saadut Ali, the present vizier of the empire?—I am not quite sure what may be meant by consultations; if you mean in the usual acceptation at meetings of the councils I was not, for I was not in that situation at Lucknow.

At the time sir John Shore was considering of the steps he was to pursue at Lucknow, were not you generally consulted?—I had frequent conversations with sir John Shore, he communicated to me most of his proceedings, if not all; I believe I may venture to say all.

You were consulted by the governor-general on the terms of the treaty proposed to be entered into between the company and the nabob vizier, Saadut Ali?—I do not recollect that I was consulted particularly upon it; it was communicated to me—the intentions about it.

Was your opinion asked upon the terms?—I cannot say that I recollect it was; it is possible that may be the case, my situation was not there as a member of the council; any communication was in another capacity.

Was not your opinion asked as a friend generally, on all the measures adopted by sir John Shore?—I have every reason to believe sir John Shore communicated with me on almost every occurrence which took place there.

Do you remember making any observation particularly at Bebypore in the presence of colonel Collins, Mr. Edmonstone, colonel Scott, and Mr. Lumsden, by which you conceived that the increase from fifty-five and a half lacs of rupees to seventy-six was too great an increase at once, considering the resources of the vizier?—I cannot say I have the least recollection of it; it is possible I may have been in company with those gentlemen, but I have not the smallest recollection of an observation to that effect.

Comparing the sum of fifty-five lacs of rupees to seventy-six, would it not have struck your excellency that the sum was excessive?—Upon my word I have not any recollection that it had such an effect upon my mind at the time, not the smallest; I do not know what effect it might have.

You saw the treaty before it was presented to the nabob?—At this distance of time I cannot positively say, but I think it is probable I did.

Was it not clearly understood by you, without adverting to whether you saw it before or after, when you looked at the treaty, and by all those consulted in framing the treaty, that if the nabob paid his kists or instalments, and performed the different stipulations of the treaty, that no interference, on the part of the company, was to be exercised in the internal management of the country, or in regard to his civil and military establishment?—I really cannot charge my recollection sufficiently to answer that question, but I should think the treaty itself will explain that thoroughly.

Did you not believe that, after the conclusion of the treaty, the nabob was to be the entire master of his country, uncontrolled manager thereof, and to possess, in reality, full authority over his dominions, his household affairs, his troops, and his subjects, as specified in the treaty?—The treaty went no further than his paying those kists; I do not recollect any stipulations there were further; I take for granted there was no intention then of interfering with him further than might be necessary from political considerations.

From the general impression upon your mind now, do not you believe that the nabob was to have the entire and uncontrolled management of the country, and control over his troops and his subjects?—Certainly; I have no reason to believe otherwise.

Previous to Sir John Shore leaving Calcutta, in March, 1798, was your excellency at Calcutta, or on your way there?—When he left Calcutta I was on my way to the presidency.

Did not you, and the other gentlemen of the council, highly approve of every part

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part of Sir John Shore's proceedings at Lucknow?—As far as I recollect every one did: I had every reason to be satisfied with it, and, I believe, every other member of the council had; I cannot charge my memory with the opinion of every one at this moment.

Did you not consider the arrangements as permanent, and as highly advantageous in every point of view to the best interests of the East India company, and founded on justice and sound policy?—I certainly did.

During your stay at Lucknow, or on your march to that city, did you not hear that vizier Ali, and the people who were connected with him, had made a rapid excursion from a place called Hyder Ghur, had entered the treasury and jewel office, and purloined a very considerable property belonging to the late vizier?—I cannot speak positively to that; I think I have a faint recollection of something of the kind.

Perhaps I may bring the circumstance to your recollection, which may enable you to answer the question. Do you not remember that vizier Ali did return rapidly to Lucknow, and, in his way back to Hyder Ghur, where his army was encamped, he rode post, and got a fall which endangered his life?—It is possible that may have passed, but I do not recollect it.

You think he did purloin jewels and other treasure?—I am not at all clear of it.

Did not you hear that lord Teignmouth actually recovered some of the jewels, and gave them back to Saadut Ali?—I cannot speak positively to it; I have some idea of it, but it is a very faint one.

You say you have some faint recollection of it?—Upon your speaking of it, the thing has passed on my mind, since that I think I have some faint recollection of transactions of that kind, but it is so faint I cannot speak to it.

How long did you continue acting governor-general after the departure of Sir John Shore for Europe?—I should think about two months.

During that time, was not, as far as you know, the conduct of the nabob in every respect most unexceptionable and exemplary?—I had very little reason to hear much about him during that short period, but I do not recollect any thing disadvantageous to him during that period.

At that time, were not you in the habits of receiving the Lucknow newspapers?—They were received through the Persian translator, and any thing particularly necessary was communicated, I suppose, but I never received them myself.

During the period you were acting governor-general you heard nothing discreditable to the character of the nabob?—I have not any thing in my recollection.

Did it ever enter into your contemplation, during that very short period, to make any alterations, or suggest any, in the arrangements made at Lucknow, and entered into with your entire approbation?—I must answer that question very doubtfully, for I really cannot charge my memory with it; I do not recollect that I did; it is possible that I might. I should hope it will be considered by the house it is now a period of near seven years since those transactions took place; I have been in England upwards of five, and really have discharged my mind most completely of all the business which passed there; I have had very little occasion to refer to it since, and therefore my memory must be necessarily imperfect.

You delivered over the charge of government to marquis Wellesley, then lord Mornington?—On marquis Wellesley's arrival, he, of course, took charge of the government.

Do you recollect, shortly after lord Wellesley's arrival, his having any conversation with you about the affairs of Oude?—No, I do not recollect any particular conversations on the subject of the affairs of Oude; I think it is very possible he did converse with me on the subject of the affairs at Oude, as well as the other parts of the administration he was going to undertake; I cannot positively say he did not, but I can only answer from my present recollection.

You mean to say you have no recollection of his holding conversations with you and the late colonel William Scott as to the then recent transactions in Oude, and mentioning his intention of first reducing the nabob's troops, and introducing a body of the company's forces in that state, and of demanding payment for the same beyond the sum stipulated for by the treaty?—I cannot say that I recollect that conversation; it is very possible there may have been conversations

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sations on that subject, but I have no recollection of any conversation of that kind soon after lord Wellesley's arrival.

You have no recollection that, almost immediately after his arrival, he intimated to you his intention of interfering in the civil and military affairs of Oude?—I have no recollection of it at this moment.

Did you on any occasion, to the best of your recollection, advise him to any interference in the affairs of Oude, as being necessary, justifiable, or proper?—Upon my word I cannot say that I recollect my having given any advice on that subject, unsought; certainly, during the course of my being there, circumstances arose which did occasion alterations.

In the early part, before he went to the coast?—I do not recollect it; any thing that is in writing I do not mean by what I say to disavow, but I have not seen a single paper upon this subject.

On lord Wellesley's going to the coast, about the close of the year 1798, did his lordship give you any directions relative to effecting any change in the arrangements at which you assisted in Oude?—I do not recollect his leaving any directions with me at all; it is possible conversations may have passed on the subject, not that I recollect any, nor do I recollect any directions left with me when he went.

Do you recollect that he mentioned to you any intention of removing Mr. John Lumsden, the then resident at Lucknow, or that it might be necessary to send the late colonel Scott on a special mission to Lucknow?—I cannot say that I recollect that; I do recollect that there was an intention of removing Mr. Lumsden, and that colonel Scott was thought of and was afterwards employed and sent there; I do not recollect that there was any arrangement made for that previous to his lordship's going to the coast.

Mr. Lumsden assisted you in the arrangements made between Sir John Shore and the nabob vizier with respect to placing him on the musnud?—I have very little doubt he must have been there; it was his business; but I do not recollect it.

How long did you act as vice-president of the council of Bengal?—From the period of my lord Wellesley's departure from Madras, which is not now in my recollection, until his return from Madras again; I believe the whole period, though I do not recollect the dates of his going or returning, might be about nine months.

During that period, do you recollect whether lord Wellesley conveyed to you his fixed determination of interfering in the affairs of Oude?—I do not quite understand the question as put, "his "fixed determination to interfere in the "affairs of Oude?"—he certainly wrote to me to say, that he wished very much to carry into effect the plan of reducing the vizier's troops, and the intention certainly was, when that was done, which I understood to be with the sanction, at least, and approbation, I believe, of the vizier himself, who certainly did not at all like to depend on the troops he then possessed; I believe that was the ground of it, and it was certainly afterwards, in a certain degree, carried into effect.

Did you, during the period of your so acting, in any manner, accede to such interference, or sanction any infraction of the treaty of 1798?—I am not aware that I did, and I hope I did not; it was certainly meant to keep that treaty inviolable.

Did you understand that, by the reduction of the military establishment of the vizier, lord Wellesley meant to disband the greater part of the nabob's army, and to introduce British troops in the place of those so disbanded?—I certainly understood the intention both of the vizier and my lord Wellesley was to get rid of as many of the vizier's troops as they could, and as soon as they could; it was not practicable to do it immediately, and there were parts of the troops belonging to the company in readiness to supply the deficiencies as they might be able to reduce the nabob's troops.

Did you understand that lord Wellesley meant to reduce the whole of the nabob's troops, and to introduce instead of those troops so reduced an equal number, or any number, of the British troops?—It certainly was in contemplation to reduce the number of the vizier's troops, and to supply him with troops of the company's, for the protection of his country in the stead of theirs.

Whether he demanded them or not?—I understood it to be done with the concurrence of the vizier.

Do you mean, by reducing the number, that you understood, or sanctioned, the

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the reduction of the whole of the nabob's army?—The more of them, as far as my opinion went, I thought the better both for the nabob and for us, for I thought he would be better served by the troops intended to be substituted in their stead.

You mean to say, that, reducing the number was the same, in your opinion, as reducing the whole?—My opinion only would have gone to thinking it better to reduce as many as they could: it was not practicable to do it all at once, it was done by degrees, and there were troops of the company ready to replace them.

Did you understand lord Wellesley to mean the reduction of the whole of the nabob's troops?—I cannot say positively that that was his meaning; there, perhaps, might have been some troops they might not think it necessary to reduce; but I have every reason to believe he thought the more of them that were reduced the better; that is pretty nearly what I said before in another answer. I rather think that was his opinion; it is very difficult for me to say what passed in another man's mind.

Did the communication you had with lord Wellesley convey that; can you say positively that he meant that?—I cannot speak positively to that; I think that was his idea, that as many should be reduced as they could conveniently get rid of, and that the deficiency should be supplied by the company's troops. I do not know whether so many in number.

At the time the treaty of Lucknow was concluded in 1798, did not you understand that a reduction of a considerable part of the nabob's army was necessary to enable him to pay the subsidy of seventy-six lacs of rupees?—I have not at this moment in my recollection what the extent of his army was, but I should have thought, and I think now, that a reduction of them was beneficial; I think it possible there might have been some reduction, but I cannot charge my memory.

On, or about, the 25th of January, 1799, did not marquis Wellesley write to you, from Madras, respecting the affairs at Oude?—I recollect receiving a letter from lord Wellesley, and from Madras, respecting the affairs at Oude, the affairs I have been lately questioned on; but I do not recollect the date, and, indeed, I may add, I should not have recollected even that I had received such a letter, if by mere accident it had not been put into my hand in this house, amongst the printed papers, for I had not seen it, neither had I the least recollection of that letter.

Do you remember that, in that letter, (without adverting to the date) his lordship requested you to dispense with the services of colonel Scott, and to send him to Lucknow to assist Mr. Lumsden in those reforms which were proposed?—I have seen the letter in the printed papers, and I recollect perfectly the letter, but I cannot speak now as to the date; the letter will explain itself. I have not in my recollection those conversations to which the letter is supposed to allude, nor had I the letter in my recollection until I saw it.

At the time that lord Wellesley wrote to you from Madras, did not perfect tranquillity prevail in Oude?—Upon my word I cannot recollect whether it did, or not, at that moment; it is clearly in my recollection that, at different periods, there was a want of tranquillity, but I cannot recollect whether, at that moment, that was the case.

You do not recollect from the contents of that letter?—No; it is entirely out of my recollection whether there was or was not.

Do you remember furnishing lord Wellesley with any report as to the instructions you furnished to colonel Scott on his proceeding to Lucknow?—I really have not them in my recollection; if I did, they are probably somewhere to be found.

[Withdrew.

'After some time Sir Alured Clarke was again called in.

Was it communicated by marquis Wellesley to the council of Bengal the part that he instructed you to act in conveying your ultimate instructions to colonel Scott?—Upon my word I cannot recollect whether it was or was not. I was at that time in the government of Bengal during my lord Wellesley's absence; I do not recollect whether it was or was not, but I am sure colonel Scott could not have been sent to Lucknow without its being with the knowledge of the whole council. I have no recollection, at this moment, whether it was or was not, but I do not think it likely.

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Almost immediately after colonel Scott arrived at Lucknow, was not Mr. Lumsden removed, or did he not resign his situation, and was succeeded by colonel Scott?—I must speak with a very faulty recollection of it. I presume he was removed, for he went soon after, first, to aid Mr. Lumsden to carry into execution the plan, which I understood the vizier and lord Wellesley both wished to be carried into execution, of reducing the vizier's troops and replacing them by some of the British troops. Colonel Scott, who was adjutant-general of the Bengal army, and was living with me, I could very ill spare, but I thought he would be so useful that I did spare him. I cannot recollect whether it was on any communication with the other members of the council; I have said it must be, but I did not at that moment advert to the circumstance that he went as an assistant to Mr. Lumsden at first, and he might go under my orders as a military officer.

Did you ever hear the reasons for Mr. Lumsden's removal or resignation?—I must have heard at the time the reasons, but they are quite out of my memory. I rather think there was reason to suppose that part of this plan would be carried on by colonel Scott better, and that there might be some coolness between him and the nabob.

You embarked for England late in February, 1801?—I did.

After lord Wellesley's return to Bengal in 1799, and, previous to the time of your embarkation, did he make any intimation to you, as far as you remember, of his intention to deprive the vizier of the rights he possessed in virtue of the treaty of 1798?—I do not recollect his ever making such a declaration to me. What rights does the question mean?

The possession of his troops, his hereditary dominions, and his subjects?—No; I do not recollect any such declaration, or any conversation on the subject, between lord Wellesley and myself. I recollect repeated conversations, and repeated acts, with respect to the reduction of his troops, and the orders given for others to supply them.

Did his lordship communicate to you, either privately or as a member of the council, the correspondence his lordship held with the late colonel Scott?—I must speak still under the same doubt. I have every reason to believe lord Wellesley did occasionally correspond with colonel Scott.

Did his lordship communicate to you, either privately or as a member of the council, the correspondence between his lordship and the late colonel Scott up to the time of your embarkation?—Am I to understand by the correspondence the whole of the correspondence?

I mean the whole of the correspondence?—Upon my word I cannot say whether he did or not. He frequently spoke to me on the subject of the negotiations going on, but it is impossible for me to say whether he communicated the whole of it.

What reason did he assign, if he assigned any, for keeping that correspondence from the consultations of council?—He never assigned any reason to me for it that I recollect.

The correspondence received by you from the foreign princes and residents, whilst president of the council, did you not think yourself bound to record immediately on the consultations of council?—Certainly, if they were of that nature that made it necessary. There was a sort of correspondence with the different princes of the country that was much of it very trifling—merely complimentary, and things of that kind. I cannot recollect what all those were, nor can I charge my memory particularly with respect to any time; but I take for granted every thing, which it was necessary to lay before the council, I did.

All letters as to negotiations between foreign princes and the Bengal government, did you not think it your duty to record in the council?—Any that I received; but I am not aware that I received any during the short period you are asking to, while I was governor-general, or afterwards, in lord Wellesley's absence.

Did you not embark for England, in February, 1801, without being aware that lord Wellesley had determined to obtain, if possible, for the company, possession of the whole of Oude; or, failing in that, a cession of territory comprising one-half of the vizier's dominions?—I certainly did not know that lord Wellesley had such intentions.

As a member of the council, were you not entirely ignorant of such an intention when you embarked?—I have said before that I had no knowledge of his

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his having any such intention, certainly not.

You were commander-in-chief in 1798 and 1799, when Zemaun Shah approached towards Lahore?—Yes, I was, certainly.

Was not that chief considered, in India, as an enemy to the British power?—We certainly considered him as such at the period mentioned.

Have you not heard that colonel Malcolm was deputed to the court of Vespian purposely to prevail on the king of Persia to make war on Zemaun Shah, to prevent his approach to Lahore?—I cannot charge my memory particularly with that being the object of his embassy, I believe there were other objects, but I am speaking now entirely out of recollection of it. There were objects of another kind, I think, also that he had to effect; if that was one of them I do not know that it was.

Was not the object of Zemaun Shah's expedition generally considered to be for the conquest, and the destruction of the British possessions in Hindostan?—I do not know that it was for that only. It was for the invasion of Hindostan, and the first impression would probably have been made upon the province of Oude.

Did not the province of Oude lie between him and the possessions of the company in Hindostan?—I do not know that it lay directly between, but it was the course he probably would have taken.

Considering the immense increase made to the subsidy, by the treaty of 1798, at which you assisted, did you imagine that, in addition, the whole, or any part, of the army sent to the frontiers, under Sir James Craig, would also be charged to the expense of the vizier?—I have not in my recollection, at this moment, the words of the treaty, but I rather think it was intended that, if any very great additional expense was created, that it would be necessary for him to bear a part of it; but I speak in some doubt, the treaty itself will explain that; I think I have not read the treaty since the period of my leaving India.

When the subsidy was increased from fifty-five and a half lacs of rupees to seventy-six, that is from six hundred thousand pounds to a million annually, was it not in your contemplation that the company was to keep up a force sufficient for the complete and entire defence of Oude?—That is really out of my recollection.

If a demand of five hundred thousand pounds had been made on the vizier in addition to the subsidy of seventy-six lacs of rupees in the same year that he mounted the throne, beyond the sum he was to pay for his advancement to the musnud, and the repairs of Allahabad; do you not think that would have been an infraction of the treaty of 1798?

[Withdrew.

The committee determined that that question should not be put.

Sir Alured Clarke was again called in.

Do you conceive that, if the greater part of the Bengal army was drawn to the western frontier of Oude to repel the invasion of Zemaun Shah, that the vizier ought to be burdened with the expense of the army, or the greater part of that expense.

[Withdrew.

After some time Sir Alured Clarke was again called in, and the question proposed.

It is so much out of my recollection the words of the treaty that was entered into with the vizier, that I really am at a loss to answer that question.

I mean to ask, if the whole, or the greater part, of the Bengal army, the expense of which would be nearly two millions per annum, was drawn to the western frontier of Oude, to repel the invasion of Zemaun Shah, or any invader, it was reasonable or right that the vizier should be called upon for the expense?—I really forget the stipulations of the treaty; if I could possibly conceive that so great an expense might be incurred if the whole army was taken there, it would go beyond the bounds of reason that he should pay it all; but I do not know that there has been such a case; if it is asked as an opinion, that is the only opinion I can give on the subject.

Do you remember what is the amount of the expense of the Bengal army?—It is impossible my recollection should serve me to answer that question: it is a thing which might be easily found by an inquiry of the court of directors, but

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but it is wholly impossible for me to say.

Do you not imagine that, exclusive of the amount of the subsidy in a pecuniary point of view, being allowed to possess Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Allahabad, was of the greatest consequence in the scale of general defence?—Certainly, they were considered as such, and they were considered as objects proper to ask of the vizier.

Were you acquainted with colonel Scott?—I was perfectly well acquainted with him.

State to the committee the character of colonel Scott.—I had the best opportunities of knowing colonel Scott perfectly well, he having been adjutant-general to the army, and living entirely with me; the opinion I entertained of him was of his being a man of extremely good abilities and high integrity, and as honourable a man, in every respect, as ever I was acquainted with in my life; that was an opinion formed long ago, and I have never heard any thing that should give me the least reason to alter it.

Do you not consider the possession of the Doab, and of the province of Oude, as essential for the security of the company's possessions in Bengal?—I certainly consider them as material objects of the general divisions, both of the vizier's dominions and our own.

Do you consider the open cantonments of Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anopshire, troops stationed at those distant cantonments, and the body of troops that has generally been stationed there, of themselves a sufficient defence for that country, without, on some occasions, calling in assistance from the lower parts of Bengal in cases of emergency?—I certainly considered it otherwise. I did not consider it sufficient; but, during the time I held the command, I recommended strengthening the forces very much on the approach of Zemaun Shah to attack that frontier.

Would you not conceive that the vizier's country, left in that state and condition that country has generally been in, I mean the internal government of the country, with an immense body of troops subjecting the vizier to large expenses to keep up those troops, that the country was in a very improper situation for the approach of any enemies, or the Mahrattas?—I should think so; I have before given an opinion in part; that it was proposed reducing the vizier's establishment, and for the company's troops to replace them; the idea chiefly of recommending that to the vizier was, that his troops were considered as being really undisciplined, irregular in almost every respect, and frequently dangerous to the country.

[Withdrew.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE OUDE CHARGE,

Veneris 20° *die Junii*, 1806.

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, Esq. in the chair.

WILLIAM COWPER, Esq. *called in, and examined.*

In 1798, 1799, and 1800, were you not a member of the supreme council at Fort William, in Bengal?—I was.

I believe I* had the honour of embarking with you in the same ship the latter end of February, 1801?—You had.

When you so embarked in the lady Burgess, did you know that lord Wellesley had endeavoured to obtain possession of the whole of Oude for the company; but failing in that, the entire half of those dominions, in lieu of the subsidy of seventy-six lacs of rupees fixed by the treaty of 1798?—Officially I did not; it is necessary I should explain how I was ignorant of that circumstance; for several months previous to my return to England, I was under the necessity of absenting myself from an attendance on the board in consequence of severe indisposition and complaint in my eyes; it is the custom in conducting the business of the Bengal government to send the papers, to be considered in council, round in circulation. After my confinement, the secretary, from an attention to a member of the board, continued to send for, some time, those papers in the boxes to my house; but I found it necessary, from the real state of my health, to write officially, directing him in future not to send those papers to me, that it was impossible I could peruse them, and, consequently, it was only impeding the business, to have them sent to me; from that time, till I attended the council for the purpose of resigning my situation at the board, I never

* Mr. Paull.

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I never had a paper sent to me officially, of course I could not be officially informed of the circumstances mentioned by the honourable gentleman. It is necessary I should explain that I was privy to the measure the honourable gentleman mentions, but it was by personal communication with the governor-general. A month or two before I left Bengal, the governor-general did me the honour to invite me to a garden house he set apart for my accommodation; I was in constant communication with him from that time till my departure, and I perfectly recollect that, in a confidential communication which passed between us a few days before I left India for England, he particularly, in desiring me to make communication to persons high in office in this country, included that subject. I also had frequent communications with him upon it at other times, at merely occasional meetings, when I saw him at breakfast, or at other times. I had no official information of it whatever. I should add, that I was not responsible under the act, for any acts done by the council when my attendance was not regular.

You mean distinctly to state, that, from 1798 until within a month or two before your departure, you were entirely ignorant, as a member of the council, of his lordship's intentions of retaining the whole of Oude for the company, or failing in that, one-half?—By no means; there was an application, I believe, about the month of November, 1799, or nearly about that period, a proposition from the nabob to the governor-general to abdicate his throne; all the correspondence that passed on that occasion I was privy to; that was previous to the period I have before-mentioned, of my being obliged to retire from the council from indisposition. I also perfectly recollect my great anxiety that that negotiation should not fail; and nothing gave me greater uneasiness, conceiving it of the greatest importance to the interests of the British empire, than to find that it finally had failed.

Did you not approve of the treaty made in 1798, by Sir John Shore?—Entirely.

State how long you have been in India.—I was in India from May 1769 till February, 1801.

Be so good as to state whether you had constant communication, and the fullest information from the governor-general, as a member of the council, in every transaction of his government, during the time lord Wellesley was governor-general?—I firmly believe I had; it is impossible to conceive that any two people, situated as myself and the noble marquis were relatively, could have, at all times, on the business of government, more unreserved and full communications. It was impossible any body could be treated with greater marks of attention, or receive greater proofs of his confidence than I did, as a member of the council, during the whole of my residence in India after the arrival of the noble marquis.

You have been in Oude?—I have, but it is a very long time since.

Will you state your opinion of the state of the administration of the nabob of Oude during the time you were there?—It is impossible to conceive a state of greater anarchy, or misrule, that has prevailed in the dominions of Oude; as far back certainly as I can recollect, there has been neither law, nor justice, nor subordination of any kind.

As far as you had the knowledge, did the resources of the country decline during your knowledge of them?—They continued to decline from the first acquaintance I had with the dominions of Oude, till the last hour of my staying in India.

Were they in a progressive state of decline during the whole of that time?—Yes.

To what cause do you suppose that decline of the revenues is to be attributed?—To the total want of all government in that country.

What was the state of the police of the country?—There was none that I ever heard of.

Were robberies frequent?—Very so, as far as I am informed; but I beg it to be understood, that I am speaking of the time I myself was there; they certainly were, when I was there, very frequent; every possible act of outrage the subjects of Oude were exposed to.

State during what period you were in Oude, from what time to what time?—I arrived in Oude in January, or February, 1783, and left it in the month of February, 1784; I was only a year there.

While you were a member of the supreme council in Bengal, what did you understand to be the opinion of the court

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court of directors respecting the reduction of the troops in the service of the nabob of Oude?— From all the communications and directions received from the court of directors on that subject, as far as I recollect them through the five hundred volumes I have been a party to, I cannot be expected to refer to dates particularly; their uniform opinion was, that nothing could be more ruinous to the state and the affairs of Oude than the existence of those troops, and the most earnest recommendations to their council were to prevail on the nabob to reduce them as much as possible, as much as was consistent with the safety of the country, and the collection of the revenues.

You belonged to the council when the nabob's troops were disbanded, in the years 1799 and 1800?—I did belong to the council at that time.

You approved of that measure?—Entirely.

Did you consider that the council were at that time acting in conformity with the orders and instructions of the court of directors?— Most undoubtedly; on that subject I beg leave to refer to a letter, of the court of directors, of the 15th of May, 1799, paragraph 40, page 30, of No. 1.— "The large, useless, "and expensive, military establishment "within the Oude dominions, appears "to us to be one of the principal objects "of economical reform; and we have "much satisfaction in finding that the "subject has already come under your "consideration."

Did you consider that, in the relative situation of the nabob towards the company, the reduction of his troops was any attack on what was called his independence?—Certainly not.

Did you consider the nabob to be at all in the light of an independent sovereign, in respect of the company's government?—Certainly not.

What were the circumstances in his situation which, in your opinion, differed from the situation of an independent sovereign?—They are so various it would be very difficult to recite them; perhaps one or two circumstances will sufficiently shew: he could not be possibly considered as an independent prince, certainly he cannot, with any reference to the interpretation of the writers on the law of nations in Europe. I take the liberty to refer to a note I made in looking over Monsieur de Vattal; speaking of the allies, and the friends, of the Romans, he says,— "Most of these, though called friends and allies of the Romans, no longer formed states; within themselves they were governed by their own laws and magistrates, but without, they were obliged to follow the orders of Rome; they dared not themselves make war nor alliance, nor could they treat with nations." I take the liberty of quoting that passage to the house, for the purpose of applying it to the 13th article of the treaty of 1798, made between the East India company and the nabob vizier, Saadut Ali Khan.—— "As the political interests of the nabob Saadut Ali Khan and the English company are the same, it is expedient, and agreed, that all correspondence between the nabob Saadut Ali Khan and any foreign power, or state, shall be carried on with the knowledge and concurrence of the company; and the nabob Saadut Ali Khan agrees, and promises, that no correspondence contrary to the tenor of this article shall be carried on by him." On that, and a variety of other circumstances that I could adduce, though not immediately in my recollection while I stand at this bar, I found my opinion, that the nabob cannot be considered as an independent prince.

Do you recollect any instance of the governor-general having required him to appoint particular persons as his ministers?—I do; lord Cornwallis did during his government, and, as I recollect, the records will shew there was an interference of that kind by the governor and council, and, I believe also, that the ministers appointed afterwards, during the reign of vizier Ali, were appointed at the recommendation of the company; however, of this last fact I am not quite certain; but I beg to refer to the records on that subject; it is a very long time since those occurrences happened, and I certainly did not expect, after my return to Europe, I should be called upon to speak to them, and, therefore, it is possible I may be, in some instances, inaccurate.

Do you recollect any instance in which Sir John Shore requested the nabob to appoint two persons as his ministers?—I think I do, when Sir John Shore went up to Lucknow, for the purpose of making arrangements at Oude with the nabob of Oude, but I cannot really refer to dates.

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Did you know colonel Scott?—I had the honour of knowing colonel Scott, and a better man, a man more beloved, or more respected, than colonel Scott, I am sure, never went to India, nor died in India; perhaps, on the subject of colonel Scott's character, I can mention a circumstance which will be of much more importance to it than any thing I could say on the subject, and it is this: on an occasion of the mention of that gentleman in the presence of lord Cornwallis, then governor-general, at the time, I believe, major Scott, as he was then, was in a high military office under government, his lordship expressed to me the highest respect and esteem for that gentleman's character.

Did not the ministers of Oude consider themselves, and were not they considered as responsible, not only to the nabob of Oude, but to the British government also, for their conduct?—Completely so; I believe the records will shew that in the fullest and clearest manner; and it certainly was the opinion of all the subjects of Oude, that they existed only under the protection of the British government; they could not have held their places an hour without that protection.

Do you know of any act of extortion, injustice, or violence, of the late governor lord Wellesley, while he was in India?—Certainly not.

What was the general opinion entertained in India, both amongst Europeans and Natives, of the late governor-general, as far as you had opportunities of being acquainted with them?—My communication with the Europeans and Natives was confined to those at Calcutta; as far as that communication gave me an opportunity of knowing their sentiments, nothing could be more favourable to the late governor-general in every respect.

How do you think the imputation of rapine, injustice, oppression, hypocrisy, and murder, against the late governor-general, would be received in India, either by the Europeans or the natives?—Certainly with great surprize, and I should think with great indignation also.

Had you any opportunity of being acquainted with the conduct of Mr. Henry Wellesley during his mission into Oude?—I had not; his deputation to Oude took place after my return to England.

Had you any knowledge of the general character Mr. Henry Wellesley bore?—I believe a most excellent one, as far as I have had opportunities of knowing it whilst I was in India.

Does your opinion, that the company had a right to disband the troops of the nabob, arise from any knowledge you had of an agreement that the company should do so; do you find it in any treaty, or do you only judge generally from his situation?—I judge generally from his situation, and the whole practice of the company, with respect to the government of that country relatively to their own.

At the time the treaty of 1798 was entered into, which guaranteed to him that country, had he any troops or any forces of his own?—He certainly had an armed rabble.

He had such an army as might be called an armed rabble?—Certainly, such as could not be considered as military troops.

Do you not think that, if the nabob had imagined, when the country was guaranteed to him by that treaty, any claim would be made by the company to disband his troops, he would have had an article inserted to secure to him the right of keeping up his army?—I cannot give any opinion upon that question.

Does not the treaty guarantee to him the full dominion over his household affairs, his troops, and his subjects?—Yes, there is that clause in the treaty.

He had an army at that time?—Yes, which the company recommended should be removed as soon as possible.

You were only one year in Oude?—No, that was a very eventful period.

Do you not know that Mr. Hastings received addresses from the inhabitants of Calcutta, and India, in general, after his return to England?—I do recollect there was some address to Mr. Hastings at the time of his departure from the inhabitants of Calcutta.

Have you no recollection of an address to Mr. Hastings after his departure?—There was one on his trial, I believe.

Have you any recollection of an address from the inhabitants of the hills to Mr. Hastings, when they heard he was accused?—No, I have so little knowledge of the trial of Mr. Hastings, I cannot speak upon that.

Was not Mr. Hastings extremely popular

popular at Calcutta?—I cannot say as to that.

Was there not a general address to Mr. Hastings when he left Calcutta?—Yes, of the British inhabitants.

With your ideas, that the revenue was on the decline from the first hour of your acquaintance with Oude to the last, if the whole or nearly the whole of the Bengal army had been drawn to the frontiers for mutual defence, do you conceive that the nabob ought to be required to pay the whole of the expence?—I think the company would have had a right to make such a demand upon him, but I do not say that any government would have thought it politic to exact it from him.

Had you any opportunity of knowing the actual state of the finances of Oude in 1784, when you were in Oude?—I certainly at that time did know them, but it is impossible for me, standing at this bar, to state them; it is a matter of account which passed many years ago; they were then in a very bad state, and have been since on the decline.

Have you any recollection, within a few lacks of rupees, of the amount?—I really cannot state it, I might appear to be very inaccurate, and state perhaps within the amount of fifty lacks, but I really cannot answer the question.

In 1792-3, had you an opportunity of knowing the revenues of Oude?—I certainly had opportunities, because I could have referred to the Accountant's Office, where a statement of them would be found.

In 1792-3, had you any opportunity of knowing the revenues of Oude?—I had no other opportunity than that offorded to every member of the Bengal government to consult the records; of course there were accounts to be found in the Accountant-General's office.

Did you ever see a statement of that kind?—Of course I must.

Have you any faint recollection of the state of the revenues in 1793?—No, I have not, as referable to any other period.

In 1797-8, towards the close of the year 1797, and the beginning of 1798, had you any opportunity of seeing an account of the revenues of Oude?—Whilst I continued a member of the council, I had always the same opportunities of consulting the accounts of the revenues of Oude, as well as those of Bengal.

You have stated, that you consider the revenues to be on the decline from the first year you were acquainted with them to the last?—I have.

In the treaty of 1798, was there not an engagement on the part of the nabob, pledging himself, in concert with the British government, to the reduction of his troops and expences?—I believe there was.

Have you any knowledge of the nabob having reduced his troops and expences, according to the engagements therein contained?—I certainly have not: on the contrary, that was the complaint of the government of Bengal against the nabob, that no entreaty, no application whatever, had the smallest tendency in producing that effect.

Repeated remonstrances were made to him upon that subject, which were ineffectual?—Certainly; the records will be found to abound with them.

From your knowledge of the situation of Oude, you state, that there were several outrages committed in that country?—Yes.

Also that the police of the country was very bad?—Yes,

Can you state to the committee, whether outrages and enormities, and the bad state of the police, were peculiar to Oude, and did not exist in any other part of India?—Exclusively of the company's dominions, I believe that the same anarchy prevails throughout India.

As a member of the supreme council of Bengal, was it your opinion, that it was your duty, whenever you found the police of any government in India, a dependent government, or any other, to be miserably bad, and defective, according to your opinion of governments, to interfere in the internal regulation of that government so found defective?—Certainly not, except those that were under particular circumstances of connection with the British government.

You did not feel it your duty?—Certainly not; if my situation had been at Madras, I should have thought it necessary to have advised an interference, under the same circumstances of misrule, in the provinces belonging to the nabob of Arcot.

You did not conceive it your duty, however you might be convinced of the defective state of any government in India, not immediately properly so called, attached to the British possessions in India as a member of the council, though convinced of the very defective system pursued

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pursued by that government, to interfere and compel a complete change in that government by force or otherwise?—Certainly not, unless it was under the controul in some measure of the company, if you mean a free independent state, such as the Mahratta state, or Berar, governed as it has been before it fell into our hands.

Did you conceive, as a member of the council, that it was your bounden duty, supposing it to be your opinion that the police and government of Oude was extremely defective, to resort to every means in your power to compel a reform, and such a reform in the government of that country as you pleased to dictate?—I certainly, as an individual member, if that question had been put to me, should have said that it would depend entirely on the circumstances; particular circumstances must be stated to justify me in forming the opinion how far I should think it right to exercise the power of the East India company over any particular state, whether Oude or any other.

Give a general answer to the question, what you conceived to be your duty as a member of the council, with respect to Oude, in consequence of your connection with that country, to compel such a reform in the government of Oude as to you and the council might appear right?—I should certainly think it proper to endeavour to produce such a reform by every practicable and proper means; though I should at the same time be very much disposed to think that no simple remonstrances would have produced any effect whatever.

You have stated that you should think it would have been your duty, as a member of the council, to endeavour to produce a reform by every practicable and proper means; do you think every means which would be practicable, would be proper?—No, I certainly cannot go that length.

From the period of your first arrival in Bengal to the present, did you ever understand there was any general opinion in that country, otherwise than that the nabob was totally and completely under the subjection of the British government?—I certainly always so considered him, and in my seat at the board, my conduct and opinions there were given in consequence of so considering him.

Do you ever recollect a period when any material affair was managed at Lucknow, either under the nabob Sujah Dowlah, Asoph ul Dowlah, or Saadut Ali, without the direct interference and controul of the British government?—I should think not, as far back as I am authorised to speak; till I was in the supreme council, of course I had no regular communication of what was done with respect to Oude by the Bengal government.

Do you recollect that the nabob Saadut Ali is indebted to the protection and support of the East India company for his life and subsistence for a long period of years?—He certainly is.

Can you mention who was the first of Saadut Ali's family who was vizier nabob of Oude?—The father of Sujah Dowlah.

Then Saadut Ali is the grandson of the first vizier nabob of Oude?—Yes.

Can you remember who the grandfather was?—Supta Jung.

Can you remember from whence he came?—He came at first from Persia.

In what profession?—A mere adventurer.

Did he obtain the protection of the great Mogul, and was he not the first person who had the revenues of Oude, as the dependent of the Mogul court?—Yes.

Was the country of Oude conquered by the English?—Yes.

You considered it as a conquered country?—Yes.

Do you remember that Rohilcund was conquered by the British arms?—Yes.

And that it was left in the possession of Sujah Dowlah?—It was.

Do you know who paid Saadut Ali's stipend, or pension, of forty thousand a year, from the time he left, till the time he ascended the Musnud?—I think he received his pension from his brother; but the records will shew that in a moment.

Do you know that any police has been introduced into the reserved territory of the nabob of Oude; can you say that any police has been introduced into that half of Oude which has been reserved by the treaty of 1801?—I certainly cannot speak to that subject any more than I can to the History of China; it is, that I have no opportunity of knowing.

Do you know that any police has been introduced into that reserved territory?—I do not know that there has not been any.

What year did you arrive in Bengal?—In May 1769.

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Was 1783 the first period of your going to Lucknow?—It was.

From that period up to the conclusion of 1798, when the treaty was concluded between the vizier and Sir John Shore, the police continued the same?—I should rather think it became worse progressively; it was very bad, nothing hardly could be worse than it was, when I was there myself; I have no reason to believe it altered for the better after that period.

During the time you were at Lucknow, can you state any act of cruelty which was committed to your knowledge?—A great number; I could stand at this bar, and recite them till two in the morning.

Exercise your memory a little to give the committee some instance?—I will give an instance of a most atrocious robbery and murder, committed within a very short distance of my own habitation; I could refer to the procedure, as a regular account of it was written by the then resident at Oude to the governor general in council; that report will be a much better proof to this committee of the truth of the circumstance, than my stating it on my own knowledge.—It happened, during my residence at Oude, that we were one night a company assembled at supper, when a native, a servant of one of the company, rushed in and informed us, that banditti were plundering and murdering at the house of a banker, within fifty yards of where we were sitting. It happened that the officer who commanded the resident's guard, was one of the party; he immediately rose, as we all did, and taking along with him the resident's guard, went to the place; I accompanied him, and so did several other gentlemen present. As we approached the house, the whole street was strewed with bodies, which had been cut down; when we entered the house, we found it had been completely plundered, a very large sum of money carried off, and a most shocking spectacle presented itself to us of those who had been murdered, in order to prevent, as we suppose, any intelligence being given till the purpose was finally effected; for they left persons lining the streets, who murdered every person who attempted to pass those streets till they had completely gutted the house, and carried off this plunder, and left them then with their arms cut through, their legs cut off, and some killed outright. It appeared next morning on enquiry, that this was a large banditti, four hundred in number, who had had the audacity, so little were they apprehensive of interruption from the police of Lucknow, to march through the city with lights, with flambeaus and ladders; and notwithstanding the alarm this must have created, they had retired without being opposed in any form by the officers appointed to guard the city.

That was in 1783 or 1784?—Yes.

When did you become a member of the supreme council?—I was appointed a member of the supreme council by the court of directors some time in May 1790.

Who was then governor-general?—Lord Cornwallis.

Did you ever think it necessary to state that atrocious transaction to Lord Cornwallis?—Undoubtedly, it is on the records; the whole history of that transaction, and of all the other breaches of police, were transmitted to the governor general in council, and made a part of the records. I do not mean to state that I ever individually stated this fact to Lord Cornwallis.

As a member of council, you cannot take upon you to say that you ever mentioned that circumstance to Lord Cornwallis?—No, nor a hundred other transactions to which I was witness.

As a member of the council at Bengal, did you ever recommend to Lord Cornwallis a reform of the affairs of Oude?—Undoubtedly, these things have been the subjects of conversation with Lord Cornwallis, with Lord Teignmouth, and with every gentleman in the supreme council; I as well as every other member of the council had nothing more at heart than to produce such a reform if it had been practicable.

To what do you attribute the abstaining from introducing a reform into Oude when the atrocities were so enormous?—If the records are consulted, it will be found that every possible effort and endeavour has been made from the time I left Lucknow, in 1783, to introduce such a reform into the dominions of Oude; the council have had nothing more at heart than, if possible, to produce such a reform.

Do you know any thing of their ordering troops to effect such a reform?—I do not remember any circumstance of the kind.

From your knowledge of the constitution of government, and the dominions of

of Oude, do you understand it to be a state dependent upon, and under the protection of, the British government?—I certainly have always so understood it.

You understood it, then, to be a constitution and government dependent upon and subject to the superintending power and protection of the British territory?—I did so understand it; it is also my opinion, that the territory of Oude, and the prince of Oude, could not exist many months unless it was so protected by the English government; it would be overrun by external enemies, or destroyed by internal rebellion, I should think certainly within a twelvemonth after we should have withdrawn our protection from it.

Did you in your situation in India, consider that the conduct of the Governor-general, Marquis Wellesley, relating to the government of Oude, was such as became necessary even to protect the existence of the state of Oude, as a government in order, in tranquillity, and in continued existence?—I am not acquainted with any thing which happened since my return in 1801.

Were you during your residence in India, personally acquainted with any part of Marquis Wellesley's conduct, as governor-general of Bengal, respecting the territory of Oude?—Undoubtedly, every part of his conduct respecting the territory of Oude, from the time of his arrival till the time I left Bengal, I was acquainted with

From the opinion that you formed, and had the means of forming, respecting the conduct of Marquis Wellesley, while you did reside there, and possessed the information you did, do you think that his conduct, as governor-general, respecting the government of Oude, was such as tended to the interest of the British government in India, and to the protection of the government of Oude?—In the highest degree.

During your residence in that country, at the period I am speaking of, did it come to your knowledge that any act was done by his orders or authority contrary to what you take to be his duty as governor-general in India?—Certainly not, or it would have been my duty to have stated such deviation on the records of council.

And you never did, on the records of council, state any objection to any conduct which came to your knowledge of his proceedings in India?—I did not; the committee are aware these are questions which go directly to implicate me in the charges urged against Marquis Wellesley; however, I am conscious that whilst I held my situation in India, I always acted for the good of my country to the fullest of my power, and I have not the smallest objection to answer every question which may be put.

As a member of the council, had you any opportunity in council of offering your dissent to a proposition made to the nabob of Oude for ceding the whole of his territories, or, in the event of his not doing that, at least the half?—I have not for the reasons I have already assigned, that I never was present from the month of July or August till my return from India, except on one day, which was the last council held before my departure, when I attended merely to give in my resignation.

Do you recollect having signed a letter on the 31st of August, 1801, to the court of directors?—Certainly it is impossible I can recollect that out of the hundred thousand letters I have signed.

Whether, knowing repeatedly what the conduct of the governor-general was, in respect to Oude, and what was passing in council, if you had felt a material disapprobation to that conduct, you should not have thought yourself bound to have gone to the council, to have seen the proceedings there, and to have recorded your dissent?—Most undoubtedly I should.

Do you remember, from the period of your first going to India till your return to this country, that there ever was a governor-general who consulted his council more confidentially or more fully than Marquis Wellesley?—Certainly not.

Whether the members of former councils were consulted more in the private business carried on, than the Marquis Wellesley consulted his council during the periods you were acquainted with it?—I believe not; but I wish it not to be understood that the most confidential communications did not exist between the other governors-general and the councils; I had the happiness to enjoy the confidence of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, in an equal degree.

Did you, from the month of July, 1798, to November, 1799, a complete period of sixteen months, ever see Lord Wellesley twice?—He was at Madras, I believe, during almost the whole of that time.

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From the month of July, 1798, to the month of November, 1799, did you see Lord Wellesley twice?—I cannot positively say I saw him twice, or that I did not see him two hundred times; all I can say is, that I had continual intercourse with the governor-general, from the time of his arrival till he took his departure for Madras.

About the month of January, or February, 1800, did you not go one morning to breakfast with Lord Wellesley, and stay a considerable period waiting for Lord Wellesley?—It is impossible I should charge my memory with such circumstances; I may have waited ten thousand times for Lord Wellesley, at the times I went there; it could not be expected that Lord Wellesley would be always in his parlour to receive company.

To the best of your knowledge and belief, and as far as you remember now, was Lord Wellesley more than twice in your house while you remained at Garden Reach?—Frequently; I really may say, that while I remained at Garden Reach, while those houses were in my possession, and Lord Wellesley lived at a house at some small distance from mine, hardly an evening passed when we did not meet; nothing could be more common than for Lord Wellesley to walk over my grounds every evening, and it was my custom to go back with him and drink tea; if Lord Wellesley was not entertained at my house, it certainly was my fault entirely; his Lordship would certainly have done me the honour to have come to my house whenever I had intimated it would be convenient to me to see his Lordship.

While you were a member of the council, did Lord Wellesley treat the council with the usual attention in official communications, or did he not?—He certainly did.

Had you, as a member of the council, any reason to complain of any communication being withheld which ought to have been given?—I do not remember any instance of any such reason.

Have you not said that some time after the treaty of 1798, previous to your leaving India, you thought it advisable, and wished that some part of the territory of Oude should come into the possession of the company?—Yes.

Did you entertain a wish that some part of the territory should come to the company for the mere purpose of improving the police of the country, or from the apprehension that if it did not come into the possession of the company, the revenues would fail, for the providing for the troops kept by the company?—Those combined reasons, and many others, because I was of opinion such an event would have answered all the purposes which both the government at home and abroad had been endeavouring to produce so many years.

Whether the possible decay of the revenues formed a part of that consideration?—Undoubtedly.

Do you not conceive that the situation of Oude would have been much better for the happiness of the five or six millions of inhabitants living in that country, if it had been entirely under the British government, than if left under the nabob of Oude?—Most undoubtedly, inasmuch as I think the government of the East India company much better than the misrule which has so long reigned in the dominions of the nabob of Oude, where there never has been any government.

Do you not consider the good government of the vizier's country to be nearly connected with the security of the British possessions in Bengal?—Undoubtedly I did.

You have said that there was a gradual decline of the revenues of Oude from 1783; to what, from your knowledge of the transactions of the country, do you impute that gradual decline?—To the total want of order in the collection of the revenues, the want of police, the anarchy which prevails in the mode of the collection, the total want of any court of justice, and a variety of other circumstances; in short, every circumstance that tends to render a country happy in the one instance, or distracted in the other.

The extravagance of the nabob of course was a cause; were there not other causes, such as loans made at usurious interest?—Certainly; the late nabob, Asoph ul Dowlah, most certainly was as profuse and improvident a prince as ever reigned; perhaps at the same time his extravagance placed him in a great measure at the mercy of a vast variety of extortioners, who took advantage of his situation, and lent him money, or pretended to lend him money, at a most scandalous and most abominable usurious interest; of course that mode of supplying his wants must have added in the greatest degree to

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to all his difficulties, and increased by their operations the disorders of his country.

What was supposed to be the rates at which those loans were transacted?—I had no particular opportunity of knowing, but I understood they were at the rate of near three per cent. per month.

[Withdrew.

JOHN RYLEY, Esq.

Called in, and Examined.

In 1801 were you in India?—I was.

How many years have you been in India?—Ten years.

In what situation?—During that time I have been in several situations.

From a writer up to a junior merchant?—Latterly to that of a senior merchant.

You filled the different situations before coming to be appointed a collector?—Of course.

When were you appointed a collector?—In 1800, I think.

Were not you mostly occupied out of Calcutta, and very much among the natives?—I was only one year in Calcutta, I mean resident there; I was there occasionally of course.

When were you appointed judge and magistrate of the Etawah district, and the country formerly belonging to the nabob, now called the Ceded Provinces?—In February, 1803.

Had you many opportunities of knowing the sentiments of the higher orders of the natives in that district?—As I was appointed in February, 1803, to the office of judge and magistrate of the Etawah district, and continued in it till 1805, of course I had frequent communication with the natives.

You took opportunities, did you not, of knowing their sentiments?—I cannot positively say I took opportunities of knowing their sentiments; I had no inducement to enquire their sentiments; of course those persons who did business with me I was open to.

Are not the lower people in the Ceded Provinces completely influenced by the higher order of society?—I certainly think they are influenced by the higher orders of society, because in that part of the country a perfect feudal system existed.

State your opinion of the sentiments of the Zemindars and higher orders of the people; were they attached to our government during the whole period you were judge and magistrate of the Etawah district?—Generally speaking, I believe the higher orders of people in our district, as far as I could learn their sentiments, were not at all well inclined to the British government.

Do you not believe that they are ripe for a revolt if a favourable opportunity should offer?—They certainly shewed that disposition once or twice during the time I held that office.

Do you mean to state that the principal Rajahs and Zemindars, in the district of which you were a magistrate, were particularly inimical to the British government?—The principal Zemindars shewed a spirit of revolt, and those Zemindars of course must have been inimical to the British government.

Did you ever state that opinion to the government?—Yes, I did; I will not say that I mentioned that they had generally imbibed a spirit of opposition to the British government, but those principal Zemindars who did shew a disposition to revolt, I did report to the government, which will be found on the record.

To what do you attribute that disposition to revolt on the part of those Zemindars?—I attribute it to their being deprived of that power and influence they possessed, previous to that country having been taken under the British government.

Have they not shewn a most marked disapprobation, even to an inclination to revolt, in consequence of the regulations introduced into the Ceded Provinces?—Certainly; it was from the introduction of those regulations that they were dissatisfied; I suppose that must have been the cause of their revolt.

Do you not know that in 1803 the British troops received a check at a place called Shakoabad?—Yes, they did on the fourth or fifth of September, 1803.

On that occasion did not the principal and the most powerful Zemindars of the country shew a general spirit of revolt?—I can only answer with respect to the Zemindars in the district under my authority; several of them there shewed a spirit of revolt, and opposed the British arms sent against them.

Do you know captain Martin White of the Bengal army?—Yes, I do.

Do you know him to be a gentleman sincerely attached to the natives, and versed in their language and customs, and manners?—I know he is a gentleman very well versed in the language and customs of

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of the country; with respect to his attachment to the natives I cannot say.

Did not captain White in writing, and verbally, state to you what were his sentiments with respect to the dispositions of the principal Zemindars in the district of Etawah?—Yes, he did.

State to the committee what was his opinion?—With respect to his opinion in writing I beg leave to refer to his letters; as far as I recollect what he mentioned to me, particularly while I was absent from the situation, was with respect to the Zemindars, whose dissatisfaction he imagined had taken place, and which I imagined myself, but it was not altogether true.

Did not captain White command a considerable corps in your district?—Yes, he did.

Did not a French officer, of the name of Monsieur Fleury, with a considerable force, make an incursion into your district that same year?—Yes, he did.

Was he not joined by a great number of the natives, and amply supplied with all sorts of provisions?—I cannot say he was amply supplied with all kinds of provisions by any of the Zemindars of the district, because the Mahrattas, who were with him, took the provisions wherever they found them. I believe he was a very short time on that side of the Jumma.

Did the Zemindars and the other people not shew an inclination to join him?—They not only shewed an inclination, but they actually did join him.

What troops were stationed in your district, both regulars and irregulars, at the period of that incursion into your district?—I believe at that time, as near as I can recollect, there were about fourteen hundred regular sepoys, and about three or four hundred Sebundy troops; I believe that was the total number of troops in the district at that time, and four or five companies of which were in the forts of Sassnee and Bidjeghur.

Some time in May or June, 1803, did not Lord Wellesley apply to you and the collector, to know if the district could be left without troops without danger of revolt?—He applied to me; I do not know whether he applied to the collector or not; he applied to me to know whether the troops could be withdrawn without danger to the district.

State the answer you made?—I answered, as far as I can recollect, that withdrawing the troops from the district would endanger the peace and tranquillity, and also cause a defalcation in the revenue in all probability.

Did he apply to you to know if the collections could be carried on without the aid of the troops?—No; I do not recollect any such application as whether the revenue could be carried on without the aid of the troops; of course that could not be carried on without their aid.

Do you mean to say that it was your opinion, the collections could not be carried on without the aid of the British troops?—Without their being stationed in the district, certainly not; not their positive aid.

You gave an opinion that the troops could not be withdrawn from the district without danger of revolt, and without causing a very great defalcation in the revenue?—I did so; that therefore will be found of course on the record; I do not recollect the date exactly, but I believe it must have been in June, or July, 1803.

After that report that the troops could not be withdrawn without danger of revolt, and that there would be a defalcation in the revenues if the troops were withdrawn, were they withdrawn, or did they remain in your district?—Their amount was diminished, they were not totally withdrawn; in two places, Etawah and Shakoabad, where there had been a battalion, there was a battalion divided between those two places, and the strength of the garrison of Sassnee and Bidjeghur were reduced.

In consequence of that withdrawment even partially of the troops, do you not know that a considerable defalcation in the revenues was the consequence?—The revenue department not being under my control, I cannot positively say there was a defalcation of the revenue, but I believe there were very heavy balances; but whether that was in consequence of the withdrawment of the troops, I will not take upon myself to say.

Is it your opinion that the British influence was very considerably hurt by the proceedings at Sassnee, Bidjeghur, and afterwards at Bhurtpore?—After the failure which took place, certainly the British arms were not so much feared as they had been before.

Was not such the general opinion in every part of India that you visited, that the influence of the British had diminished considerably in consequence of the conduct at Sassnee and Bidjeghur, and

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and afterward at Bhurtpore?—I do not believe they were held in that respect they had been.

Are you not decidedly of that opinion, that the principal natives in the district of Etawah could not be induced to pay obedience to the laws and regulations without the aid of the military force?—I certainly am of that opinion, because there are a great number of forts throughout that district, and without the fear of military to reduce them in case of disobedience, they would not behave with that respect to the government which they ought.

What districts border on the Etawah district?—Furruckabad and Cawnpore districts, and the newly-acquired district of Alligur.

Were you not in the habit of visiting those districts?—I never was in Alligur; I have been in Cawnpore and Furruckabad.

As far as you know of them, did you consider the police of those districts superior to that in the district of Etawah?—As the police was entirely under my authority the whole of the time, I am not the proper person to draw a comparison.

As far as your observation enabled you to judge, did you see any difference in the police of those districts which rendered them superior to the police of the district of Etawah?—It did not come under my notice that there was any thing different.

At Furruckabad, do you not know that the late James Thomas Grant, the magistrate, and the collector, were of opinion that troops were absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenues and the tranquillity of the country?—They must both of them have been convinced of the necessity of having troops in the district, because they have repeatedly had occasion to call for their services.

Was not Mr. Grant uncommonly beloved by the natives, and his manner peculiarly pleasing to them?—Particularly so.

You conceive that Mr. Grant would not have recommended stationing troops in his district, if it had not been necessary for the enforcing the laws and the collection of the revenue?—I certainly think Mr. Grant would not have required it, if he had not conceived it absolutely necessary.

You speak of the year 1803?—Yes.

That was two years after the cession of the territory, or little more than a year?—About eighteen months.

When the district of Etawah was under the dominion of the nabob, was not it constantly in a state of disturbance?—I know nothing of the state of it while under the nabob, for I was no higher than Benares during that time.

Did you not receive some information from which you could inform the committee of the state of the police, and the general tranquillity of the country?—The system of police in that part of the country, if there was any, I believe was very bad; with respect to the revenues of the district, I believe they were pretty generally well collected, but they were always collected by a military irregular rabble, scarcely to be called military, with which the aumils, the collectors of the revenue, are attended, who were of little more use than that of pomp, for they had very little efficiency about them.

Did you understand that a body of troops had been employed under Ali Cawn in that district of Etawah?—Just so; I believe he never collected his revenues without those people about him.

The Zemindars had before been in possession of a large number of forts, each of them of a fort?—Each of them of a fort, and some of them more than one, two, or three.

In consequence of the introduction of the regulation of the British government, did it become necessary to reduce those forts?—I do no not recollect above two or three that were reduced, in the Etawah district, after the company's regulations were extended to it.

Was the fort of Titteeah reduced and destroyed?—That was one of the three.

Do you consider, as a magistrate, who had been employed in the administration of the laws and regulations of the Bengal government, that it would have been possible to administer those laws and regulations, suffering the Zemindars to keep possession of their forts, and to retain troops in them?

[Withdrew.

After some time Mr. Riley was again called in, and the question proposed.

Several of the Zemindars in that district

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trict have their forts, and still have their troops, and, during two years, the laws and regulations were administered by me.

Whether the general system of the laws and regulations, established under the Bengal government is not to protect the weak against the strong?—It, of course, has that object, the protection of every individual, both great and small; there is no distinction of persons in a court of justice.

The general protection of property?—Yes.

Did that system exist in the country previous to the establishment of the British government?—The protection of property certainly was not so general previous to the introduction of the regulations of the British government.

The revolts in the district of Etawah, of which you have given an account to the committee, were in the year 1803?—In 1803 and 1804, and, I believe, I might say part of 1805. I left it in February.

Was that a period of war?—1804 was certainly, and so was 1805.

When did Monsieur Fleury make the attack you have referred to?—In February, 1803; war had just commenced.

Was not it a likely event, that persons of the higher order, who, by the introduction of a system of laws and regulations, had been deprived of a considerable degree of their power over the lower orders, should revolt at the moment in which the government was involved in an external and general war?—The most probable event that should occur, I should conceive.

Whether the application, which you have stated to be made to you by the governor-general, from the service of the troops from that district, was not at a moment he expected the war was about to break out?—I cannot speak to the moment the governor-general expected the war to break out.

Was it in June, 1803?—It was about that time.

Do you know whether the application was circular to all the magistrates?—I imagine it must have been circular, at least to those magistrates in the ceded provinces; the provinces of Oude.

It was in time of war, or in expectation of war, that the troops were withdrawn?—I imagine it must have been in expectation of war, for war took place two months afterwards.

Give an account of two Zemindars, who were stated to have plundered an indigo manufactory and salt magazine, and to have murdered the person in charge of it.—I beg leave to refer to my letter on the subject, which is to be found in page 291, Supplement to No. 2 and 3.

Does that letter contain a true account?—Of course.

Do you attribute the insurrection of the Zemindars, in general, in the district of Etawah, to a general disaffection to the British government, or to a disinclination to all government whatever?—I believe their disorderly conduct proceeded, in general, from their aversion to the introduction of the regulations enacted for their guidance.

By those regulations they were deprived of a considerable degree of power over their fellow-subjects?—They were deprived of a considerable degree of their power, but, at the same time, their property was equally protected as it had been before; therefore they had no just cause.

Were the adherents of Chuttur Saul and Chutter Sing taken up?—Some of them were taken up, if I recollect right, and tried.

Were they acquitted?—They were all acquitted.

Was martial law proclaimed, in your district, during the war?—Yes, it was.

How long did that exist?—I do not exactly recollect how long it existed; for, during the continuance of the war, I was removed from the appointment for a short time, and afterwards appointed to it again: I was absent from the appointment for three weeks or a month.

Can you say generally how long it existed?—Not six weeks, I think.

Were the ordinary laws of the country re-established, at the first moment they could be established, consistently with the tranquillity of the country?—Notwithstanding martial law existed so short a time, the regular laws of the government were not done away; both laws existed at the same time.

Do you consider that the establishment of martial law was done away at the first moment at which it was possible?—It certainly was done away as soon as it possibly could be.

You have said that the troops were required in the collection of the revenue;

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nue; do you mean by that, that the countenance of the troops was required in order to keep the country in sufficient order to enable the collectors to do their duty, or were the troops actually employed in making the collections?—The troops were not actually employed in making the collections, for there was an absolute order of the Bengal government, that they should not be; but their presence was necessary to insure the payment of the revenue.

Do you attribute that necessity to the existence of the forts in the country?—To the existence of the forts, and turbulent disposition of the inhabitants.

Was it your opinion, that it was necessary to attack the fort of Titteeah?—Do you mean previous to that outrage by Chutter Saul and Chutter Sing?

I mean subsequently?—Subsequently, I recommended that it should be destroyed.

Who was the owner of the fort of Titteeah?—Rajah Chutter Saul.

Do you consider that the insurrection of rajah Chutter Saul justified the destruction of his fort?—Most undoubtedly; his having plundered the company's salt golah, at Meagunge, and his having acted in contempt of the British authority, certainly authorized the destruction, as I conceive, of his fort.

Whether the inhabitants of the Etawah district, in general, were more or less disaffected to the company than they had been before to the nabob?—I know nothing of their disaffection or otherwise to the nabob, I can only speak to their disaffection during the time I was there.

During your residence there, did the inhabitants become more or less reconciled to the British government?—I conceive they were much less reconciled subsequently, certainly, than they were at first.

To what cause do you attribute that?—To their being dissatisfied with the rules and regulations introduced into the country for their government.

Did that prevail principally among the Zemindars, or the inhabitants in general?—The inhabitants, in general, are so influenced by the conduct and desires of the Zemindars, who are independent princes, that their desire is principally that of the head men.

Do you consider that the Zemindars, while they were nominally under the nabob, considered themselves as independent princes, and acted as such?—Certainly, they considered themselves as independent princes.

In the latter period you mentioned the disaffection increased; was not that the period in which colonel Monson had been defeated in the province of Malwa?—That was after colonel Monson had been defeated, and continued till the time I left the district.

Was it during the period in which the company's arms had failed before the fort of Bhurtpore, that this increased disaffection appeared?—Not particularly immediately after the failure of Bhurtpore; after the failure at Sassnee, and the incursions of the enemy, and colonel Cunyngham being defeated, it commenced at that time.

Did it increase after every subsequent defeat?—I do not recollect any accelerated increase.

Did it increase towards the end of 1804?—No, I do not think it particularly increased at that time, comparatively with the commencement of the year.

You left the district in February, 1805?—Yes.

Then the general disaffection, which had increased towards the latter end of the period at which you presided in the district, was towards the close of 1804?—It increased from the beginning of the year till the time I left the district.

Whether, considering that the disaffection began to shew itself to a great extent after the irruption of the enemy at Shakoabad, and continued to increase at the moment in which the troops had met with some disasters, you might not be induced to attribute that to the idea, on the part of the Zemindars, that the company's arms were not entitled to that respect they had been accustomed to meet?—At the latter end of 1804, Holkar invaded the Doab; but I do not recollect that, at any that particular period, any Zemindars shewed a greater spirit of revolt than they had previously done.

Was there any body of troops stationed in Etawah at the time Holkar invaded the Doab?—There was, I believe, not quite two complete companies at Etawah.

How many in the district?—About six companies in the whole district, exclusive of the Sebundy companies, of which four or five companies were in the garrisons of Bidjeghur and Sassnee.

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From the magisterial situation which you have held, had you the means of being well acquainted with the situation of the inhabitants of the country?—I certainly had.

Are you generally, and decidedly, of opinion, that the revenues of the country could not have been collected without the presence of the troops?—I certainly am of opinion that the revenue could not be collected without the presence of the troops; I do not mean to say without the aid of the troops.

Did that difficulty arise from the factious and turbulent dispositions of the Zemindars?—I cannot positively say that it arose from a disinclination to pay their money, or a turbulent disposition on their parts; but I do not believe the revenue could have been collected without the presence of troops.

With the presence of troops that revenue was collected?—I believe it was; the revenue department was under another gentleman; I had nothing officially to do with it.

You have said that the revenue could not have been collected in your opinion without the presence of troops, and you have also said that the presence of the troops did, in your opinion, become absolutely necessary for that purpose; then was the conduct of the governor-general, with respect to that country, and the collection of the revenue, in your opinion, as far as you obtained a knowledge of the facts, necessary?—In my letter of July, 1803, I certainly recommended, that the troops should not be withdrawn, because I conceived it would endanger the peace and tranquillity of the district, and also occasion a considerable defalcation of the revenue; consequently the withdrawing the troops not meeting with my sentiments at the time, of course I conceived they were quite necessary.

Had you given it as your opinion, that the troops should not be withdrawn?—Yes, I had.

Do you recollect the state of the ceded districts before the cession took place?—No, I do not; I was in a distant part of the country.

When did you first arrive at the Etawah district?—The second or third of April, 1803.

Then what you have told the committee is from your own knowledge and information you collected in that district?—Yes, it was.

Whether the bulk of the population, in the Etawah district, independent of the Zemindars, does not consist of peasants dependant on the Zemindars?—It does.

[Withdrew.

Major OUSELEY *called in, and examined.*

When did you first arrive in the East Indies?—In 1787.

Have you not made very considerable progress in the Eastern languages?—Tolerable.

Do not you speak the Hindostanee and Persian languages very fluently in the estimation of persons in the East?—Tolerably so.

The Persian language you write also with very great facility, do you not?—Tolerably.

The manners and customs of the natives of India you have paid very great attention to, and know particularly well?—Yes, I have.

In what part of India have you resided since the year 1795?—Almost entirely in Oude; I went up in 1796 to Lucknow, and since that, till the period of my return from India, I have been entirely in Oude, with the exception of one visit of from six to seven months to Calcutta.

From the end of 1796 to January, 1799, was not your residence almost entirely at Lucknow?—I went to Lucknow in March, 1796, and staid till November; I then went to the Doab, and till the August or September following I staid in the Doab; I then continued till the month of October in Lucknow; then returned to where my residence then was in the Doab; there I staid till the end of 1797, till the time Sir John Shore, now lord Teignmouth, came up to depose vizier Ali.

You were personally acquainted with Asoph ul Dowlah?—I was.

Do not you know that, towards the latter years of his life, he was particularly addicted to the use of opium, and an intoxicating liquor, peculiar to India, called subsee?—I fancy it was always his custom; I have always heard so, and from the information I could collect, I believe he was always given to it.

Do not you know, that during the feast of the Moburrum in public, Asoph ul Dowlah was seen in that situation under the effect of opium and subsee?—

I was

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I was not in Lucknow at the Mohurrum in Asoph ul Dowlah's life-time.

Have you not seen him in public in that situation?—I had so little intercourse with Asoph ul Dowlah, and was so very seldom at his court during his life-time, that I cannot say that I saw him in that state.

Did not almost every body at Lucknow believe that such was the fact?—I have heard it stated.

Were you not present during the few months Vizier Ali was on the Musnud until Saadut Ali mounted the throne?—I was present a short time before Vizier Ali was deposed; I arrived in Lucknow in September, 1797, and I was also at Lucknow at the time the present nabob was placed on the Musnud.

Did you attend at the placing him on the Musnud?—I was not time enough to see him mount the throne, but I was in Lucknow, and saw him mount the elephant, in company with lord Teignmouth.

About the time of the elevation of Saadut Ali, did not you become particularly intimate with him?—Not for some time afterwards.

When did your first intimacy with him commence?—My first introduction to Saadut Ali was, while lord Teignmouth was at Lucknow, I believe in January, or February, 1798; but an intimacy did not commence till nine or ten months after that.

During the time you were not very intimate, were you not in the habit frequently of hunting with him?—When he first mounted the throne of Lucknow he had no hounds, nor did he indulge much in those exercises.

Had you many opportunities subsequently of becoming acquainted with the habits and character of the nabob?—Several, the best that a person can have.

When you became acquainted with him about a year after the treaty in 1798, did not the nabob mention to you his satisfaction with the arrangements made by Sir John Shore?—That was never a question discussed with me, our conversations turned more on personal gratifications and amusements than any thing of a political nature.

Did not he appear perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made?—At the commencement of his reign I think he did not; he appeared to be in trouble and perplexity, and dissatisfied.

Did not he enter very minutely into an examination of the books and papers left by his brother, and into an examination of the revenues and the police of Oude?—He began to give his attention to it some time after he mounted the throne, but, for some time after he mounted the throne, the business was conducted under the authority of his minister, Hussein Reza Cawn, and his deputy, Tickait Roy.

After some short time, did not the nabob pay a considerable attention to his affairs?—Yes.

Did not he disband a great number of the useless servants, useless horses, and various other establishments belonging to the late nabob?—He certainly corrected a great many abuses in all parts of the establishment.

A very considerable expence was saved by that?—As to that I cannot say, for Asoph ul Dowlah's expences, though they were very great, yet, in point of nominal expenditure, his payments were so very bad in comparison of those of the present nabob, that probably the expence was not greater.

Do you remember that persons of no estimation were dismissed from the Court of Lucknow?—I always understood that the court in the time of Asoph ul Dowlah was frequented by very low persons, and people of very indifferent character; and I know the reverse to be the case with the present nabob, who has never suffered any of those persons to frequent his court, and has got the best he could to sit with him.

After Hussein Reza Cawn was no longer minister, the early part of 1799, did not the nabob pay a great attention to the affairs of his country?—Yes, I believe he did, I always understood he did; not that I know that Hussein Reza Cawn ever was not a minister; I believe he died in the function of minister.

After Hussein Reza Cawn discontinued his visits to the Durbar, did he not pay a great deal of attention to his affairs with with those confidential persons he had brought with him from Benares?—He certainly did.

Did he not devote a considerable portion of his time to the examination of the accounts and documents left by his deceased brother?—I understood he did.

For a prince, a native of Hindostan, do you not consider the present nabob

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to be a man extremely fit for the administration of business?— I consider the present nabob to be a man of considerable talent.

Do you not consider him to be a man of great acuteness, greatly improved by education?—I certainly do; I should tire the House perhaps with the detail.

Give your opinion as fully as you can as to the nabob's talents, and his qualifications to rule the country of Oude?—He is a man of very great dignity, a man of very princely behaviour and deportment: he is sensible, acute, well read, a very excellent scholar, and has gone through a liberal education for a man of that country; and in repartee, and every thing that is becoming a gentleman, in witticisms, and every thing else, he shines; he is a great ornament of society; he has a very general knowledge, not only of literature, as cultivated by the Natives of the East, but also of literature in general; and to mention more trifling accomplishments, he is a very good horseman; he has a taste for drawing; he is a very good architect: he has a very good taste as to ornaments in houses; he builds palaces with very great taste; he is fond of the amusements of the field, particularly hunting and shooting; he is particularly fond of horses; he has a very fine stud to improve the breed of the horses about his own country; and as a gentleman, meeting him in society, he is as pleasant a companion as I ever met with.

Were you not sometimes employed in carrying before the nabob grievances complained of by some of his subjects?—I was not employed in that way; but I have often interested myself; persons conceiving from the intimacy subsisting between the nabob and me, that through my intercession something might be done to alleviate their sufferings, made me the channel of their complaints.

You frequently conveyed to him complaints from his subjects, which he could not possibly have known?— Certainly.

Did you not find him always willing to hear complaints, and ready to redress them if in his power?—I cannot give so full an answer to that as might be required.

Did not you find him ready to listen to the grievances you mentioned to him?—Yes, I always found him ready to listen to them.

And very often to redress grievances?—Certainly, he has very often through me redressed grievances.

In the early part of the year 1799, you had frequent intercourse with the nabob?—In the course of that year.

State what improvements he began about Lucknow at that time?—I cannot state positively, it was about 1799 he began those improvements; from the time I commenced an intimacy with him, he commenced improvements, which became extensive, in building palaces, and inclosing parks about his own palaces and mosques; but those have principally taken place at a later period than 1799.

Did not he about the month of August, 1799, commence what is called the English palace?—Yes, I think it was about 1799.

He shortly afterwards laid the foundation of another palace?—Yes, probably in 1800.

Although a great number of workmen had been employed in that, was it completed in January, 1805?—The last palace the nabob had taken a disgust to, and had began another palace on the site of general Martin's house, which was a more desirable situation on the banks of the river, and he had neglected that.

From what you observed at any period in 1799, did you conceive he had any intention of quitting Lucknow, and retiring into private life?— He seemed very full of care at times, and not firmly contented and happy at Lucknow; he had constant fears and apprehensions for his safety, but he went on with the improvement of his buildings.

Did not the nabob feel a great veneration for science?—Yes.

Did no he collect an immense number of books and pictures, and had not he many persons employed in collecting and copying books?—Yes, no man could be more fond of science than he was.

Had not the Nabob an European artist employed at a great expense in painting pictures of his court, of himself, and the principal persons in his court?—Yes, till the end of 1805.

What sum did he pay Mr. Place for painting for him?—Through me he paid Mr. Place the sum of five or six thousand pounds.

The two first years of his elevation, did he not lay out a considerable sum in mares

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mares and horses to improve the breed of horses, in Lucknow?—He did.

Did not his zeal in improving his situation, and the splendor of his palaces, excite the wonder and astonishment of the natives of Lucknow?—I cannot answer that question, because Asoph ul Dowlah's palaces were more lavish than his.

In 1798 and 1799, did not his highness pay the most studied attention to dress?—As long as I have known the nabob he always paid a studied attention to dress, but not particularly at those periods.

Was not his appearance in public, and particularly at the festival of Mohurrum, very splendid?—I always considered he was a man who wished to pay a decent attention to dress, he was always very well dressed.

Towards the beginning of 1789, did not the nabob shew a marked dislike of Hussein Reza Cawn, the minister, who about this time began to withdraw his attendance from Court?—To the best of my recollection, it was about that period he first shewed his dislike to him.

Was not that minister considered to be the particular friend of colonel Scott, and was he not almost daily in the habits of going to the house of the resident?—No, I do not think he was the particular friend of colonel Scott; colonel Scott, as the resident at Lucknow, paid attention to the minister, and he thought it his duty to give that degree of consequence to Hussein Reza Cawn which his station demanded.

Was he not more frequently about the resident before, than after he withdrew?—He very often went to the resident.

Do you know Almas Ali Cawn?—I do.

Did you not perceive that the faculties of Almas's mind were completely destroyed?—Within the last year I think I had perceived an alteration in his faculties.

Was he not particularly attached to colonel Scott, and almost daily at his house?—He certainly latterly paid great court to colonel Scott.

Do you not know that the countenance shewn to Hussein Reza Cawn, and to Almas, and other discontented people, was particularly offensive to the nabob?—I really believe that the nabob was jealous of any of his subjects who paid particular attention to any European; he always required his subjects to pay marked devotion and attention to himself, and was jealous of them if they paid it to any body else.

Was not Almas very wealthy?—He was, I believe.

At his death was not Saadut Ali his heir, and entitled to all his property?—In Mussulmen governments, the estates of the eunuchs and slaves in the palace are considered to fall to their soverergn.

Towards the middle of the year 1799, did not the nabob express to you his regret that Mr. Lumsden was removed from Lucknow?—I do not recollect that he did at that period

Was not it generally believed, at a very early period after colonel Scott's arriving, that the nabob really had a dislike to him?—Not at an early period; it was not till after he found out that colonel Scott's manners were rather repulsive to the natives, though he was a man of strict integrity; his manners were repulsive to Europeans also; it was a natural habit, and in consequence of that the nabob disliked him.

In 1800, and since, has not the nabob expressed a great abhorrence of colonel Scott?—He certainly disliked colonel Scott more than he had done, but when he was going up to Delhi, and colonel Collins was sent to relieve him, the nabob conducted himself in a most generous and handsome manner to him.

Did not the nabob express to you a marked dislike of colonel Scott in 1800 and 1801?—He certainly expressed a marked dislike of his manners.

Do you not remember a large picture of the nabob's court containing portraits of the principal persons of his court?—Yes.

In that picture, was not there a full length likeness of colonel Scott?—There was.

Did not the nabob stop the artist from concluding the picture, solely because colonel Scott's likeness was in it?—I have not heard that reason from him, but English gentlemen have joked about it, and said it was so.

Was that picture ever finished?—It was nearly finished when I came away, and Mr. Place remained there to complete it.

Do you not know, and was it not generally believed, that the proposal to reduce the nabob's army was very offensive to him?—I believe at the first the nabob was very willing to disband his army,

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army, finding them totally insufficient for the purposes of collection, or for the subordination of his country; it was offensive to him afterwards, he himself has expressed it to be; but at first, I believe, it was at his own motion, on complaints of their insufficiency, that the reform was introduced.

Did not the nabob make an hunting excursion about the close of the year 1800?—He did.

Did you accompany him?—I did.

Was not it said, that the principal reason of his making that excursion was to get rid of certain negotiations then carrying on?—I cannot conceive that could be the reason, because colonel Scott accompanied him, and they had almost daily opportunities of conversing on that and every other topic.

Do not you remember that the very night previous to the vizier's return to Lucknow, he positively refused his consent to give the perwunnahs for the disposal of the troops, and the resident then communicated to him, that such being his determination, he resolved to separate from him, and march by himself to Lucknow?—I did not hear that from the nabob; I have heard reports of various natures, but I cannot credit every thing I heard at Lucknow.

You do not know that captain Lumsden received orders to march the guard by another route to Lucknow, and that Captain Powell received also an order to separate from the nabob?—I do not remember that the orders were given, nor on what account they were given; probably they did march so; I only know I accompanied the nabob and colonel Scott, in procession, into Lucknow from that hunting party.

How many years did you reside in Oude?—I went up in the year 1796, and I came away in 1804.

Give the committee an account of the state of the country, and of the government of the nabob?—When I went up to Oude, in the year 1796, I stayed but from March to May in Lucknow; I then went to the Doab, and for near a year afterwards lived entirely in the state of the Doab. As to the state of the Doab, I can speak with accuracy, but I cannot to the whole kingdom of Oude; that part called the Doab I found in a state of great anarchy, a total want of law or justice, and every thing else; nothing but violation of property of all kinds, and banditti ranging over the whole face of it; a total dereliction from every thing like justice; property, even among the natives, violated in every respect.

Were you in the district of Etawah?—I was situated very close to it, and have passed through it often.

Was that the state of the district of Etawah?—Yes; an instance occurred in respect to an officer in the company's service, captain Salkeld, who went to purchase horses on the part of the company; I attended him, merely for the objects of amusement, and for the purchase of horses. We went into the Mahratta country, and crossed into the Doab, and we there met with a considerable deal of insolent and outrageous conduct, such as our being seized and confined, and our lives threatened by the subjects of Asoph ul Dowlah, at that time; and we did not get out without paying the sums they demanded, though we produced perwunnahs of Asoph ul Dowlah, of the Mahrattas, and of Almas Ali Khan, the aumil in whose district it was.

Have you any knowledge of the revenues in Oude under the government of the nabob?—I understood that they were in a state of annual decrease or decay, from the mal-administration of the under aumils in Asoph ul Dowlah's time, and in the time of the present nabob, although he paid a great deal of attention to it. I have often heard him complain of the contumacy of those aumils, in refusing to enter into regulations for the better administration of his country. I have often heard him complain, though he took a great deal of pains, of their still continuing to pursue the destructive plan pursued in the time of Asoph ul Dowlah.

Have you any knowledge of the state of efficiency and disposition of the troops?—I cannot speak to the whole of the troops. I certainly have seen some instances of their mutinous and disorderly conduct; one instance, on the hunting party alluded to just now, in the year 1800: one morning, going to hunt tigers, his highness the nabob was rather late in getting up, and the battalion of sepoys in the company's service, who attended him

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him on this hunting expedition, had marched, as usual, from their ground about three or four in the morning, to avoid the heat of the day. His Highness was later than that, consequently all his large retinue had moved on. We remained, I suppose a party of twenty or thirty Hindostanee gentlemen, on elephants, I was the only English gentleman present. We had scarcely proceeded a quarter of a mile from the encampment of the night before, when we came across a battalion, drawn up, I will not say a full battalion, there might be about three or four hundred men. His highness asked what brought them there. They had their slow marches, and battalion guns with them. They said they came to get their pay, and that they did not mean to leave that position till they got it; they had marched from a place called Tonda, a place forty, fifty, or sixty miles from the place where we were on that hunting excursion. His highness said, that was not the way for them to come to their sovereign, with arms in their hands, for their pay. They said they had represented it to the aumil, but that he had not obtained it; and they were determined to have it. His highness behaved with becoming dignity and spirit, and harangued them for a considerable time, and, luckily for us, (as we were few in number) they listened to his harangue, and the promise of paying them when they got into their encampment, and they laid down their arms; and I must do him the justice to say he faithfully paid them. That is the only mutiny I was witness to, though I have heard of others.

Do you happen to have a knowledge hat the nabob of Oude had mounted the eighth dragoons, and can you state to the committee the manner in which that transaction was conducted?—I can; the eighth dragoons had volunteered to act under general Lake as infantry, not having horses.

In what year?—I really cannot say exactly; it was the beginning of the war; they were marching up when general Lake was taking the field, and his highness heard of it, and asked, why, being called dragoons, they were marching up on foot? I stated the fact, and mentioned that, they were a very spirited corps, who, not having horses, had volunteered serving on foot. He said, it was a pity such brave fellows should be in want of horses, and immediately wrote, or got colonel Scott to write to general Lake, to send a person from Cawnpore to Lucknow to select out of his stud four hundred of the best of his horses (not his own riding horses of course) to mount those dragoons. Colonel Vandaleur was quite proud of this, and the opportunity it gave him, and his corps, to distinguish themselves, which they did afterwards; and he sent him four or five couple of Irish buck-hounds, which he knew the nabob was very fond of, as a present from himself, which I believe was the only remuneration his highness ever got for it.

Was this subsequent to the last treaty with the nabob in 1801?—Yes it was.

How long?—I really cannot state the exact time, but some time afterwards; I know it was after the cession; a good deal, indeed, a considerable time, because I gave up some of the horses of the nabob's own body guard, which were under my command, to captain Salkeld, the gentleman sent over to choose the horses. I gave him several of the horses, which I supplied afterwards from the nabob's stables; and I was not appointed till after the cession.

Have you any knowledge of a sum of money having been lent by the nabob of Oude to the company?—I have.

State the particulars of that transaction?—In the year 1804, general Lake was ordered to move with the army from Cawnpore, after Holkar; but from a deficiency in the treasury of Lucknow, which was the general treasury for the ceded provinces, his movements were stopped. The governor general had sent orders to colonel Collins, the resident at the court at Oude, to open a local loan, at the rate of twelve per cent. to supply funds for the exigencies of the army and of the state at that time. One morning, when I was riding with the nabob, he asked me, as usual, the state of affairs, about Holkar, and about general Lake's movements; I represented to his highness the fact, that the army was prevented from moving from Cawnpore, in consequence of want of funds to enable them to move, and that in consequence of that, his excellency the governor-general had given orders to colonel Collins, to open a local loan at 12 per cent.

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sent. to get funds. On this his highness asked me, Whether I thought it would be pleasing to lord Wellesley to offer a loan of money himself towards setting general Lake and the army moving? I told him, I would venture to say it must be very agreeable to the governor-general, and a high mark of his strict alliance and good faith, if he would do so; upon which his highness said, very well, you shall hear of it: we parted. Colonel Collins, the resident at that time, (his house being out of repair) was living at my house; he very much wished to collect the money in a short time, to set general Lake afloat, to send him after Holkar. To relieve his anxiety, I said, you will probably hear from the nabob about money in a short time, for we had scarcely done breakfast; a letter came from the nabob to offer him the money necessary to set general Lake afloat, and understanding that eight or ten lacks of rupees (100,000*l.* in English money) would be sufficient, he wrote to colonel Collins, to say the money should be sent whenever he pleased; and in the course of that day, or the following day, he put as many bags of rupees on the elephants, and sent them in to colonel Collins: they were immediately after dispatched to general Lake, and the army moved. His highness's conduct in this respect was mentioned by colonel Collins, and lord Wellesley wrote a very handsome and grateful letter to the nabob, stating his own personal gratitude, as well as the high mark of good faith he had shewn to the company; however, his letter was couched in such grateful and pleasing terms to the nabob, that it was the means, afterwards, of inducing the nabob to confer the further favour of advancing five or six lacks to the company; and I have heard from colonel Collins since, that he increased that loan, I believe, to twenty lacks of rupees. However, between him and the town of Lucknow altogether, the sum raised at that time amounted to upwards of four hundred thousand pounds; the first sum of ten lacks of rupees the nabob lent, was lent for the term of eighteen months, without interest; for those that he got from the bankers of the town of Lucknow, of course the company paid the interest of ten per cent. With respect to the other five or ten lacks of rupees, I cannot state the number of months or years he lent it for, but only that which immediately occurred before my face, respecting the first ten lack of rupees.

Can you assert to the committee that this offer proceeded from his own voluntary inclination;— I can most solemnly assert that the nabob was neither urged, nor any hint of the kind given even from me, and my hints would have been merely out of my good wishes to make the nabob appear in a favourable light to his friends and allies; but he had not even my hints to urge him to it; it was the most free and handsome offer that could be made, and couched in the most gracious terms.

How long was this after the cession of territory in 1801?— This occurred in 1804; either July, or August, I believe.

Do you understand that the nabob is now satisfied, or otherwise, with that arrangement?—I really have every reason to think the nabob is happy and contented at present; he takes his amusement as usual; I see no particular marks of care or anxiety about him. I really think he ought to feel himself more happy, for he has been eased of the burden of a part of the country that was continually open to the incursions of the Mahrattas, of the Seiks, and which it would have cost him an immense sum to defend in the last war with Holkar. I have not consulted him about it, for I was not in his political confidence before the treaty, and, consequently, do not know what passed; I have had confidence with him ever since, and have found him a most pleasant and agreeable companion, and have never found him otherwise.

State to the committee the general appearance of the nabob, of his wealth and splendour, and his retinue, at the present moment, compared with what it was formerly?—In comparison to what the present nabob's was formerly, I conceive his splendour, and his furniture and houses, to be in a state infinitely more magnificent, if possible, than they were, for he has a great deal of taste; and he has had more opportunity of knowing, each year, what fund he could bestow on those things. His palaces are much more sumptuous; he is constantly build ing; he has a charming taste in every thing he sets about, and he lays out large sums; his cavalcade is, perhaps, not so numerous as that of Asoph ul Dowlah, but

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but it is much more beautiful; his ornaments are much more tasty, though his expenditure is not so lavish.

Has he large numbers of horses and elephants, and large quantities of jewels?—His jewels, I should think, must have increased, for he has those which were Asoph ul Dowlah's, and he has, to my knowledge, made large purchases in jewels. With regard to horses, I conceive his common stable of horses of the country, Persian, Hindostanee, and Tartar horses, to be about three thousand; of elephants, I conceive he has scattered about the country, and in Lucknow, from twelve to thirteen hundred; he has a hundred and thirty Arab saddle-horses of very great value; he had a stud of from eight hundred to a thousand mares, with entire horses of the Arab, Persian, and English breed, to cross them with; and when I came away there were about ninety foals of half Arab and half English, or half Persian and half Arab.

Were you present when his highness went out to meet lord Wellesley in 1802?—I was.

By how many elephants was he attended at that time?—I conceive he had about six hundred elephants at that time; it was one street of elephants for about six miles from the town.

During your residence in Oude, has it appeared to you that the principal support of the nabob's ministers has been the influence of the British resident?—I have always conceived so, not only in the time of Asoph ul Dowlah, but until the last treaty. I always understood it to be the custom in lord Cornwallis's time, and in every time.

State to the committee what is the general state of the police of the country?—As to the police of the Doab, there could be nothing worse than this was when I lived in it. As to the lenity of the laws, you might call it lenity of laws where you saw few instances of execution according to the rule of the law, for they seldom applied to law at all, they generally took it into their own hands; but I never saw nor read of a country where there was more bloodshed than in the Doab while I lived in it. There was no stirring out of one's house, or going to hunt, without being attended by a guard; persons unattended were frequently attacked, and probably killed. As to the people calling themselves [illegible] and landholders, there was [illegible] position they did not practice on persons travelling, indigo merchants, and persons in trade: one instance I can state of a gentleman who was stopped by the rajah of Sassnee; and though he produced to the rajah a perwunnah, which was a pass of Almas Ali Khan, yet still, in defiance of all authority of the people he ought to be subject to, this man not only stopped the indigo, but carried it into his fort, and levied what duties he pleased upon it, before he would liberate it. In this way there was constant fighting about the common property which was carrying about from one place to another; at every place almost it was stopped by every Zemindar who chose to put an exaction upon it, and it was decided by the longest sword whether he should or should not. As to the police of Lucknow, that was much better, and the present nabob has paid a great deal of attention to it; but though he changed his cutwal (like that of the mayor of a city here) constantly, and fined some and confined others, yet the evils were not corrected. I have myself witnessed, in going out hunting in a morning with major Gregory, of one of the Native battalions quartered at Lucknow, within five hundred yards of the British resident's house, the dogs have seemed to trail upon something, and we have found a man just murdered, cut down not ten minutes I suppose, still warm. I have sent notice to the nabob, and he has immediately instituted a search after the man, but it was very seldom ever found out. Instances of that kind are very common indeed.

Were you in Oude when the son of an honourable baronet, a member of this house, was attackad by a band of robbers?—Mr. Metcalfe slept in my house the night before he was attacked by the banditti; he took some troops from me and from the resident, colonel Collins, to convey him a part of the way, but as he went by dauk, or by post, those people could not keep up with him further than the first stage, ten or twelve miles; and after he lost the escort there, he was attacked and maimed; his fingers were cut.

After the company obtained possession of the ceded provinces, and after the nabob's army was disbanded, up to the time you quitted Lucknow, was any new system of police introduced into the ceded provinces, or do you know that the resident advised the nabob to introduce any new system of police after the

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the treaty of 1801?—The nabob was constantly trying to improve his police; it was a great object with him, and one he had always at heart as much after the year 1801 as before; it was one of his favourite objects.

Was the nabob left entirely to himself to introduce what system of police he chose, after the company obtained possession of the ceded provinces?—I believe he was left to himself, but he frequently asked colonel Scott and Mr. Edmonstone to furnish him with a better plan for the regulation of his country. Lord Wellesley's answer was, that he would try on the ceded provinces first the regulations laid down for them, and that, if they succeeded there, he would recommend them to his highness for the reserved provinces.

From 1801, when the company obtained that part of Oude called the ceded provinces, to your knowledge, were any steps taken by the British government to prevail upon him to introduce a permanent system of police into the reserved provinces?—At the time the nabob vizier applied, through Mr. Henry Wellesley, for permission to appoint me into his service as his aid-de-camp, and his lordship complied with his request, it was his lordship's particular request to me, when I went to thank him for his permission, and to accept the appointment I now hold in his highness's service, the subject of his conversation was to request, in the strongest manner, that I would use whatever influence I had with the nabob towards the better cultivation of his country, and the improvement of the police and jurisdiction, and every thing else that could meliorate the condition of his country, and improve the condition of his subjects; and to the best of my ability, I have not only complied with his lordship's desire, but with my own wishes, in advising with the nabob on the better regulation of his country, a thing which he was always desirous of effecting, and asked advice of his lordship upon the subject.

Any melioration which has taken place in Lucknow, or the other parts of his country, was entirely at the nabob's suggestion?—If you can call that his suggestion which he does in concurrence with those whose opinion has some weight with him.

It is entirely a plan of his own?—As yet, as far as I know.

From your knowledge of the late colonel Scott, did you know enough of his character, and do you recollect enough of it now, to say it was such as would prove him to be a man who, for political purposes, would use means unworthy of a soldier and a Briton?—As far as I was acquainted with colonel Scott, though, perhaps, some causes of personal animosity at one time existed between us, I must do his memory the justice to say, I think he was incapable of any act unbecoming a gentleman and a soldier.

Early in the year 1801, did not colonel Scott send for you to his house, and accuse you of having exerted your influence to encourage the nabob in his line of opposition to the measures of government?—Previous to the coming up of Mr. Henry Wellesley, which, I believe, was in June, or July, 1801, colonel Scott sent for me, and told me he had some suspicions there were people who gave advice contrary to the interest of his employers, the honourable company, to the nabob; that I was suspected; and that, though he could not positively say whether I was suspected wrongfully or not, he must, in the present crisis of affairs, make use of the authority vested in him as resident there, to forbid the intercourse of Europeans with the nabob, and particularly desired me to abstain from the usual intercourse which subsisted between us; however, at the time he made this prohibition against me, in consequence of my answer, colonel Scott said, very well; whatever my opinion of you may be, whether the suspicions I entertain are just or unjust, in the present crisis it will be better for your own sake that you discontinue going there, whatever effect your defence may have had on me. The nabob, who considered this as a thing more to thwart him, which, from the repulsive manners of colonel Scott, he applied to his acts, wrote to me on the next day to go to hunt with with him, and I wrote to colonel Scott, to know what answer to give; he said I should not go with him, and I might send what answer I thought proper.

Did not he decidedly tell you, that your writing notes to the vizier would, on no account, be allowed?—He prohibited all notes or communication.

Was not it generally, about the same time, announced to the gentlemen resident at Lucknow, that no person should pre-

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presume to visit his excellency without the express permission of, or in presence of the resident; was not an order of that kind, which had been long in disuse, revived upon that occasion?—I do not know that there was any additional order granted, but, I believe, the order was enforced for Europeans residing in Lucknow, not going without colonel Scott's particular permission, which was the case, for I never went but with his permission before; he certainly enforced it from the beginning, and particularly with me, which was my plea: when he accused me of the suspicions he preferred against me, I replied, I never have gone to the nabob but with your permission, Sir.

From that period till the arrival of Mr. Henry Wellesley, you had no communication with the vizier?—No.

After lord Wellesley had carried all his measures, and just as he was going to quit Lucknow, did not the vizier make an earnest request for your being appointed his aid-de-camp?—Long previous to lord Wellesley leaving Lucknow.

At what period was it?—In February; I believe it was about seven or eight days after lord Wellesley reached Lucknow, that the nabob sent a letter in writing, in confirmation of the personal application made through Mr. Henry Wellesley, whom he chose to be the channel of the request made to the governor-general.

Did not the nabob come to a fixed determination to quit his dominions, and proceed on a pilgrimage at that time?—His determination was certainly not a fixed one, as he never went, but he spoke of it.

Did he not stipulate who was to be the representative during his absence?—He gave in some propositions to colonel Scott, and really, without referring to the whole tenor of the letter, I cannot state the particulars of any part of it; I believe it is all on record.

To the best of your recollection, was not it stipulated, there should be no difficulty placed in the way of his going, or returning, to his dominions?—I cannot state particularly that which was committed to writing without referring to the particulars; I understood he proposed stipulations of different kinds, but I have not given that attention to it which would enable me to answer accurately.

When was this communication of his determination to proceed on a pilgrimage first made to you, and for what purpose?—He never communicated it to me in a positive manner, he sometimes asked me to write to know the price of a ship, and asked what budgerows, and so on, would cost; and when I gave him information that a ship was to be purchased, which was the case several times, through Messrs. Cockerell and Trail; he said, very well, we will think of it; but put it off from day to day.

Did not you write to Mr. John Palmer, in Calcutta, to hire ships?—That was the house I spoke of.

Did not the nabob prepare, and hire, an immense number of boats for his intended departure from Oude?—He certainly collected a great number of boats on the Goomtie, and that was the apparent intention of it.

Did not he pack up property of great value at that period?—I do not know that he did so, it was said so.

About the year 1800, towards the close of that year, did not the nabob give up wearing a regular dress turban?—I cannot speak precisely to the time he gave up wearing his dress turban, but the turban he changed it for was a much handsomer one; it was an improvement, as he considered, on all the kinds of turbans he had worn before.

Is not the laying aside the regular dress turban a mark of considerable dejection in the eyes of a native of Hindostan?—I have heard those reasons assigned for the nabob putting by his turban, but I never heard that from the nabob himself; I have heard that opinion given in the way that hearsay report is, but I could not state it as an actual opinion of my own, nor of the nabob.

About the same time, did he not suffer his beard to grow, which he had not done for several years?—Yes, he did for a considerable time, and shaved again shortly after the treaty.

Did you not often hear, amongst the most respectable natives of Lucknow, that the nabob had come to a determination never to wear a turban again till his grievances were redressed?—I do not know that I heard it from the most respectable natives of Lucknow, but I heard it from natives of Lucknow.

In 1802, was not Mr. Treves at Lucknow, taking leave of his highness pre-

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preparatory to his embarking for Europe?—I believe it was in 1803, I really cannot say exactly, but he was there the same year that he took his departure for England, two or three months previous to it.

Do not you recollect that he arrived there very shortly after my own * arrival at it?—I cannot recollect the date.

Was not Mr. Treves a very old and intimate acquaintance of the nabob?—He was.

From subsequent circumstances, do not you know that lord Wellesley accused Mr. Treves of having influenced the nabob against a compliance with his lordship's views relative to Oude, pending the negotiation which led to the treaty of 1801?

[Withdrew.

After some time, Major Ousely was again called in, and the question proposed.

The subsequent mode of information alluded to, was a private correspondence between Mr. Edmonstone, the secretary in the foreign and secret department, with me privately, addressed, My dear Ousely, and My dear Edmonstone; that correspondence has never been recorded, and as such I submit, with all deference, another objection; whether the contents of a private correspondence between two gentlemen, not officially recorded, ought to be divulged, especially as it appears to implicate the character of an individual now not present?

[Withdrew.

After some time Major Ousely was again called in.

Who was Mr. Edmonstone, what was his situation?—He is the secretary of the foreign and secret department, I believe, to the government of India, and Persian interpreter.

He was then in that capacity as secretary under marquis Wellesley?—Yes.

In one of those letters addressed to you, was there not a paper of questions inclosed which you were desired to answer?—As I am called here to answer, notwithstanding the objections I humbly offered, I consider myself obliged to answer every thing relating to that correspondence.

In one of those letters addressed to you, was there not a paper of questions inclosed which you were desired to answer?—There was.

Were not those questions on the part of the government, under the orders of lord Wellesley?—They were.

Were not those questions such, that if you did not answer them privately, you were told they would be publicly put to you by the resident?—If I answer that question, I must almost mention the substance of the correspondence: however, I do not see any good I can do a friend now absent by preserving a secrecy which is, from as intimate a friend of his, the honourable gentleman presented before the house; therefore I shall answer the question by saying, that Mr. Edmonstone, in holding forth on the subject of my refusing to give up the name of a gentleman who had made propositions to the nabob subsequent to the treaty, of getting the treaty subverted in England; on being questioned about that, I considered it contrary to the principles which have guided my conduct throughout, I hope, to answer questions I was not bound, in the situation I held, to reply to. Mr. Edmonstone, in reply to my refusal, gave me a statement of arguments why I ought, as a British subject, to detail any treasonal attempts made by a British subject, and a servant of the government, to subvert the plans of government; and he offered it as a further motive to me to induce me to answer those questions, that my refusing to give that information might be considered as a misprision of treason, and that, as such, he conceived the punishment that I might suffer from it would be expulsion from India. I answered to that, that I should take the consequences; that I preferred sticking by the principles I before mentioned to him; and then, as has been mentioned, I was informed by Mr. Edmonstone, that Mr. Treves himself had acknowledged the fact in Calcutta; and therefore, as a matter of form, it was of no consequence my answering the interrogatories at that period. My answer to that was, that as the questions proposed by Mr. Treves to the nabob, and the offers that he made him, were of that nature, that my motive for refusing it in that instance was not that it inculpated me or the nabob, but it was a matter of the greatest

* Mr. Paull.

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greatest credit to the nabob, the manner in which he rejected every proposition of Mr. Treves to subvert the treaty, which shewed the nabob in the most favourable light in the strict adherence to his engagements; they were motives merely of a private nature between Mr. Treves and me: That now Mr. Treves had acknowledged the facts, I still felt a reluctance to answer questions which might inculpated Mr. Treves, and be a disadvantage to him in the situation he was in the company's service; and acting up to the principles I had, I sent the answers to those questions to Mr. Treves, that, if he considered me as acting dishonourably in answering those questions, he might give them in, and he did give them in.

Did not this come on the part of government, and was it not answered by you to government, though sent through Mr. Treves in the first instance?—The first communication from Mr. Edmonstone was not on the part of government, but with subjects of multifarious and private nature; several letters had passed to and from Mr. Edmonstone before the list of interrogatories came, and they did not come till Mr. Treves had made his confession at Calcutta.

Did not those interrogatories come, or were they not supposed to come, under the authority of marquis Wellesley?—Certainly.

Did not those interrogatories go to the point of Mr. Treves?—Most unquestionably they were the interrogatories respecting Mr. Treves's propositions to the nabob, and his answer, and the same interrogatories were sent to the nabob.

You then collected this information from the enquiries of Mr. Edmonstone on the part of government?—First of all from the private letters of Mr. Edmonstone; I knew the circumstances two or three months before the interrogatories were sent to me from Mr. Edmonstone, by private communications to me.

Were not the answers containing that matter, in consequence of those interrogatories, sent in a public letter to Mr. Prendergast, from the governor-general?—In a private letter.

Was not there a public letter in that to be delivered to the governor-general?—No, there was a letter to Mr. Edmonstone; none to the governor general.

Was not it a public letter to Mr. Edmonstone?—The answer to the interrogatories was.

Are you not perfectly aware that the accusation against Mr. Treves was notorious in Calcutta to Sir George Barlow, and every one in Calcutta?—I have heard since I left Lucknow, when I came to Bengal, and afterwards on my return here, that Mr. Treves after acknowledging the fact, (indeed, I have seen his letters, shewing contrition for the offence he had been guilty of,) and threw himself on the humanity of marquis Wellesley. Marquis Wellesley, on motives I believe of strict humanity, and finding that the nabob had behaved so very well on the occasion, having apprehensions that Mr. Treves's character would suffer from the communication, and not seeing any evils that had resulted from it, did not record the correspondence which occurred between Mr. Edmonstone and me, and of course did not make it a public document.

Was not the letter inclosed to Mr. Prendergast publickly inclosed to Mr. Edmonstone as an official document?—It was.

During the period you were in Calcutta, 1803, previous to the time I * was going to Europe, was not this circumstance of Mr. Treves public conversation in every company at Calcutta?—I have not the least doubt of it, because Mr. Treves, after he had confessed it, could have no objection to tell it to his friends.

Was not it known to Sir George Barlow, and almost every person in Calcutta?—I do not know that it was known to sir George Barlow, but it was pretty generally known.

Was not it the general order at Lucknow, that no person should communicate with the nabob, except by the permisson of the resident?—Invariably, since I have been at Lucknow.

It was an old standing order of the resident?—Yes, one which we were obliged to subscribe on first going to Lucknow, in a book, in which the duties of the resident, and the persons residing there, were stated.

State to the committee the nature of the

* Mr. Paull.

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the transaction between Mr. Treves and the nabob, which has been alluded to?—To the best of my recollection, it was an offer on the part of Mr. Treves, that if the nabob felt himself aggrieved by the treaty of 1801, he was then going to England, and if he would make him his agent, he would make a stir, and use what influence and patronage he had, towards subverting that treaty, which the nabob rejected in toto.

Do not you know that Mr. Treves and the nabob had several private conversations, at which you were not present?—I certainly believe that he had not any conversation at which I was not present, as he made it a ground of self-praise to colonel Scott on leaving Lucknow, on leaving India, that he had never been in the presence of the nabob but with me; he lived in my house.

Have you no knowledge of a letter of Mr Treves, after the accusation was made in Calcutta, being shewn to you, in which he stated particularly, that he had been present at interviews at which you were not present?—I have no recollection of the letter alluded to; I know that Mr. Treves denied any knowledge whatever of communication with the nabob, and denied in toto that which he afterwards fully confessed.

Do you recollect that general order you have spoken of being enforced, except at particular times?—Very often on myself.

By whom?—By colonel Scott.

Only in the time of colonel Scott?—In the time of Mr. Lumsden, I never dared to write a letter, or go to the nabob, but through the resident, and not only myself, but every English gentleman at Lucknow; it was universally known, that whoever wrote a letter to the nabob, wishing redress from the nabob for any injuries received, or on any other subject, it must be communicated through the resident, who brought the answer back; or if you wished to see the nabob, you must first of all write a note to the resident to ask his consent, which sometimes he granted, and sometimes he did not.

As his aid-de-camp, were not you admitted?—As his aid-de-camp, there was no kind of prohibition, and I corresponded very often to the extent of fifty letters in a day.

Have you ever looked into the writers on their law?—A little.

Do not you know that they are pretty subtle in distinguishing?—I fancy they are exceedingly so.

Do you know, with regard to many rules of their law, such as, what liquors may be drank; that there are many distinctions among the different writers?—According to a Mussulman's law, intoxication of any kind, but particularly with spirituous liquors, is contrary to doctrine.

Do you know whether intoxicating liquors may not be drank according to the opinions of some of them?—That the practice takes place is certain, but that there is no such law is equally certain.

Have you ever heard of a book called Hediya?—I have.

Do you know that there is a whole chapter upon that subject?—The Hediya is not for the cast of which the nabob is one; the court is of the cast of the of which there is no book now in existence. Mr. Bailey is now composing one; but there are many distinctions in the casts of the Mussulmen.

Is there no liquor made from grapes, not fermented, boiled down to a certain quantity?—I always understood that the prohibition amounted to any liquors fermented.

It has been said that it was generally understood in India, that the journey of the nabob, that you mentioned, was intended for the purpose of making an application to the king in parliament; did you understand that to have been the intention of the nabob?—No, I never understood any such thing.

No English gentlemen resident at Lucknow communicated with the nabob by conversation, or by letter, but with the express permission of the resident; but when you became the aid-de-camp to the nabob, you had frequent communication, till, on suspicions by colonel Scott, you were not permitted?—No, I was not aid-de-camp till after the treaty, and then I had constant intercourse.

These suspicions were before the treaty?—Yes.

By the repulsiveness of colonel Scott, do you mean an unpleasant manner at all times, or was it a manner more peculiarly assumed in his communications with the nabob, in consequence of the events then going on?—His manners, in general, were very repulsive.

They

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They had not become more so on that occasion?—I do not know whether, in the conversations which might have occurred, he did not use more disagreeable manners at one time than another; I dare say he might.

Have not you frequently been at breakfast with his highness the vizier in the presence of colonel Scott, both before and after the treaty?—I have.

Generally after breakfast, did not the nabob and the resident retire to a private conference?—Yes.

Very recently after that did not the nabob shut himself completely up, and almost refuse to see any body?—Those were conversations which took place at the palace, nearly two miles from where we lived, and, except from the reports of the news-writers, I cannot say.

From the news-writers, have you not ascertained that the nabob shut himself up immediately after those interviews, and refused almost to see any part of his own family?—I have heard that mentioned two or three times, but do not know how far it is to be depended on.

Are you able to state on what ground, the nabob refused the interference of Mr. Treves?—I think the inference to be drawn is, that he was satisfied with the situation he was in.

Do you yourself, standing before this house, venture to say, that you believe that the nabob was satisfied with that treaty; that is, so far as that he was better pleased than if he had been left in full possession of his own country, subject only to the payment of the subsidy of seventy-six lacs?—I conceive that is a question which the humanity of the house has already indulged me with not answering.

[Withdrew.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esq. a member, *again examined.*

For how many years did you reside in the dominions of Oude?—From the beginning of the year 1794 to the end of the year 1796.

Were murders, and other atrocious crimes, very frequent in the capital during that period?—Not in the capital, but occasionally travellers were robbed and were murdered in the interior parts of the country.

Were those very frequent in your time?—I do not feel myself exactly competent to say whether they were or were not frequent; but to this I desire to give the most decided testimony, that they were not more frequent than in any other Mohammedan government throughout India.

Was there any rebellion against the nabob, or his government, during the whole period you were in Oude?—No.

Do you know that it was ever necessary to call in any British force, during all that time, to subdue any of the powerful Zemindars, or Rajahs, in the Doab, or towards the Mahratta frontier?—No, on no occasion.

From your situation, must you not have known if any such British force had been called in to reduce any such refractory Zemindars?—I believe I must have known it; and, I believe, no such circumstance took place.

Must not an application for troops have come through the resident?—That is the form in which it is made.

When Almas, or any of the great Aumils, went to enforce the collections, was not the contest generally of a very bloodless nature?—Unless now and then, when it became necessary to destroy a fort; I believe otherwise, that blood was very seldom shed.

Will you have the goodness to state the mode generally pursued by the Aumils to secure the payment of the revenues, and how the affair generally terminated?—When a Zemindar had a sufficient number of retainers to oppose himself to the Aumil, it generally terminated in a compromise, the Aumil finding it more for his interest to take what he could from the Zemindar, than the expense of money, and the loss of time that would be employed in reducing him to terms that bore a more accurate proportion to the value of his territorial possession.

Was not the late vizier, Asoph ul Dowlah, uncommonly beloved throughout the country?—I believe the people felt a considerable degree of attachment to the family, by which they had been governed upwards of seventy years, but otherwise I should not say he was particularly beloved; he was certainly not a cruel sovereign, but, perhaps, he was not respected in the highest degree.

Was not he exceedingly liberal, and very charitable?—He possessed both those virtues.

State

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State the origin, as near as you can, of the nabob's family?—The circumstances are not so immediately present to my mind, that I can venture to state them with that degree of accuracy I could wish; but, I think, a person named Saadut Khan was vizier to the king, Mahmoud Shah, and he was intrusted also with the government of Oude upon the destruction of the Mogul power, which took place in consequence of the invasion of Nadir Shah. Saadut Khan, I believe, after that transaction, retired to his government, and afterwards, upon his death, Sufta Jung, who had married his daughter, was enabled to obtain possession of it, partly by the acquiescence of the Mogul, and partly through his own power, and, in consequence, from him it succeeded to Sujah ul Dowlah, his son.

Have you not taken pains to ascertain the rise of that family, and to furnish it to a literary man ten years ago?—I furnished him with the means of obtaining information, but I do not think I entered myself particularly on the subject, or the circumstances would be more present in my recollection. I think what I did was to endeavour to trace the relations between Saadut Khan and Sufta Jung; Sufta Jung came from Persia after Saadut was established; I think I traced that there had been some family relation in Persia.

Was not the family very ancient and very respectable?—I believe it was very respectable, but in no great splendour in Persia, or he would not have travelled to Hindostan.

Were you ever in any other Mohammedan government besides that of Oude?—No, I never was.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE OUDE CHARGE,

Lunæ 28° die Junii, 1806.

CHARLES STEWART HAWTHORNE, Esq. in the chair.

Lieut.-Colonel EDWARD BAYNES *was called in, and examined.*

How long were you in the East Indies?—I went to Bengal in August, 1797, and remained in India about six years.

State in what situations you were?—For nearly the five first years I was aide-de-camp to general Sir James Craig.

Were not you private secretary to him at the same time?—No, I was not.

Were you not in the entire confidence of Sir James Craig?—I believe I possessed the general's confidence, from being selected to be his aid-de-camp.

Do you not know that, in 1800, it was determined, by the Bengal government, to reduce the army of the nabob vizier?—I know that a proportion of the nabob's troops were reduced about that time.

Was the determination to reduce the nabob's army communicated to general Sir James Craig?—I should suppose it was, I do not know perfectly; but from the measures taken I should conceive it was.

Do you know by whom, and at what period, such communication was made to him?—No, I do not.

Did not Sir James Craig, very early in 1800, go over to Lucknow, for the sake of consulting with colonel William Scott on the subject?—I cannot recollect the exact time he went over, he went over very often, and, I believe, at one time, for the sake of consulting with colonel Scott upon the subject.

Who accompanied Sir James upon that occasion?—I believe captain M'Gregor and myself attended him.

Can you state what passed at Lucknow during the consultations Sir James had?—I never was present at any consultations between Sir James Craig and the resident.

Did Sir James, or captain M'Gregor, subsequently communicate to you what had passed?—No, I do not believe captain M'Gregor was ever present.

Do you not know, and was not it generally believed, that the army was to be disbanded, whether the nabob consented or not?—I really never had any information that would warrant my forming that opinion on the subject; I understood that a proportion of the army was to be disbanded, but I never heard from any authority, whether is was with the nabob's acquiescence or not; indeed, I have heard it was with his acquiescence.

Did you ever understand from Sir James Craig, or any other person, that the disbanding of the army was only the prelude to some other measures?—No, I never did.

You never understood, from captain M'Gregor,

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M'Gregor, that other measures were in contemplation?—I cannot charge my memory that I did, if I did it was mere conversation or conjecture.

Did not you understand that British troops were to be scattered over Oude in lieu of those disbanded belonging to the vizier?—Yes, I understood that British troops were to be stationed in many places then occupied by the vizier's troops.

What was Sir James's opinion of that measure, and state his objections as fully and as particularly as you can?—I hardly know how to answer that question so generally; I recollect hearing Sir James express his disapprobation of the troops being divided into small bodies, and quartered in towns; he preferred their being kept in cantonments, and in as large bodies as possible.

Did he not think that scattering the troops over so large a service, and dividing them into small bodies, would tend almost to the entire destruction of discipline in the army?—I fancy that was his opinion, and that of most of the officers, that the troops being dispersed in small bodies, and mixed particularly in large towns, must militate against their discipline.

Did he not believe that the establishing small bodies of troops in the Pergunnahs, under young officers, was liable to the greatest possible objections?—I conceive that I have answered that question in the former, that he would conceive that liable to objection.

Did he not imagine that, from the high state of discipline to which he had brought the field army, it would become pretty similar to the army about to be disbanded under the nabob vizier?—I cannot answer for Sir James Craig's sentiments so far as that; I cannot say to what degree he might disapprove of the placing of troops in small bodies.

Did you never hear Sir James Craig say, that he was afraid that the army, if divided into small bodies, and put into the Pergunnahs, was very likely to become little better than the army about to be disbanded?—I cannot say that; I recollect his saying he was afraid it would injure the discipline of the army if it was divided into towns.

Did not Sir James Craig communicate his opinion fully to government and to colonel William Scott?—I believe, in general, he did.

Was Sir James's advice followed on the occasion, so far as you know?—I do not possess information to enable me to answer that question.

Were the opinions, such as you have stated of Sir James Craig, the opinions also of every military officer of rank and consequence in the king's and company's army?—I believe it was the opinion of military men, that the dividing the troops into small bodies, in large towns, would injure their discipline very much.

When Sir James took charge of the field army, did he not think their discipline very much relaxed?—I think the discipline of the field army was very much improved under his command.

What measures did he take to improve the general state of the Bengal army then in the field?—Those usually prescribed and followed by the army; chiefly greater attention to discipline, and particularly exercising the battalions in as large bodies as possible, and obliging all the officers to attend.

Towards the close of the year 1800, were not the cantonments of Cawnpore, the great military station, left almost without troops?—I do not recollect the exact period, I recollect its being left, at one time, with very little more than one battalion of Sepoys; there were European troops besides.

Do you not recollect it was very shortly before Sir James Craig went to Calcutta?—At that time, I think, there were two battalions of Sepoys.

State, as nearly as you can remember, what was Sir James Craig's opinion of leaving the large cantonment of Cawnpore with so few troops?—I really do not possess the information.

Did not Sir James Craig imagine, and communicate to you, that to make a defence against, or to attack, Zemaun Shah, it was necessary to have the army in centrical situations, and in large bodies; and that nothing tended so much to improve the army, and to keep up its discipline, as the junction of the troops belonging to the great field stations of Cawnpore and Futtyghur?—I know that it was Sir James Craig's opinion that the troops in the field should be kept in large cantons, and those as centrical with the easiest communications with each other as possible.

Look at the ninth article of the treaty, and read it; what does that article purport

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port to be?—That, " If, for the better " protection and defence of the domi- " nions of the nabob, Saadut Ali Khan, " it should be deemed advisable to " change the present stations of the " troops at Cawnpore and Futtyghur, " the nabob, Saadut Ali Khan, con- " sents thereto, and that the troops shall " be stationed in such places as may be " judged most advisable and convenient; " and that he will defray the expense " attending their removal, and making " cantonments for the troops."

Considering that article that you have just now read, the possession of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futtyghur, Anopshire, and the agreement on the part of the vizier to allow the cantonment to be changed at his own expense at any period, do you think the British influence in Oude was sufficiently established in a military point of view, either for the repelling of foreign invasion or quelling internal commotions?—I really am not master of that subject, it had been occupied for a series of years before in that way, and I suppose was thought sufficient; I do not know what advantages were proposed in the changing the stations of the troops; if the nabob's troops were to be disbanded, I suppose some troops were to be substituted in their place.

Looking to the treaty of 1798, and the facility of changing the situations of the troops to any place, at any period, at the nabob's expense, do you not think that the British influence was sufficient in Oude for the quelling internal insurrection, or repelling invasion?—I think the situation of the troops must have been found sufficient from their having been kept so long; I do not know what were the views proposed in changing the situation of the troops.

With the power of sending the troops into Anopshire, who were stationed at Cawnpore, Futtyghur, and Allabad, and changing those for others on the border of the nabob's country, do you not think that sufficient facility was given for the defence of Oude, by repelling foreign invasion, and quelling internal commotions?—I really do not conceive myself competent to answer that question; I think the only points then deemed necessary to be occupied were those alluded to, and a depôt of grain at a place called Sandy.

Those were the only points considered necessary at that time to defend the country against Zemaun Shah?—They were the only points then occupied; I will not say that if there had been a greater body of troops, more points might not have been occupied.

Were you at Lucknow with Sir James Craig, when Saadut Ali was placed on the throne?—I was.

Were you at the solemnity of placing him on the Musnud?—I attended the retinue, I was not very close to his person; I was present.

Sir James assisted on the occasion?—I believe he did, I followed him there.

Do you know generally the arrangements then formed?—No, I do not.

Did you not know, or at least understand generally, that the nabob was to have complete control over his hereditary dominions, his household affairs, his troops, and his subjects, by the treaty of 1798?—I conceive he was; I understood, with some trifling alterations, he succeeded to the Musnud on the terms his brother Asoph ul Dowlah held it.

Did you not make considerable progress in Eastern languages, and were you not in the habit frequently of conversing with many respectable inhabitants of Cawnpore and Lucknow?—I was able to converse with them.

What was your opinion, knowing as you did the stipulations of the treaty of 1798, and the opinion of such natives as you had conversed with relative to the subsequent transactions in Oude, that led to the disbanding of the army, and the cession of the country?—I must confess my ignorance with respect both to the treaty and the circumstances; I spoke very little with the natives on the subject; I considered my situation, as a staff officer of Sir James Craig, to preclude me from doing so.

Did you not visit Lucknow some time towards the close of the year 1802, and visit the court of his highness?—I did.

You saw him several times during that visit, did you not?—Twice or thrice.

You visited the court upon your arrival and departure?—I did on my arrival, but not on my departure; I saw him at major Ousely's at dinner.

Did you see him at breakfast at my * house?—I think not, I think it was three

* Mr. Paull.

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three times I saw him on that occasion.

As far as you recollect, do you not think that towards the close of 1802, the nabob was exceedingly changed in his person and in his dress?—Very much.

State as particularly as you can, what struck you at that time?—There was a greater degree of indolence and slovenliness, and that he was much broke in his person; he did not look near so well as he had done some years before.

Was not he much disfigured by having suffered his beard to grow, and by the disuse of a regular turban?—He appeared more slovenly owing to suffering his beard to grow, and he did not appear so well.

From the manners of Hindostan, do you not know that it is a mark of great dejection having put off the dress turban?—I have understood, that by the cusin India, neglecting their dress and not shaving, it a mark of mourning.

At the time you first saw the nabob, was not he a man who paid uncommon attention to the elegance of his dress; and was not he richly adorned with jewels when he appeared in public?— Yes, I think so, the difference certainly struck me when I saw him.

At that time he wore a dress turban?—I have seen him very richly dressed when he appeared in public.

The latter period when you saw him, he appeared otherwise?—Yes, the difference struck me.

When you first saw him he used to wear a dress turban, but at the latter period he did not wear one at all?—When I saw him some years before he was much better dressed, he appeared to be dressed with more attention, and was better in his looks than when I saw him last.

Did he wear a state turban when you saw him last?—No, he did not.

Have you not heard many respectable natives, as well as Europeans, say, that the nabob had forsworn the use of a turban, and his habit of shaving, in consequence of the injustice and oppression exercised towards him?—I cannot say that I recollect having heard that.

To what do you attribute, and to what did the natives in general, and the inhabitants in general, attribute that very great change from the time you had seen him two years before?— I have heard that he was dissatisfied, and that it was in consequence of his dissatisfaction he neglected his dress.

That was such a report as you would have heard in town?—I know nothing further than reports of that kind.

During the several times you visited the court at Lucknow, from the period of 1798, to 1802, what was the general opinion as to the nabob's sentiments concerning colonel Scott, and what were your own regarding the nabob's sentiments concerning colonel Scott?—With respect to myself, I can safely say, I had no ground on which I could found a well-grounded opinion; with regard to report in the town, I have heard that the nabob disliked colonel Scott very much.

Were more troops sent into Oude in 1798, 1799, and 1800, than were necessary and expedient to guard against the intended descent of Zemaun Shah?—I think, against the threatened descent of Zemaun Shah, the force was by no means more than adequate.

Did not Zemaun Shah return from India in 1800?— Our accounts were very vague; I do not feel at all certain of the information which we received.

Was there not information received of it previous to the time?—We had certain accounts that he had given up the intention of invading India before we left Anopshire.

When was he defeated by his brother? I cannot recollect.

Was that known in July, or August, 1800?—I do not recollect.

Did any military movements take place after the month of May, 1799, with a view to any apprehensions of the invasion of Zemaun Shah?— I cannot perfectly be certain with respect to the month, it was not till near Christmas, 1799 that the army assembled at Anopshire.

When did the army return into cantonments?—I will not be sure as to the time, but I think it was immediately when we heard of the intelligence of Mr. Cherry having been assassinated; the camp then broke up from Anopshire.

Was that about the month of November, 1799?—I think it was later than that.

In the course of the year 1800, were any particular military arrangements adopted with a view to guard against the apprehended invasion of Zemaun Shah? —I con-

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—I confess myself at a loss with respect to dates; the army collected on the threatened invasion of Zemaun Shah, at Anopshire, and a body of troops, under colonel Russel, remained at Cawnpore; that army dispersed on hearing of the assassination of Mr. Cherry. Sir James Craig, with the principal part of the army, marched to the vicinity of Lucknow, and General Stuart, with a division, towards Rohilcund.

From the month of January, 1799, when the army is stated to have so dispersed till the end of the year 1801, were any movements made in the army stationed in the vizier's dominions, with a view to the apprehended invasion of Zemaun Shah?—No, their was no considerable body of troops afterwards assembled with a view to the invasion of Zemaun Shah.

Was not Zemaun Shah considered as the determined enemy of the British in India?—I understood so.

Was not the object of his intended invasion generally considered to be the conquest and the destruction of the British possessions in Hindostan, as far as you understood?— I understand so.

Did not the principality of Oude lie directly between him and our possessions?—I conceive the situation of it to be so.

In order to meet or to repel any attack on his part, was not it necessary for our troops to be assembled in Oude?—I should conceive that the best military position.

Though there might have been strong reasons to conclude that Zemaun Shah intended to invade it, I believe it was not generally credited that he had the means of approaching it?— Opinions I know were very various; I believe we generally, when we assembled at Anopshire, thought he would come.

It was deemed advisable to make extensive preparations, to repel any attack which might be made?—Unquestionably those preparations were made as far as the means would afford.

Sir James Craig was appointed to command the troops?— Sir James Craig commanded the troops on the occasion.

Was not the repulsion of Zemaun Shah considered as a common cause between the British government and the vizier?—I understood it so.

As far as you know, did not the nabob, on that occasion, shew the greatest zeal and cordiality in the cause?— I understood so, he gave us great assistance in carriage and cattle.

It was immediately upon hearing of the massacre of Mr. Cherry that the army returned, one part to Lucknow, and the other to Rohilcund?— Yes, the camp broke up immediately upon that.

Considering the ultimate object of the invader, Zemaun Shah, the situation of Oude, and the motives which induced the company to make the great preparations they did, on whom did you think the expense would fall at that period?—Upon my word I really could not possess the information to judge; the nabob assisted us with a great deal of cattle, and, I believe, with grain.

You have stated that you were in Sir James Craig's confidence?— Only as being selected as his confident; I never was present at any of the interviews with Mr. Scott, nor did Sir James inform me of the result of them.

Are you aware of the facts which induced Sir James Craig to withdraw the army from Anopshire, as well as vizier Ali's massacre of Mr. Cherry?—No, it was considered that it might be necessary to protect Lucknow and the nabob's person; and as he had fled towards Rohilcund, part of the army was sent there, and Sir James went to Lucknow, in case of any dissatisfaction appearing in that town, which I do not know that there did.

Do you know that there was any other inducement he had to break up the army?—No, I was not informed even of what I have mentioned by Sir James, only that it was generally conceived.

Do you know that the troops you stated to have marched under general Stuart marched to Rohilcund?— No, only that they marched that way, the route in which vizier Ali went, and in which some of the nabob's troops went, particularly Candahars.

Do you know what Sir James's object was in assembling the troops with which he marched to Lucknow?— I am not acquainted with any object proposed by him; I conceive it was to preserve the general peace and tranquillity of the country.

Was there any disturbance made by vizier Ali in Oude, subsequent to the mas-

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massacre of Mr. Cherry, on which the army broke up?—I do not know exactly the period, it was some time before vizier Ali had left that part of India, and before the impression of the massacre of Mr. Cherry, and his wish probably to raise a party then subsided.

Did he ever return to Oude at any subsequent year after he left it?—He was afterwards given up quite.

From your situation in India, and as far as you could collect the general opinion on the subject, were or were not the nabob's troops disbanded with his own consent?—I really cannot say whether they were disbanded with or without his consent; there was no sort of resistance.

Was there any sort of dissatisfaction you have heard expressed by the nabob on the subject?—Not that I know of.

You never heard that there was any?—I have heard it as matter of report merely, and conversation; it must have been with the nabob's consent so far, that our troops marched, and were quartered in the cantonments where his were disbanded.

Do you not know that the officers commanding corps that were instructed to go and take up their situations in the nabob's cantonments, were positively instructed to disband the troops by force, if there was any opposition made to the British cause?—I understood in one instance in particular, were the nabob's troops refused to disband, and give up their guns, they were pursued in their route, and were ordered to give them up, and they were obliged to do so.

When the British troops were ordered to march into Rohilcund, and to take up the cantonments of the nabob's troops, was not the pretence of Golum Kaudir Khan made a means of introducing British troops?—There was a rumour of Golum Kaudir Khan, and a possibility of its occasioning some disturbance in the country, and troops of horse marched, and did not return to their cantonments again.

Was not the insurrection of vizier Ali considered as really trifling throughout Oude?—The result was so, but I do not conceive the apprehension was considered so at first.

Did not vizier Ali pass Cawnpore in his way to the Presidency, towards the middle of the year 1799?—He did pass, and I conceive about that time.

Do you not know that ever since that period he has been a close prisoner at Fort William?—I understand he has.

I understand you to have stated, there were some instances in which our troops went against the nabob's troops, and obliged them to disband?—Yes, one battalion of the nabob's moved out with their guns, and our troops marched after them; one day they got up with them; I believe the nabob's troops claimed a part of their pay, which was in arrear at the time.

Were they considered as acting against the nabob's cause as well as the British?—I believe they were; I believe our troops were considered as acting with the nabob's concurrence.

Did you understand it was by the nabob's concurrence, under the resident's influence, or his own real wish?—I can only speak from conjecture, whether the nabob was willing to have his army disbanded or not, or from other circumstances consented to it; all I can say is, that it was arranged that our troops should go to these stations.

You have no immediate knowledge of that part of the transaction?—No, further than that the troops did go to certain stations, the nabob's troops were disbanded, and a proportion of our troops remained in stations formerly occupied by them.

Then how far the nabob consented to it, and on what grounds, you have no knowledge?—No; I cannot possibly know that.

[Withdrew.

HENRY STRACEY, Esq. *called in, and examined.*

When did you first arrive in India?—In September, 1798.

State the different situations you have filled in the company's service?—The situation of register translator to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut; judge and magistrate of Midnapore; lastly, third judge of the court and circuit of appeal in the ceded provinces.

Is not the Adawlut a court of justice?—Yes.

Is not the Dewannee the treasurership which the company held?—Here it means a court of justice.

You were judge of the court for appeals in civil causes, and likewise a judge of criminal jurisprudence?—Yes, in the ceded provinces, I was.

Im-

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Immediately before your appointment to Midnapore you were collector of Jessore, were you not?—No, I was register; I never was collector.

State under what circumstances you were appointed to be judge of Midnapore?—I cannot state them, I do not know them.

In what situation was the district of Midnapore when you were appointed?—In a bad state, in a state of rebellion.

Was not it in a state of considerable rebellion?—Yes, the Jungles were.

Midnapore is in the very heart of the company's territories?—It is not in the middle, it is to the South-west of Calcutta boundary, towards the Mahratta country.

What steps did you recommend to the governor to restore order, and to quiet the minds of the inhabitants?—Merely to put the police into the hands of the Zemindars.

Did you recommend the increase, or decrease, of the number of troops in the district?—I do not recollect that I recommended an increase, or a decrease, in the district, but I withdrew the troops from the Jungles, where they were stationed when I arrived there.

State the means you took, in common with the collector, to restore peace and quiet to the district?—I do not recollect any other means than withdrawing the troops from the Jungles, and putting the police into the hands of the Zemindars.

By those means was not peace acquired to the district, and the people very much satisfied with the arrangement?—Yes.

Did you ever know of murders and robberies within the provinces, either in the districts under your own management, or in those of others?—Yes, certainly, frequently.

Within the company's provinces, Jessore and Midnapore?—Yes, in all the districts I have been in I have known of murders.

Have you not heard of atrocious murders committed in the seat of government itself, I mean in Calcutta?—I think I have, as I have in London.

After you were appointed to the court of appeal and circuit, what opinion did you form as to the attachment of the Natives, in general, to the British government; will you state as particularly as you can that opinion, and the grounds upon which it was formed?—Generally speaking, I thought the lower orders of the people attached to the British government, the higher orders I did not think so.

State the grounds on which you formed that opinion?—General observation, and information I received from the persons with whom I conversed and corresponded.

Was the presence of the troops necessary to insure obedience to the laws?—In some instances it was, not every where.

Was not the presence of the troops necessary to insure the collection of the revenues?—Yes, the presence of the troops was necessary for that.

Do you not know that there was a considerable defalcation in the revenues of the ceded provinces in the year ending April, 1805?—I believe there were heavy arrears, but I beg to state, that I had nothing to do with the collection of the revenue.

To what do you attribute the defalcation of the revenue during that year?—Chiefly to the drought; I believe want of rain.

Was there no other cause?—There were some other local causes; there had been disturbances.

Were there not considerable disturbances, owing to the disaffection of the Zemindars?—There were when the war broke out.

Were the people of the ceded provinces becoming more reconciled to the British government when you left them?—Yes, I think they were.

Was the conduct observed at Sasnee, Bidjeghur, Cawnpore, and other places, the best calculated, in your opinion, to conciliate the affections of the people, or to ensure the respect of the neighbouring princes?—I do not know any thing of that.

What was the opinion of the better sort of the Natives about Bareilly, and in the other districts which you visited in consequence of the proceedings at Sasnee, Bidjeghur, and other places, of the means pursued for rendering the people more satisfied with the Bengal government?—I really do not know; those transactions took place before I arrived at Bareilly.

Did you know the late Mr. Leslie?—No.

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No, I never saw him; he died before I went there.

Did you not hear, when you took charge of your situation of judge, that Mr. Leslie was actually assaulted while sitting in his situation as judge of the court of appeal?—I do not recollect hearing that.

What is your opinion of the government of lord Wellesley, as it tended to increase, or diminish, the attachment of the Natives, both within and without the provinces?—I held no political situation, and do not feel myself competent to answer that question.

What was your opinion, and that of the Natives with whom you conversed, as to the government of lord Wellesley, both within and without the provinces?

The question being objected to:

[Withdrew.

The question was withdrawn, by leave of the Committee, and Henry Stracey, Esq. was called in again.

State, as well as you can, what is the opinion of the higher orders of the Natives, as far as you could collect it, with respect to the conduct of lord Wellesley, both within and without the provinces?—I feel a difficulty in answering that question; there were different opinions of lord Wellesley.

State it as nearly as you can?—I can state no more, than that some thought favourably, and some unfavourably, I believe.

What was your opinion of the revival of the internal duties that had been abolished by lord Cornwallis, and what was the opinion of the Natives in general?—They were not revived that I know of.

In 1802, did not lord Wellesley put to you the question, whether there were any articles in your district on which a tax could be raised without oppression to the people, and if so, desire you to name the articles, the rate of the tax, and the manner in which you would propose it to be levied?—I do not remember any such question being put to me by lord Wellesley.

Do not you know that such questions were put generally to the magistrates and collectors throughout the districts?—Probably not to the magistrates; to the collectors probably they were.

Do you know Mr. Courtney Smith?—I do.

What is your opinion upon that gentleman's character and his sentiments?

The question being objected to:

[Withdrew.

The question was, by leave of the Committee, withdrawn, and Henry Stracey, Esq. was called in again.

When you quitted the upper provinces, was it known to you, or any of those you conversed with, what were the measures adopted by lord Wellesley for obtaining possession of Oude and Furruckabad?—No, it was not known to me, not the whole of it; I knew as much as the public knew from public conversation; I did not know as much as I now know from reading the papers before the house.

What was the general opinion and your own, as far as you can state it, of the measures adopted by lord Wellesley for getting possession of Oude and Furruckabad?—It will be merely a private opinion; I held no political situation.

What was your own private opinion?—Do you mean of the policy and justice of it?

Yes, of the policy and justice of the measure?

The question being objected to:

[Withdrew.

The question was, by leave of the Committee, withdrawn, and Henry Stracey, Esq. was again called in.

During the time you were in the upper provinces, and, during the time you made your circuit round the upper provinces, did you ever hear of any steps taken by lord Wellesley for introducing an improved system of police into the reserved territories of the vizier?—I did not.

Will you not take upon yourself to say, that up to the end of 1805, no improved system was introduced into the reserved territories?—I can only say, that I heard of none.

Do you know of any considerable number of Zemindars having retained their forts within the ceded provinces, and still paying their revenues to the government?—Yes, I heard of very few being dispossessed; a great many retained their forts.

Were

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Were you not assistant at Lucknow?—No, I was not; it was my brother.

The disturbances mentioned in Midnapore were on the borders, and the woody parts?—Yes, they were.

Do you know that the vizier's provinces, previous to the cession, were in a greater state of disorder than the adjoining provinces in the possession of the Mahrattas, particularly the Doab, and the country across the Jungles?—I believe they were, but I only speak from what I heard; I did not see the country at that time.

Are you disposed to think that the vizier's troops were different in any material degree from the other Native troops, and troops in the service of the Mahrattas, those that were not governed by Europeans?—I know nothing about the vizier's troops; I was not in Oude till some time after the country was ceded.

[Withdrew.

[JOHN STRACHEY, Esq. *was called in, and no questions being proposed, he was directed to withdraw.*]

Captain JAMES SALMON *called in, and examined.*

Where you employed in 1801 to calculate the amount of the charges incurred on account of additional troops serving in Oude, from the month of November 1798 to the month of November 1799, in order that the demand might be made on the nabob for those expenses?—I was.

State from whom, or in what manner, you were furnished with the documents and materials on which your calculations are made?—The documents were contained in the military auditor general's office.

Can you state from what official channel those documents came to you?—The documents are regular accounts kept in the office, to which any body can refer on occasion. I could have no documents from which I could draw those estimates, except the usual reports of the office, in which all the military expenses were calculated, and from which they were checked.

Can you state on what principle you proceeded in making up those estimates?—I perceive in the printed paper there is a letter from myself, in which I have endeavoured to explain the principles on which those estimates were calculated. It would have been a very troublesome and tedious business to have stated the actual expense which had been incurred for every particular man who had served in Oude during that period; to obviate that, an estimate was made of what the expense might have amounted to on the one side, and credit was given to the nabob for more troops than he was entitled to on the other side; the nabob was debited with corps as being complete; which in some instances were not so; but he was allowed above the allowance of above thirteen thousand men, with which he might be charged as far as I can recollect, on colonel Scott's mode of estimation. It is also stated that no notice was taken of the European commissioned officers, who amounted to three hundred men, and the charge for whom would have been considerable, neither was a charge made for interest, which might be charged, for the money was advanced by the company at a time when they were obliged to borrow money at the rate of ten per cent. some parts of the charge were necessarily by estimate, as the wear and tear of arms and accoutrements; they could not admit of an accurate calculation, and therefore the whole was rather a matter of estimate than a matter of charge.

Whether those estimates were made on the same principles as any former estimates on the same subject had been made?—I do not apprehend that an exactly similar case could have occurred before the calculations had been made of what future expenses would be; those were always caculated as if the corps had been complete; it was an object of government to keep the corps in Oude as full as possible; the native corps were always full and complete, there was no difficulty in filling them; and the European corps were kept as full as the circumstances would admit of.

Had you collected from any communication, public or private, with the marquis Wellesley, that it was his lordship's wish or intention that the calculation should either be reduced below, or swelled above the just amount of the demand?—I certainly understood from lord Wellesley, in private conversation, that it was his wish that the charge should not be pressed upon the nabob beyond what was justly due from him; that he should rather be favoured in the charge.

State

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State how long you have served at Bengal?—The whole of my services have been about twenty years.

Did you know colonel Scott?—By character very well, personally better.

State his character to the committee?—His character was always extremely high as far as I have heard, both among his brother officers and the members of government.

According to the best of your judgment and opinion, was the whole of this current account between the nabob and the company, of debtor and creditor, made out inclining favourably to the nabob?—Certainly, it was favourably to the nabob, in my opinion.

In some cases accounts were made out where the corps were not full, but were charged so?—Thy were.

But in others, to balance that inaccuracy, charges were not made which, upon the whole left the account favourable with the nabob?—Certainly, I conceive so.

Have the goodness to look to page 171 of the printed papers, that purports to be a statement of a regiment of European infantry; at the time you made out that statement, had you any idea that it was the actual establishment of the first regiment of European infantry?—Certainly not.

Look at the estimate, No. 2; at the time you made out that estimate, of course you had no idea that it was the identical regiment of artillery actually serving in the vizier's country?—It was the statement of those companies of artillery, of no specific regiment; I did not refer to the specific company as it stood in battalion, but merely stated it to be four companies of artillery, which might be drawn from different regiments.

Look at statement No. 3; at the time you made out that statement, did you intend or think that it was applied to the actual strength of the second regiment of native cavalry?—Yes, I apprehend the regiments of native cavalry to be complete.

Had you the actual returns of that regiment before you when you made that estimate?—In no case did I think it necessary to refer to them, as it was an estimate.

Have the goodness to refer to the estimate No. 5; at the time you made out that estimate, purporting to be a statement of the expense of a regiment of British dragoons in cantonments in the vizier's dominions, including arrears payable in England, and every fixed contingency, did you think, or mean, that that was to be applied to the then actual strength of the 27th dragoons?—No, I did not conceive the 27th dragoons to be complete.

No. 4, purports to be the expense of a regiment of the native infantry in cantonments in the vizier's dominions, agreeably to the present establishment; at the time you made out that estimate, did you really know or believe that it was to be applied to the first regiment of native infantry?—I conceive it to be a statement of the expense of a regiment. I do not know whether No. 1, or any other number, but the statement of a regiment of native infantry, as it then stood in the vizier's provinces, with the exception of some absentees among the native officers.

Of course, when you made out that estimate, you had no idea that it was to be applied to the specific first regiment of native infantry?—I do not now remember what were the numbers of the regiments in Oude at that time; I had reference only to a given number of regiments, conceiving all those to be complete that were stationed in Oude. I see it is mentioned as the first regiment of native infantry, therefore I presume it was the first.

At the time you made out that estimate did you know that that was actually the strength of the first regiment?—I do not know that such a question occurred to my mind at the time.

Looking at those six regiments, you meant them only as a general estimate, without meaning to apply them to any specific corps?—Certainly.

Whether the artillery serving in the vizier's provinces was not generally complete?—Generally complete.

Have you received any mark of the approbation of the company since you returned to England, for services rendered to them in Bengal, in your capacity of military auditor general?—Yes, I have.

After those particulars have been pointed out to your attention, do you still think, or do you not think, that the estimate was made out in a favourable manner towards the vizier?—I still think it was made out in a favourable manner to the vizier.

When those estimates were made, were they made for a prospective and future

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future service, or as an account for a service done?—As an account for a service done.

Were there not then documents relative to the actual strength of the several regiments actually employed?—They might have been had; but, as I stated before, it would have taken a good deal of time and trouble to have gone through them, and made a statement in that way.

Do you not think, that the actual claim of the company on the vizier would have been more accurately ascertained, if, on the one hand, he had been debited with the amount paid by the company for troops serving in the vizier's dominions, and, on the other, had been credited by the sum actually paid by him for troops, and for the other charges which he was bound to pay under the treaty, and the balance only had been demanded from him?—I apprehend it would have been more accurate.

Will you take upon you to state, whether you believe, if the account had been so minute, that the sum that would have been demanded of the vizier would have been greater or smaller than the sum actually demanded?—I believe the demand would have been greater, from the circumstances I have stated; that the number of men allowed by colonel Scott's calculation were considerably less than the number, I conceive that actually composed them, and that no charge was made for interest and other incidents, which might have been charged very fairly.

Is the account of the expenditure of the Bengal army, which is made up and submitted to parliament annually, made up at the auditor's office?—That part of it is which relates to the military expenses of the particular presidencies.

You having said, that you think the account made up on that principle of estimate was more favourable to the vizier than a more accurate and real account would have been; have you ever at all compared those documents for the purpose of ascertaining that?—Never.

Then it is mere opinion?—Merely opinion.

In your capacity of inspector of accounts in Bengal, you must have had frequent official intercourse with lord Wellesley on military subjects, and particularly any thing that related to military expenditure; what is your opinion of the conduct of lord Wellesley in every thing that related to keeping and checking the accounts of military expenditure, on all subjects connected with the regularity of that branch of the service?—I think his lordship was extremely particular in having the accounts of the army regularly kept, and certainly was in many instances an economical military governor; he has received the thanks of the court of directors in some instances for being so, and I have received my share of thanks for the small concern I had in furnishing him with the best information I could on the subject.

You having said that lord Wellesley received the thanks of the court of directors for some instances of economy; has he received the thanks of the court of directors generally for his economy?—I believe not; if I might be allowed to make the distinction, I believe I could do it satisfactorily; lord Wellesley has not had the thanks of the court of directors on account of the military expenses generally, because I believe the court of directors have been of opinion the army has been augmented beyond what was necessary; but they have thanked him for having obtained the largest efficient force at the least possible expense, and it was my duty to assist him in that branch of economy.

At what time, and on what occasion, was that?—I think it was attended to during the whole time I was in the office of military auditor general, which was near three years.

At what time were the thanks of the court of directors given?—I could not specify the date, but I have seen the letter.

About what year?—I cannot say, it was after I left Bengal.

Was it after the Mahratta war?—I think it must have been about the time of the Mahratta war.

At what time did you leave Bengal?—I left Bengal in November, 1803.

Do not you know that marquis Wellesley made an excuse about that very time for not having sent all the military accounts home, and that they did not know the expenses at that time of the new corps?—I am not competent to speak to that question.

Will

Will you have the goodness to look at those accounts, I believe you will find them made up from the 21st of February, 1798, to the end of 1799; did you continue the accounts of those specific regiments; the first regiment of European infantry, the second of Native cavalry, and 27th dragoons, from the period of November, 1799, up to the end of the year 1801?—It does not appear that that calculation was made by me; I speak partly from memory and partly from reference to those documents; it appears that the calculation made by me was only to November 1799.

You cannot say, then, whether the expenses charged to the nabob were actually the bona fide expenses of the troops so charged?—I perceive colonel Scott's calculation is formed on the basis of my calculations, that it was rather an estimate than a charge as well as my own.

It appears to you that the accounts were made up on the same principle by colonel Scott, but not by you?—Exactly.

Can you take upon yourself to say that the sum of 38 lacs of rupees (or 470,000*l.* sterling) was the actual sum paid for those regiments so charged?—Certainly not.

[Withdrew.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE OUDE CHARGE.

Mercurii 25° die Junii, 1806.

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, Esq. in the chair.

Major-General SAINT LEGER *called in, and examined.*

In 1798, did you not command the 27th dragoons?—I did.

Where were they stationed during the whole of that year?—At Cawnpore.

To whom did you make the returns of the regiment?—They were transmitted to the commander-in-chief through the adjutant-general.

From whom did your paymaster receive the pay and allowances of the 27th light dragoons during that time?—He received the pay from the paymaster of the king's troops.

Was the 27th dragoons complete as to men and officers during the whole of the year 1798?—The public returns will speak most accurately on that subject, I can only speak from recollection.

What is your recollection?—To the best of my belief it was not entirely complete; the establishment was four hundred and eighty; I believe the regiment to have been four hundred and upwards.

Were all the officers present during that time; were none absent on leave?—I cannot exactly recollect.

Was not colonel Wynyard senior major of the 27th dragoons?—He was.

Do you remember at what time colonel Wynyard quitted the regiment?—To the best of my recollection in 1802; but I am not positive.

Was the regiment complete in 1799?—As I said before, not entirely so.

Were they not fewer in number in 1799 than in 1798?—Much the same I should think; but at so remote a period, I cannot be positive.

Will you state, to the best of your recollection, the state of the 27th dragoons in 1800?—To the best of my recollection, it received drafts from the Cape of Good Hope, part of the 28th dragoons, which placed them in a state of completion, or nearly so; I hope for the indulgence of this house, if I should mistake in point of time or of numbers, for I was not prepared for questions of this sort, and when I obeyed the command of this house to day, I had only heard about an hour before that I was to attend it; I had no possibility of looking even to any little memorandum, should I have found any, but I do believe, that what I have stated is correct.

What was the state of the 27th dragoons in the year 1801?—From the number of men that are invalided annually in that country, and as I do not particularly recollect that it received any addition to its strength in the course of that year, I think it may have been weaker, and I rather think it was, but I cannot say to what extent.

Do you think it was weaker by fifty or by an hundred men than it was in the year 1800?—Certainly not by an hundred or any thing like an hundred, whether by fifty or any thing near fifty, I cannot positively say; I should rather suppose, if I am to speak on supposition, that it might have been something about twenty

or

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or thirty men less, but I cannot say; I believe it to have been weaker, because I know we invalided from twenty to thirty men every year, exclusive of those lost by death.

In the year 1801, were not some of the officers of the 27th dragoons absent in England?—I really cannot recollect.

Were you not in the habits of examining the abstract of the pay and allowances of every description to the 27th dragoons, in each month, during your stay in India?—I saw them monthly.

You were obliged to sign them, were you not?—Yes.

State to the committee, to the best of your recollection, the amount of the abstracts of the pay and allowances of every description in the field to the 27th dragoons?—I cannot charge my memory with every thing of that sort, it depends so much on the strength of the regiment, and a variety of circumstances; having no memorandum, or any thing by me to assist my memory, I would not pretend to answer.

Can you state to the committee the highest sum you ever knew it in any month during the time of your residing in the field?—It is impossible I should answer that question, unless I was really to take pen and ink, and try to calculate, going back to the different allowances; I do not wish to answer a question of that sort by guess.

Can you state the pay and allowances of the 27th British dragoons, during any month, during which you commanded it?—I do not recollect it, and therefore I shall not attempt to say.

Did not your paymaster receive any of the pay and allowances of the corps from the company's paymaster at Cawnpore?—I believe not, unless upon emergency, when he may have received money upon account, which was subsequently accounted for by the paymaster-general.

You mean, therefore, to state, that the returns were regularly made to the adjutant-general, and by the adjutant-general to the commander-in-chief of the Bengal army?—Do you mean with respect to the pay?

You have stated, that the abstract returns of the strength of the corps were made monthly to the adjutant-general, and by him to the commander-in-chief?—I beg leave to state, no.

State how they were made.—Monthly returns were made of the regiment, that is, of the strength of the corps, including officers and men.

Did it necessarily follow that that return must be sent to England?—As to the necessity of it I cannot say; the returns of all armies are transmitted to England, I suppose, that is to say, of the king's troops.

To whom were the returns made, shewing the actual and bona fide sum paid to the 27th dragoons in each month, during its remaining at Cawnpore?—I do not know any thing upon that subject, further than that the abstract was sent by the paymaster of the regiment to the paymaster-general; there was an estimate frequently sent.

To whom was that estimate sent, to the paymaster-general of the king's, or of the company's forces?—The paymaster general of the king's; it was in the shape of an estimate, I believe, in the first instance, because there were casualties frequently occurred in the course of the month, which created an alteration in that account, which, of course, would have required correction at the end of the month, if it had been in any other shape.

Were the yearly accounts of the regiment sent to the paymaster-general of the king's forces?—I believe the accounts were settled every six months between the company's paymaster and the king's paymaster-general.

Will it appear from those accounts, if they can be produced, what was the actual sum paid to those regiments during any month or year it was in the field?—Of course the accounts will speak for themselves; all I know of them, upon the recollection I have of them, is, that they were perfectly correct.

[Withdrew.

REPORT

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REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TAKE THE EXAMINATION OF GENERAL SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE OUDE CHARGE.

Jovis 26° die Junii, 1806.

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, Esq. in the chair.

Gen. Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG *examined.*

In the year 1798 were you not apprehensive of some attack on the part of Zemaun Shah?—Yes, the reports were so prevalent.

Was not Zemaun Shah considered as the determined enemy of the British in India?—He was always reported so, and I always considered him so.

Was not the object of his expedition the conquest and destruction of the British possessions in Hindostan?—I cannot answer that question; we always supposed the object of his invasion to point to the nabob of Oude's dominions; and from thence it was generally supposed, if successful, he would endeavour to penetrate into the British provinces, but that was only our idea from reports.

Did not the principality of Oude lie directly between him and our possessions?—It was the most direct road unquestionably, and that road which, from every point of view, we imagined he would have taken; but I believe, though I am not certain, that he might have come another way, by leaving the Jumma to the east, and penetrating through Bundlecund and the Mahratta country.

In order to repel any attack on his part, was it not necessary for our troops to be assembled in Oude?—Unquestionably; I considered it so, and pressed much for their early assembling.

Though there might have been strong reasons for apprehending that the Shah would approach Oude, was it considered as a certainty?—Opinions were very much divided; many people thought the Shah never would come so far.

Did not some difference of opinion prevail on the subject, both among the officers, and in the government?—I am not aware what passed in the Bengal government, I had no reason to know that any difference existed among the members of the government; with respect to the officers it was all matter of opinion, and there certainly was a great difference.

Was it deemed advisable to make extensive preparations for repelling any attack which might be made by Zemaun Shah?—The necessary preparations were made very much at my suggestion.

Who was appointed to the chief command of the army for opposing Zemaun Shah?—I was.

Were not the British Forces in Oude considerably augmented?—Yes, they were.

Did not the nabob's troops also take the field?—None of the nabob's troops joined the army under my command, though there were some battalions belonging to Almas Ali Cawn; a part of the nabob's troops were however put under the command of general Martin, at my desire, and were employed in guarding the fords and passes of the Ganges; those people were however of little use, as they were reported to me to be mostly unarmed, without clothing, and there was not a gun in that part of the nabob's dominions that was fit for service.

Was that report made by general Martin?—To the best of my recollection it was made by general Martin; but I forwarded it to the resident, desiring him to lay it before the nabob.

Was the repulsion of Zemaun Shah considered as a common cause between the nabob and the British?—Undoubtedly; at least the nabob never gave me any cause to suppose otherwise on his part.

Did not the nabob shew the greatest zeal and cordiality in the cause?—He did.

Were those preparations attended with considerable expense both to the company and to the nabob?—They were; at the same time I must observe, that I had nothing to do with the nabob's expenses; all the expenses of my army were defrayed by the company.

When did the alarm respecting the approach of Zemaun Shah begin?—We had a variety of reports during the summer of 1798, but the first certain accounts that we had were, I believe, in September or October; I rather think October.

When did that alarm subside?—The accounts of the Shah retiring from Lahore,

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here, which may be considered as his abandonment of his enterprize, reached Anopshire in January, 1799.

When were the preparations to resist the invasion of Zemaun Shaw commenced?—I do not immediately recollect.

Do you recollect when the preparations ceased?—I marched from Anopshire, and broke up the army within a few days of the end of January, 1799; other services, however, called for a considerable portion of the troops remaining in the nabob's dominions some time longer; by other services, I allude more particularly to the insurrection occasioned by vizier Ali.

Did the British troops return to the British possessions?—By British possessions, I suppose is meant British provinces; some of them did in a short time afterwards, but I really do not recollect the circumstance to answer with all the precision I could wish.

Do you recollect the time at which they returned?—Not exactly.

Considering the object of the invader, the situation of Oude, and the motives which induced the company to make those preparations upon whom did you think that the expense ought to fall?—I am not sufficiently master of the treaties existing between the nabob and us to be able to answer exactly.

What proportion of that expense ought the nabob to pay?—I imagine that must depend upon the treaties which existed, of which I have already said I am not sufficiently master.

Considering the possession of the important posts of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futtyghur, and Anopshire, the facilities which are given by the treaty of 1798 to change the cantonments, and to take any positions that might be judged necessary for general defence, as stipulated for in the 9th article, together with the general position of the Bengal army, do you think that the 13,000 British troops, stationed in Oude by the treaty of 1798, were quite sufficient, under proper management, for its complete defence, except upon very extraordinary occasions, such as the threatened invasion by the Shah, and supposing we have nothing to do with the civil government of Oude, and the management of the country?—In the ordinary cases of disputes with any of the neighbouring powers, I should have thought it sufficient, but under the formidable attack threatened by the Shah, I certainly did not conceive them sufficient, since I pressed for the army being augmented to twenty thousand men; had the case happened of a war with the Mahratta confederacy, I should perhaps have thought an increase equally expedient.

Considering all those circumstances, do you not think that a force able to oppose any enemy that could be expected on the frontiers of Oude might be assembled in time?—We had no cantonment at Anopshire; no difficulty existed in assembling the troops from Cawnpore and Futtyghur, which could always be done at either cantonment in about five days.

Should you think that it was necessary to maintain constantly in Oude a British force which would be able to repel any attack that could be made upon Oude, such for instance as that menaced by Zemaun Shah?—The Shah's dominions were at so great a distance, that, with the ordinary attention in procuring intelligence of his movements, I think an additional force might have always been procured from the company's provinces.

Ought such an immense force to be maintained at the sole expense of the nabob?—It appears to me that the defraying of the expense must depend upon treaties, of which I have already said I am not sufficient master to judge.

When did you first hear of marquis Wellesley's intention of introducing a change in the affairs of Oude?—I first heard of the marquis's wish to disband a part of the nabob's army early in December, 1799.

From whom did you hear it?—In a confidential letter from the marquis himself; and I believe on the same day I had a communication to the same purport from colonel Scott.

What were the changes which were to be introduced?—Early in December I was made acquainted with the marquis's wish to prevail upon the nabob to disband a part of his army, and to substitute British troops in their room; I also was then made acquainted with a proposal that the nabob had made of abdicating his musnud.

Were these changes to be introduced with the consent of the vizier?—I always understood so.

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If the vizier's consent could not be obtained, were they not to be introduced without it?—No such intention, that I recollect, was communicated to me.

Did you not think, that to introduce them by force against the vizier's consent, from your knowledge of the country and people, might have been attended with most serious consequences?—I do not think the nabob would have made any opposition to force. It was in consequence of its being thought that the measure of reducing the nabob's army might produce opposition from the troops, that measures of precaution were taken against that.

Did not the marquis state his determination of effecting a complete change in the administration of the affairs of Oude?—I have not the marquis's letters here to refer to; but I am not aware that they alluded to any other subject than the reduction of the nabob's army, and the proposal of abdicating, which the nabob had made.

What number of troops did the marquis Wellesley state his intention of introducing into Oude?—I really do not remember.

Was there at that time any apprehension of invasion or rebellion?—No.

On the contrary, did not a profound quiet prevail at that time?—Certainly.

Was there not every reason to believe that this tranquillity would remain undisturbed for a considerable time?—I do not know that it was any otherwise threatened, except by the menaces of the Shah to return on the following year, but there was no immediate prospect of it.

Did either the marquis or colonel Scott state a determination of introducing this additional force whether the vizier approved of it or not, and of making him pay the expense of it?—I do not recollect that the marquis entered into any particulars of that nature in his letter to me. I always understood from both of them, that the reduction of the nabob's army was to be by his consent.

Some time in 1800, did you not go to Lucknow for the express purpose of consulting with colonel Scott about the measures necessary to be adopted in disbanding the nabob's?—I think it probable I did, but I do not remember; I went frequently to Lucknow.

State, to the best of your recollection, what passed on the subject before referred to, and what was resolved on?—My conversations with colonel Scott alluded only to the re-partition to be made of our own troops, with a view to prevent any possible disturbance that might arise from those of the nabob.

Did you not clearly understand from colonel Scott, that the nabob was in the highest degree inimical to the disbanding of his army?—I understood that he opposed it at first, but I believe he afterwards consented to it. I beg to observe, that I was never consulted by colonel Scott with respect to his intercourse with the nabob; therefore I cannot be supposed to know what passed between them.

Did you not clearly understand, that if he persevered in withholding his consent, the measure notwithstanding was to be carried into effect?—I do not recollect that any such communication was ever made to me.

Were not those additional troops finally sent?—Some arrived while I was there; but I believe not all that were intended to be sent.

Did you not receive orders to take the necessary measures for the marching of those troops, particularly those that were to be stationed at Rohilcund?—I sent the troops that were stationed in Rohilcund from Cawnpore and Futtyghur, and of course gave an order for their marching; the others who came from the provinces below, their destination was mostly given by colonel Scott, but in some instances of those I sent the orders.

Knowing the vizier's aversion to the introduction of the troops, was not it suggested to you, by colonel Scott, to make the impostor, Golum Kaudir Khan, the pretext for the marching to Rohilcund?—The troops were originally intended to be sent to Rohilcund, by way of securing the tranquillity of that country, which was threatened by the approach of a person assuming the name of Golum Kaudir Khan; we certainly had accounts of the dispersion of his followers by Begum Sumroo's troops before they marched, and they were then sent with a view to prevent any disturbance that might arise on the occasion of the disbanding the nabob's troops; but this precaution was taken, upon the supposition that the troops themselves would oppose their being disbanded, not that the

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the nabob would, for he had at that time given his consent to it.

How do you know that the nabob had at that time given his consent to it?—I always understood that the measure was not begun upon until he had consented; the communication of his having consented must have been from colonel Scott.

In whose name, and by whom, were the orders for the distribution of the British troops, given to you?—I was ordered to act in concert with colonel Scott, and it was an arrangement made between us.

Were not the British troops scattered in different small detachments almost all over Oude?— No, I do not recollect any instance in which they were in smaller detachments than a battalion, and I remember particularly objecting to their being more divided; they were scattered in different parts of Oude.

Were they not not scattered in that manner in consequence of the instructions which you received?—Certainly.

From whom did you receive those instructions?— When I say instructions I mean the general instruction of concurring with colonel Scott, and it was in consequence of the arrangements with him.

Did you not subsequently know from colonel Scott, that it was lord Wellesley's fixed determination, if possible, to get the whole of Oude for the company, or failing in that, one half of his dominions, in lieu of the subsidy fixed by the treaty of 1798?—Officially, certainly not; and I am pretty confident that colonel Scott never told me so, even in private conversation.

Do you conceive that detaching an army in that manner throughout the country, is the best way of disposing troops for the complete defence of Oude, to maintain the spirit and discipline of the Bengal army, such as you knew them to be in 1800?—Certainly not; it would be better to keep them more together.

Were not the troops dispatched in that manner more for the purpose of overawing the people of Oude, than for the purpose of defending Oude?—The principal view in detaching them in the way in which they were separated, was to assist in the collection of the revenue, in lieu of the troops who were disbanded; I do not recollect that it was at that time thought necessary to take any precautions against the people of Oude.

Did you not understand that the nabob and the people of Oude were completely intimidated and over-awed by the presence of those troops?—I do not know that they were.

Was not all Oude completely in the power of those troops?—The troops were masters of the immediate spots where they were stationed, but had I been called on to coerce the people of Oude, I should have kept them in larger bodies.

Could the nabob have opposed or resisted the measures of the marquis in Oude, if he had been so disposed?—I believe the force in Oude was much superior to any opposition the nabob could have made.

What orders did you receive respecting the pay and support of those troops?—They were paid in the usual manner, with which I had very little to do.

What orders did you give to the officers commanding corps, which were to march in case the nabob should refuse to grant perwunnahs or orders for the supply of provisions for those additional troops?—I do not remember that I ever gave any directions upon a case which I did not fancy as likely to happen.

Were those perwunnahs issued, and those troops continued to be supplied during the whole time that you remained in the command in Oude?—I do not remember that it happened otherwise.

Were you not informed officially of the disbanding of great numbers of the nabob's troops in consequence of marquis Wellesley's requisitions?—I have already related the communications I have had upon that subject; colonel Scott generally wrote to me, and the officers reported to me, when the disbanding of the troops was effected.

Were they disbanded in great numbers?—I really do not remember the numbers.

Did the disbanding of the nabob's troops produce considerable discontent and disturbance throughout Oude?—None, that I ever heard of among the people of Oude; the troops, in some instances, expressed discontent, but it was chiefly on account of arrears of pay that they claimed; in one instance, I remember that two battalions set out on their march to Oude to claim their arrears from

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from the nabob, and I sent troops after them to stop them.

Do you not know that the troops were generally paid by the aumils in the vicinities where they were stationed, and not by the nabob?—I believe they were.

Did you not issue orders to enforce the disbanding of the nabob's troops in case there should be any opposition?—Generally speaking, colonel Scott gave the orders to the detached battalions; indeed, I believe I might say in every case.

How far did those orders extend; that is, what degree of compulsion did those order authorize to be used, as far as you know any thing upon the subject?—I do not remember the particulars of the directions; I know it was the intention to use the gentlest means that could carry the purpose into effect; and in general our officers interfered to settle the disputes upon the claims of arrears, although colonel Scott sent a person with the nabob's concurrence, from Lucknow, for the same purpose.

Was not Meer Jaffier the person sent from Lucknow?—Meer Jaffier was the person sent to Rohilcund.

Although you say that the gentlest means were to be employed, do you not know that, in case of actual resistance, the nabob's troops were actually to be coerced?—In case of actual resistance, I apprehend they would have been forced to obey the nabob's orders.

Were the instructions given to the British officers sanctioned by the vizier, or had they his consent?—I do not know; I referred nothing directly to the vizier; all my communications were with the resident.

Were there any lives lost on either side in disbanding the nabob's army?—Not that I remember.

During the time employed in disbanding the troops, was the vizier's right of sovereignty over Oude universally acknowledged?—I do not recollect that I had any reason to suppose otherwise.

What is your opinion, in a military point of view, of scattering 15,000 of the Bengal army in small bodies, of from four to six companies, under the command of young officers, or in some cases in single battalions, for the purpose of overawing the inhabitants, and enforcing the collections?—The scattering armies in the small detachments described by the question, whatever be the view with which it was done, must be detrimental to the discipline of every army.

Considering the state of the Bengal army, do you not conceive that the scattering over Oude so large a body as fifteen thousand, would be particularly prejudicial?—I have already said, such a dispersion must be detrimental to the discipline of any army, and consequently to the Bengal army.

Did you not give the subject of the dispersing the troops great attention;—It was very much my wish that the detachments should in no case be less than a battalion; and I think I expressed that wish in my correspondence with colonel Scott.

Were you not decidedly of opinion that it was essential for the discipline of the army, that they should assemble yearly in considerable bodies during the cold season?—That must have been the opinion of every military man.

Do you not imagine that employing fifteen thousand of the Bengal army, in superintending the collections and overawing the inhabitants, throughout so extensive a surface as Oude, must be attended with the worst possible effects, and, in a military point of view, highly dangerous?—Such a dispersion must certainly be attended with very bad effects to the discipline of the army; had the overawing the people in general been the object, I should certainly have kept them in larger bodies; in that case the separating them in smaller detachments might have been dangerous.

Must it not tend to relax and utterly destroy the discipline of the forces so scattered and so employed?—Certainly.

If troops were absolutely necessary for the collections, what was your opinion of the nabob's army for that specific purpose?—I suppose the nabob's army was equal to that duty, but they were equal to nothing else.

When did you take the command of the troops in the field?—I arrived at Cawnpore in the end of November, or beginning of December, 1797.

In what state of discipline did you find the troops under your command?—Not in so good a state as I had been taught to expect.

On taking the command, did you not find it absolutely necessary to issue various orders to enforce a stricter discipline, and

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and to improve the general state of the my, and make alterations and regulations?—Upon taking the command of the army, I issued such orders as appeared to be requisite, and applied principally to field exercises and movements, which I wished to introduce, according to the regulations lately adopted in the King's army at home.

What did you find most defective?—Field exercise and movement.

How long did you continue commanding in the field station?—I left it at the end of September, 1800.

What was the state of the army in the field when you quitted Cawnpore, as to numbers, discipline, and, if possible, efficiency?—I do not recollect the exact number; I had done my utmost to improve its dicipline, and I had met with every assistance and good will from the officers; with regard to its efficiences, I know no otherwise but that it was efficient in every respect.

Had you not, however, infinite trouble and pains to bring the army to that state?—I never thought any thing of trouble in the discharge of my duty; we all laboured hard; the officers had as much trouble as myself, and did it with great good will.

Do you imagine it possible to continue the army in the high state of discipline in which you left it, if divided and subdivided into companies and battalions, and scattered all over Oude?—I have already said, that the scattering of all armies must be detrimental to their discipline.

Did you not, about the time the nabob's army was disbanding, issue orders to the whole of the army under your command to be ready to march at the shortest notice?—I do not remember that I did.

Do you remember that you did so during any part of the year 1800?—I do not recollect that I did.

[*Sir James Craig was desired to read the letter, beginning in page 278 of the Supplement, No. 2 to No. 3 of the printed papers.*]

If you had received the letter now put into your hand whilst you were provincial commander in chief of the army, what would have been your sentiments as to the disposal of the truly-formidable force you left in the field?—I should have lamented the necessity of forming such a detachment; but what would have been my opinion must have been my opinion must have depended upon the knowledge of so many other circumstances with I am totally unacquainted that it is impossible for me to say what it would have been.

If you had received that letter, could you have imagined that we were possessed of an army sufficient for the defence of the British possessions, the internal tranquillity of the vizier's country, and the protection of it against Zemaun Shah, or any powerful invader?—I should have seen no reason to doubt it; the army, however dispersed, might have been assembled, and I have already said, that the distance of the Shah's dominions would always allow time for reinforcing it from below; with regard to the internal tranquillity of the nabob's country, I must observe, however, that that letter alludes to it at a period, and under circumstances of which I have no knowledge, and therefore am not competent to judge of the indispensable necessity that might exist for the presence of troops.

What was the strength of the army assembled on the frontier when you commanded the same, to repel Zemaun Shah?—The army under my immediate command amounted to something more than fifteen thousand men, and I left also four battalions in the nabob's dominions; the whole exceeded nineteen thousand men.

What would have been your opinion of the security of Oude, and ultimtely of our own possessions, if it was impossible to assemble a larger army on the frontier than five thousand infantry and cavalry, to oppose the Shah or any other hostile power?—I should have apprehended the loss of dominions; for I do not think such a force at all equal to their defence against the Shah.

Would you have undertaken the repelling of the Shah with such an army, considering the state of Rohilcund and the other districts of Oude, without considerable apprehensions as to the issue?—Most certainly not.

What force did you recommend to be collected on the frontiers, or in any other parts of Oude?—I wished for twenty thousand men at least.

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Was an adequate force actually collected when you took the command?—I should have been very glad if it had been greater; but, from the call for other services, it was not in the power of the Bengal government to give me more.

When was Golum Kaudir Khan, the pretender, defeated?—It was just before the march of the troops to Bareilly; I really do not recollect the exact date.

What became of the pretender, Golum Kaudir Khan?—I do not know that I ever heard.

From the time the army broke up at Anopshire, in January, 1799, to the latest period you remained in the field, was there any threat of invasion from any quarter?—Not that I recollect; there was a letter found among the vizier Ali's papers, which gave cause to suspect some engagement, on the part of Ambagee, to assist him in his attempt, in consequence of which I had instructions relative to the assembling a force in the Doab; but the suspicion blew over, and I do not remember that any active measure actually took place about it.

When did you first hear of the defeat and death of Zemaun Shah?—I remember hearing of his defeat, and of his being deprived of sight; but do not recollect at what time.

What was the utmost number you ever understood to have attached themselves to vizier Ali, and what description of people were they whilst in the district of Goruckpore?—I believe the greatest number to which his force was ever carried, was reported to be six thousand; they were of all descriptions, but very few men of consequence among them.

Amongst those six thousand do you imagine there were any soldiers that could at all be formidable to the British forces in Oude?—I never considered him as formidable, the difficulty was to get at him.

Was there any insurrection in any other part of Oude in consequence of the flight of vizier Ali from Benares into Goruckpore, after the fatal transaction at Benares?—I do not believe there was.

After vizier Ali fled, was not any disturbance, even in Goruckpore, entirely at an end, and throughout Oude?—I believe so.

How many of his partizans attended him in his flight?—He was then in Goruckpore; and had those six thousand men. I never understood how many attended him immediately in the latter part of his flight. I always understood not above two or three.

Were you commanding officer of the British troops stationed in the vizier's territories, in the years 1798, 1799, and 1800?—Yes.

Will you state your opinion of the state of efficiency and discipline of the troops of the nabob vizier at that period?—They were totally undisciplined, mutinous, licentious, and many of the battalions not armed.

Were they attached to the person and government of Saadut Ali Khan, the nabob of Oude?—I never had much communication with them; but I always understood the reverse, and I know the nabob himself considered them in that light.

Did you consider it to be desirable to reduce the nabob of Oude's troops during the whole of the period of your command in Oude?—I always thought them both useless and dangerous, consequently, that it was desirable to reduce them.

Did you consider this reduction to be desirable, with reference to the interest of the nabob as well as to the East India company, and with reference to the general defence and tranquillity of the nabob's territories?—Upon every ground I considered it desirable.

Upon the occasion of disbanding the nabob's troops, was it not necessary to draw into Oude larger bodies of the company's troops than had been there before?—Certainly.

Was it not necessary to scatter the company's troops in some degree over Oude?—Undoubtedly.

Were they scattered and separated to a greater degree than necessary?—Not during my command,

Upon the occasion of the expected invasion of Zemaun Shah, and the preparations upon that occasion, did you consider that the Shah's advance towards, and arrival at Delhi, might be so sudden as to anticipate the preparations which were making to resist him?—From the little opposition which I looked for

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for from the Seiks, I certainly conceived such an event to be possible.

Did you think it probable, that while the British troops would be in advance upon the frontier, with a view to resist the invasion of Zemaun Shah, the tranquillity of the nabob's territories would be disturbed by the disaffection of his subjects in Rohilcund, and the undiscipline and disaffection of his troops?—I did; and left four battalions for the express purpose of guarding against that evil.

Were any measures adopted by the government, or the servants of the nabob vizier, at the period of the expected invasion of Zemaun Shah, to collect supplies, or to form magazines for the use of the British army? — Magazines were collected principally by Almas's means, but by order of the nabob, though they were dilatory in doing so, as they were in doing every thing else; but the nabob seemed very desirous himself to give every assistance in his power, and collected elephants and bullocks for that purpose with great readiness.

Did the nabob consider his person in danger upon the occasion of vizier Ali's flight from Benares in 1799, after the murder of Mr. Cherry?—When that melancholy event took place I was at Anopshire with the army, but I understand from Mr. Lumsden, who was then resident, that the nabob was exceedingly alarmed, in consequence of which I marched a considerable part of the army to Lucknow.

Did he express any desire at that time that the company's troops should assemble near Lucknow?—He was very desirous to have a considerable force there.

Was a detachment of the company's troops, under general Stuart, employed against vizier Ali in Rohilcund and Goruckpore?—In Goruckpore they were—not in Rohilcund.

Can you state by what means vizier Ali escaped from Oude after your taking such effectual measures to seize his person?—I do not remember that it was ever known.

Do you recollect the irruption into Rohilcund by the pretended Golaum Kadir?—Golaum Kadir never penetrated into Rohilcund; he was defeated before he reached the Ganges, by the troops of Begum Sumroo: Golaum Kadir was himself a Rohilla, and we were apprehensive of disturbances in that country in consequence of his approach.

Do you recollect your correspondence upon this subject with colonel Scott?—I cannot say that I remember all the particulars of it.

When the additional British troops were introduced into Oude at the end of the year 1799 and in 1800, was it expected that that measure would occasion apprehensions in the minds of the nabob's aumildars, or renters and servants?—I do not remember that there was any particular apprehension on the subject; different people might have different opinions upon it.

Was it not desirable to yourself and colonel Scott in forming the arrangements for the distribution of the British troops upon this occasion, to make use of the invasion of the feigned Golaum Kadir or any other event, as a pretence for posting troops in any particular district, in order to remove the apprehensions of the aumildars and other officers of the nabob's government? — It was.

Did Zemaun Shah, to your knowledge, ever penetrate further than Lahore?—No, he did not.

Can you state the distance from Lahore to Delhi?—I do not recollect it.

Can you take upon you to say the shortest period in which the Shah could approach Delhi from Lahore?—Not recollecting the distance, of course I cannot state the period in which he could march it.

Did you not understand that general Peron was prepared with the whole of his force to oppose the approach of Zemaun Shah?—General Peron did not assemble his force, although I believe the Mahrattas would have endeavoured to oppose the Shah, had he come.

Was not one of the causes assigned for the Shah's approach, the liberating of Shah Allum, who was then in the possession of the Mahrattas, from Delhi?—I always considered the plunder of Lucknow, and of our provinces, to be his great object.

Without the supply of elephants, cattle, and other assistance rendered by the vizier, would not the advance of the army

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army under your command have been considerably retarded and put to considerable inconvenience?—Certainly it would.

As the evidence is now closed, I beg leave to observe, that I have been examined upon transactions which took place eight years ago, during which period I have been engaged in much public business, which, of course, has taken off my attention from the events of that time, which I never supposed I should be called upon to advert to; I take the liberty to mention this, because I think it possible that my memory may not have served me to be perfectly correct, particularly with respect to dates, though I beg to assure the committee that it has been my earnest wish to be so.

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PAPER

Referred to in page 147.

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DISTRICTS.	Names of the Aumils.	Amount of the cabuleats of the aumils.	Numbers of the Mooteyana.	Expense of the Mooteyana and of collection.	Receivable from aumils, deducting the collection.
Doab, excepting 4 Mohals belonging to the Sircar of Allahabad, & 16½ to Furruckabad, Jugdispore, Bigenow, Bangumow, 68 Mohals 10 Talooks.....	Almas Ally Khan.....	72,00,000	7 regular batts. amounting to 5,300 men.....	18,00,000	54,00,000
Rohilcund, 54 Mohals.....	Mehudy Ally Khan.....	39,00,000	12 batts. of 4,000 cav. 40 p. of art.	15,39,800	23,60,000
Kyrabad, 22 Mohals.....	Abu Mohammed, a relation of Hussein Reza...	11,00,000	4 batts. of 2,000 cavalry.....	5,40,000	7,60,000
Biswah, 3 Mohals 2 Zillahs.....	Hakim Bu Ali.....	2,00,000			
Biswara, 16 Mohals 2 Zillahs.....	In the name of Dooka Das; but in reality divided among Tickait Roi's Muttsuddies.....	10 50,000	.....	2,50,000	8,00,000
Delmow and Barelly.....	Munsur Beg, by whom it is let to Sidi Almas.	4,20,000	.....	1,00,000	3,20,000
Manukpore Behar, 12 Talooks	Dunputrai.....	1,60,000	3 com. of sep. & 3 of nuj.	60,000	1,00,000
Allahabad, 9 Mohals	Khosal Rai.....	7,00,000	.....	3,00,000	4,00,000
Sultanpore, Acherpore, Pertaubgur, Rampore, Ahmety.....	Sutub Persaud.....	15,80,000	10 batts. and 2,000 cavalry.....	10,00,000	5,80,000
Mohaulc, Zemindary of Himmut Ally	Baker Beg.....	1,25,000	4 comp. of nujeebs....	1,00,000	25,000
Azemgur, 6 Mohals and 4 Zellahs.....	Allabeg, 2 Mohals and 4 Zillahs..... Hakim Bu Ali, 4 Do...	6,00,000	2 batts. Alla Beg's rassa.	3,40,000	2,60,000
Gorruckpore.....	In the name of Bishen Dutt, but divided between Butchrage, Rhaja Ain Uddin, and others.	4,10,000	2 batts.....	3,00,000	1,10,000
Taandah.....	Butchrage.....	65,000	.....	12,000	53,000
Baratch Bansi.....	Nermul Das, Tickait	11,00,000	.....	3,00,000	8,00,000
Goondah Syluk....	Roi's brother.....				
Oude Rampour....	Reejeb Beg, a nephew of Hyder Beg.....	35,000	1 batt. 200 cavalry.....	1,50,000	2,00,000
Deriabad Redowli.	Azim Beg, Ditto, do...	4,00,000	Ditto.....	1,50,000	2,50,000
Sundila Meleabad.	Serpran Beg, Ditto, do...	4,80,000	1 do...300 do.	2,00,000	2,80,000
Sandy, Paly, and Mahumdy.....	Munsaram, brother to Hoolas Rai.....	5,00,000	.....	1,50,000	3,50,000
Haveily Lucknow, 1 Mahal.....	Aga Askerry.....	80,000	.....	10,000	70,000
Furruckabad, 16½ Mohals.....	.....	4,50,000	1 batt. 1000 men.....	1,10,000	3,40,000
Mohan Munuahary and Illufaal Gunge	Giau Lall.....	3,00,000	.....	30,000	2,70,000
Kyrigur.....	Rajah Oudut Sing. (Independent of the aumil.)	2,00,000	.....	.....	2,00,000
Nabob Gunge, Mahadeva, &c.....	Tissin Ally Khan.....	4,00,000	..... Amany.	.....	4,00,000
Sair and Customs..	Ditto,.....do.....	4,00,300	.....	.....	4,00,000
		2,21 70,000		74,41,800	1,47,28,200

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Appropriation of the same, and manner of payment, &c.	Received at Lucknow, or mortgaged.
From this the vizier receives a yearly nazerana of that; the remainder is paid by two great payments, one in Sawon, and the other about Phaugun. Interest is allowed on these advances, so that there remains about... ... ... For the principal loans assignments are granted on those payments.	51,00,000
A peshgi of 7 lacs was paid in Sawon, and tuncas for 7 lacs were granted to the shroffs payable from the rubbee kists. Hoolas Rai had a tunca for 2 lacs on account of the Doab. The remainder is paid to Hussein Reza, the vizier's brothers, Keda, Kings Khassa, &c....	14,00,000
A peshgi of 1,70,000 was paid in Sawon, and 1,00,000 in Aughun and Poos, and the remainder in Cheyte Bysack. Hoolas Rai had a tunca for 2 lacs on account of the Doab...	5,60,000
A peshgi of 2 lacs was paid in Bhadon, Hoolas Rai had a tunca of 2 lacs on account of the Doab. The remainder was paid to the shroffs in Cheyte Bysack Jiete	6,00,000
In 1199 Muusur Beg held Biswarah, Delmow, and Bareilly. It was promised he should be continued, and in Sawon he paid a peshgi of 2,00,000. About a month after, Beswarah was taken from him, and these districts were left him to indemnify himself. Hyder Beg's family had a tunca for 50,000, the rest was paid to the shroffs	2,70,000
A peshgi of 20,000 was paid in Sawon. The remainder goes to defray the establishment of muttsuddies, &c. under Dunputrai.	20,000
A peshgi of 70,000 was paid in Sawon, and the shroffs had tuncas for 80,000. The remainder was paid to Hollas Rai, on account of the Doab...	1,50,000
The aumils of these districts were three times changed within the year, and peshgis to the amount of 4 lacs were thus obtained. For the remainder the shroffs had tuncas. The tuncas on these districts always exceed what is due from the aumil by a great amount... ...	5,80,000
The peshgi of 25,000 was the only payment	25,000
The whole was given to Alla Beg in Sawon, who paid a peshgi of 80,000. In Maug four of the best mohals were taken from him, and given to Hakim Bu Ali, who paid a second peshgi of 50,000. The shroffs had tuncas for 80,000, and the bhow begum for 50,000.....	2,60,000
A peshgi of 40,000 was paid in Sawon. The remainder was given to Butchrage in consideration of some old claim.	40,000
Attickullah has a tunca for 36,000. The remainder Butchrage receives as above.	
A peshgi of 1,10,000 was paid in Sawon. The shroffs had tuncas for 1,50,000. The remainder is Tickait Roi's privy purse.	2,60,000
A peshgi of 40,000 was paid in Sawon. The shroffs had a tunca for 50,000. The rest was paid to Hoolas Rai, on account of the Doab	90,000
A peshgi of 50,000 was paid in Sawon, and the shroffs had a tunca for 50,000. The rest was paid to Hoolas Rai on account of the Doab.	1,00,000
A peshgi of 50,000 was paid in Sawon. The remainder to Hoolas Rai on account of the Doab	50,000
The whole is paid to Hoolas Rai on account of the Doab.	
Ditto.....ditto.	
The shroffs had a tunca for 1,00,000. The remaining 2,40,000 is paid to Hoolas Rai, on account of the Doab.	1,00,000
This sum is allowed to Giau Lall for the maintenance of the Dawk and his own family, &c.	
Assigned for the maintenance of the vizier's toshuk kana or wardrobe.	
... .	

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Extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general, in the revenue department, dated the 14th of September, 1803. Paragraphs 28 and 29, relative to the settlement of the Ceded districts in Oude.

Letter from, dated the 30th of September, 1802.

Para. 28. We have perused the report referred to in this paragraph,* and have great satisfaction in observing, that the jumma of the territories ceded by his excellency the nabob, under the treaty of the 10th of November, 1801, amounted, on account of the year 1209 fusilee, to rupees 1,56,48,000, being rupees 21,48,000 more than the estimated value of those territories, as stated in the treaty. We likewise observe, that reasonable expectations are entertained of the progressive improvement of those recent acquisitions; we therefore approve of the suggestion contained in the governor-general's letter of the 13th of March, 1802, that no settlement of those revenues be made beyond the term of five years, until more accurate information can be obtained with respect to the actual resources of the country. We received great pleasure from the information in Mr. Wellesley's letter, of the 23d of March, 1802, that the utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout the ceded provinces, and that the change in the government appears to have given general satisfaction.

Para. 29. By the 8th article of the treaty, it is stipulated, that a separate commercial treaty shall be framed, with a view of establishing such commercial intercourse between the company's dominions, and those of his highness the nabob vizier, as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both states. We direct that you acquaint us whether any progress has been made towards the accomplishment of this desirable object.

Copy of a letter from the Governor-general in council, dated the 28th of March, 1805, to the Court of Directors, relative to the friendly conduct of the Nabob of Oude, during the late Mahratta war, and recommending the court to express their sense of his highness's faithful discharge of his obligations to the company.

Political department.

Honourable Sirs,

Since the conclusion of the treaty of 1801, between the honourable company, and his highness the nawaub vizier, by which the subsidy, payable by the government of Oude, was commuted for territory, the conduct of his highness has been uniformly distinguished by the most satisfactory indications of his attachment to the British government, and by the strictest adherence to the obligations of the alliance. Previously to the commencement of the war with the confederated Mahratta chieftains, the vizier, at the request of the British government, furnished supplies of elephants and bullocks for the use of the army in the field; and his highness voluntarily offered to provide a sufficient number of horses to mount his majesty's 8th regiment of dragoons, which was then proceeding to join the army. Since the commencement of the disturbance excited by Juswunt Row Holkar, the conduct of the vizier has been peculiarly distinguished by a spirit of fidelity, attachment, and liberal regard to the British interests. In the month of August, 1804, his highness being apprized of the necessity of providing funds, to a considerable extent, for the immediate use of the army, under the personal command of his excellency the commander-in-chief, voluntarily offered to government a loan of ten lacks of rupees without interest, for the term of two months, which term, at the request of the resident at Lucknow, the vizier readily extended to eighteen months. The vizier, at the same time, employed his utmost exertions in providing, from his own resources, draft and carriage cattle for the army. In the month of November, 1804, his highness the vizier, at the request of the resident, advanced a further sum of ten lacks upon loan, without interest, to be repaid at the expiration of six months. For the more detailed information of your honourable court upon this subject, the governor-general in council deems it proper to annex

* (30) Settlement of the Jumma of the Ceded districts in Oude.

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annex to this dispatch copies of the documents noted in the margin.*

2. In the month of December the vizier voluntarily tendered a further sum of five lacks of rupees on loan, without interest, for the term of six months; and the vizier has lately furnished an additional supply of money to the same extent.

3. Your honourable court will derive the highest satisfaction at these instances of his highness the vizier's solicitude, for the prosperity of the honourable company; and the governor-general in council fulfils a satisfactory part of his duty in stating to your honourable court these demonstrations of the just sense the vizier entertains of the benefits which his highness derives from his alliance with the British power, and of the confidence which he reposes in its stability and justice.

4. The governor-general in council submits to the consideration of your honourable court, the expediency of testifying the sense entertained by your honourable court of his highness's conduct, and of the proofs which he has lately afforded of his sincere attachment to the British government, by a letter from your honourable court to his excellency's address; such a testimony of the honourable company's approbation would gratify the vizier's mind in the highest degree.

We have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
WELLESLEY.
G. H. BARLOW
G. UDNY.

Fort William,
March 28, 1805.

* No. 2, from resident at Lucknow, dated 17th April, 1804.
Letter from the governor-general to the nawaub vizier, dated 7th September.
Dispatch from resident at Lucknow to the Secretary, dated 19th September.
Reply of the nawaub vizier to the governor-general's letter.
Letter from the governor-general to the nawaub vizier, dated 19th Nov. 1804.
Reply of the nawaub vizier to the governor-general's letter.

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PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT,

ON

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS,

DURING

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Monday, January 12th, 1807.

CONDUCT OF LORD WELLESLEY.

Lord *Folkestone* gave notice of his intention to move, on that day fortnight, for the re-printing of certain papers, which had been printed last session, relative to the Oude charge exhibited against Marquis Wellesley.

Lord *Howick* expressed a wish to know from the noble lord, with what view he proposed to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, and what was the nature of the measure he meant to found upon the papers to which his notice referred?

Lord *Folkestone* replied, that his motion would refer to the re-printing of the several papers connected with the Oude charge; namely, numbers 3, 4, and 5. With respect to any subsequent proceeding, he believed that none was likely to be taken for some time. The house was aware that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Paull) with whom this business originated was now a petitioner, and until that petition was decided, it was not intended to ground any measure upon the papers to which this notice related. But yet, to prevent any delay hereafter, it was thought expedient that documents should be fully before the house, in order that, if the hon. gent. already alluded to should be in a situation to prosecute this important inquiry, he might be enabled to proceed at once, unimpeded by the procrastination which the printing of papers upon this subject had so often produced in the course of the last parliament; and in order also that if Mr. Paull should not be in a situation to follow up this business, he himself, (Lord Folkestone) or some more competent person, might be furnished with the means of proceeding upon it. The noble lord concluded with expressing a belief that he had fully replied to the enquiry of the noble secretary of state, and expressed a readiness to afford any further information in his power upon the subject.

Lord *Howick* apprehended that the reason stated by the noble lord could not be considered a sufficient parliamentary ground for the proposition he professed to have in view.

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It did, indeed, appear to him quite without precedent to make a motion for the production and printing of certain papers upon which the mover did not state that any direct proceeding was to be instituted, but merely upon the chance that another gentleman, not a member of that house, might ground some proceeding upon them. This, however, he felt was not the proper time to argue the question; but he could not help observing, that the course proposed must be attended with extreme hardship to the party concerned in the case to which the notice referred. For that house was called on to promote the circulation of the most severe attacks upon the character of the noble person alluded to. The effects of such publications were easily to be estimated, and he would submit whether, in fairness, they could be acceded to, without any precise statement that a parliamentary measure would be founded upon them, or without any definition of the statement of such measures. The noble mover did not say that any farther parliamentary proceeding would be taken upon those papers; but merely that it might; and really he could not think that a sufficient ground for the noble lord's intended motion.

Lord *Folkestone* was aware that this was not the proper time for any argument upon the subject; but he would, with the leave of the house, make a further reply to the noble secretary of state. The object of the motion of which he had given notice, could not fairly be supposed to involve any harshness towards Lord Wellesley, as the noble secretary of state stated, any farther than as it professed to facilitate the enquiry respecting that noble lord's conduct. But the noble secretary of state seemed to imagine, that there was some probability the enquiry might be relinquished, and that, therefore, the documents his motion would relate to, might not be necessary. Of this, however, he could assure the noble secretary, that the enquiry would certainly be persisted in; for if no other person should offer, he pledged himself, if a member of parliament, to follow it up. The papers he had described were laid before the house last session, and, therefore, there could be no objection to their being re-printed, particularly as the enquiry would be proceeded in. Indeed, if the hon. gent. who originally brought it forward should not be enabled, by his presence in that house, to prosecute it, he would, rather than let it drop, take it up himself. Those papers would not, therefore, be suffered to lie dormant on the table. It was for no such purpose he intended to move for them. They were, indeed, already in the hands of the greater part of the members, and in general circulation; but, in order to satisfy the forms of the house, it was necessary to have them again laid on the table, and re-printed, before any parliamentary proceeding could be founded upon them. Whether his motion for this purpose should be agreed to or not, he could not guess. He did not, indeed, anticipate the opposition manifested by the noble secretary. But, whether that opposition should be persisted in or not, whatever the fate of his motion might be, that motion would certainly be made, and the enquiry to which it related as certainly prosecuted.

JANUARY 13.

Mr. *Wellesley Pole* rose to give notice, that as soon as the motion of the

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the noble lord, (Folkestone) for the re-printing of part of the Oude papers, was disposed of, he should move for the re-printing of the whole papers, including the printed evidence. He would not pretend to anticipate the judgment of the house on the noble lord's motion. but justice to his noble relation, who was the ultimate object of it, demanded, that if the proposal for printing part of these papers should be acceded to, the rest ought to be circulated in the same manner.

JANUARY 26.

Lord *Folkestone*, in submitting the motion of which he had given notice to the house, begged to state the reasons upon which he founded that motion. Certain proceedings had been instituted in the last Parliament, founded on papers that had been laid before the house, preparatory to the impeachment of Marquis Wellesley; which proceedings had fallen to the ground by the dissolution of Parliament. The gentleman who had instituted these proceedings, was not at present a member, though he was a petitioner to that house, with confident hopes of being seated in it. The object of this motion was, that the papers relating to the Oude charge, should be re-printed, and be laid on the table of the house as early as possible, as considerable delay had taken place last session on this head. This would be a convenience to all parties. When sufficient time should be allowed for the consideration of the papers, after they should be on the table, if the gentleman who had originally brought the consideration of the subject before the house, should not be a member, he should certainly bring forward the business himself. He thought it right, however, to state, that he did not mean to push the question to an impeachment. Reserving to himself to reply to any objections that should be made to his motion, he moved, "That papers, laid before the house in the last session of the last parliament, numbered three, with its six supplements, and also the papers four and five be re-printed for the use of the house.

Lord *Howick* could have no objection to the motion. It must be the desire of the house that the noble lord should persevere in the business he had undertaken. He should, however, be glad that the noble lord would give the house some general idea of the line he meant to pursue upon the documents for which he moved, and inform the house whether he meant to bring forward any motion or the Mahratta and Carnatic questions.

Lord *Folkestone* was willing to give all the information in his power; wishing it, however, to be understood that he would not hold himself pledged by what he might now say. His purpose was, as far as his mind was made up, to prove a resolution or resolutions, expressive of the opinion of the house, as to the conduct of Lord Wellesley relative to the Nabob of Oude; but without moving for any impeachment, or criminal proceeding. With respect to the other charges against the noble lord, he felt a difficulty in answering the question of the noble secretary of state, because he had devoted much less of his attention to them, than to that to which his motion referred. As to the charge which related to the Carnatic, a right hon. gent. (Mr. Sheridan) stood pledged to support it, if taken up by any other person; and the opportunity of redeeming his pledge, would, he rather thought, be afforded him. Upon the subject of the Mahratta papers,

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he was disposed to think they unfolded some transactions which would form good ground for a charge. But, upon this point, he had formed no resolution, nor would he at present pledge himself to any other than the Oude charge.

Sir *John Anstruther* thought it would be extremely satisfactory to the house, if the noble lord could answer more decidedly as to the course he meant to pursue, should the papers be granted; he also wished to know, how soon he proposed to make the motion that was to be grounded on the production of these papers.

Lord *Folkestone* found his difficulty increased instead of diminished, by his readiness to give the noble lord every explanation in his power upon the subject. All that he would pledge himself to was the Oude charge, and he supposed that, about a month or five weeks after the printing of the papers, he should be ready to make the motion. The Mahratta and Carnatic questions floated at present but loosely in his mind, and he was not prepared to say how he should act upon them.

Sir *John Anstruther* declared himself to be perfectly satisfied with this explanation, and allowed that the noble lord had answered with great fairness and candour, every thing which could be expected for him to answer.

Mr. *Whitshed Keene* considered, that it was for the honour of the house that the proceedings of the last session should not now be dropped.

Mr. *Bankes* wished for some further explanation. He considered the noble lord as acting as a substitute for Mr. Paull. If that gentleman should succeed in his petition (how probable or desirable such an event would be, he should not say,) then the impeachment was not to go on; should he fail, then there was only to be resolutions of the house. He should always disapprove of impeachments for Indian offences, seeing that there was a competent jurisdiction appointed to try them by the act of 1784.

Mr. *Sheridan* said that the motion had his approbation, and he hoped that the noble lord would not consider his having declined to notice the allusion which he had thought proper to make to him as the effect of any disrespectful inattention. As to the pledge to which the noble lord alluded, had that noble lord been present, he might have heard him two or three times state, distinctly to the house, the reasons which had produced the delay he complained of, and also the grounds upon which he had brought forward this question. He, however, utterly denied that he had ever forfeited the slightest pledge upon this business. He defied any man ever to catch him tripping. All that he had ever said, and the grounds upon which he acted, he was ready to repeat again and again, and upon that repetition he would confidently rest for the justification of his conduct. Whenever that conduct was fairly represented and clearly understood, he would have no fear of censure. He was now prepared to declare, that if any other person, whoever that person might be, should bring forward the Carnatic question, he would most distinctly pledge himself to give that person his most zealous, active, and cordial assistance; and to exert as much of his humble ability in support of the motion, as if it had been actually

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actually brought forward by himself.

Lord *Folkestone* replied, that he would not enter into a controversy with the right hon. gent. upon the subject of his garbled pledges; but he recollected, very accurately, that the right hon. gent. did promise to bring this question of the Carnatic before the house. As to the grounds upon which he had been induced to abandon that question, he really was not apprized of them. He had heard something of the right hon. gent.'s unwillingness to excite unpleasant sensations among his colleagues in office---that is, in plain English, that he was not willing to lose his place. He was, however, glad to hear the right hon. gent.'s fresh pledge this evening: for his strenuous and sincere assistance, wherever he would be strenuous and sincere, would, no doubt, be a most important acquisition indeed. The noble lord repelled the idea, that he was the substitute of Mr. Paull, or of any man, and even the friends of lord Wellesley ought to be obliged to him for the course he was about to take, as it would afford them an opportunity of vindicating his character, as well as the character of the country, which was stained by the acts imputed to him. If these imputations should prove to be unjust, he declared that he should feel the highest satisfaction, for he had no personal prejudices whatever against lord Wellesley. As to the course he meant to pursue, it would be open to any other member to propose a different one, if he thought proper, and this course would not at all interfere with those who wished to go the length of impeachment.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose again, and observed with some warmth, that no doubt his lordship wished to have his public conduct ascribed to proper motives, and if he expected to have credit given him for such motives, he should not be so forward to impute improper motives to others. With regard to the motive which the noble lord thought proper to impute to him, he would ask that noble lord to state in what part of his public conduct he had ever seen any thing to justify the imputation he had attempted to fix upon him, to shew that he would be induced to abandon his principles to a love of his place; or to sustain against him any charge of inconsistency. If the noble lord had had a correct recollection of the proceedings of that house, the noble lord would have known that he did, two years before the present ministry came into place, state the grounds upon which he was induced to decline bringing forward the Carnatic question, at the same time pledging himself to support any person who should bring it forward.

Mr. *Whitbread* thought the noble lord entitled to his thanks, and also to the thanks of the friends of marquis Wellesley, and that they must be satisfied with the very candid manner in which he had brought forward the present motion. He could not, however, agree in opinion with the honourable gentleman, (Mr. Bankes) that any question of this kind should be referred to the board of Indian judicature, for he thought it beyond the power of any individual to bring any delinquent to punishment before it. He was, therefore, glad the noble lord had brought forward the present motion.

Mr. *Wellesley Pole* thanked the noble lord for the manner in which he had brought forward the business, and for the civility with which

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which he had treated his noble relative. The dignity of parliament required, that this business should not lie dormant. Parliament, however, had taken no proceedings on this charge, although it had been circulated with much industry throughout the country. It was equally desirable for the house, and his noble relation, that the business should be proceeded with. He had given notice of his intention, as soon as the noble lord's motion should be disposed of, to move for the remaining documents, in order that the whole case might be before the house. Every inquiry into the conduct of marquis Wellesley, had always had his hearty concurrence, and he was anxious that every paper, which his majesty's ministers could produce, consistently with the public interests, should be laid before the house; but, in saying this, he did not presume to judge what might be the decision of the house. As to the Carnatic question, he wished to ask the right honourable gentleman, (Mr. Sheridan) what preference he wished to give his noble relation, because, on a former occasion, alluding to this question, that right honourable gentleman had stated, that the Madras government was criminal, the board of control criminal, and above all, the court of directors were highly criminal. Mr. Sheridan, in explanation, said, the honourable gentleman had stated his expressions very correctly. When he had first given notice of a motion tending to criminate the Madras government, and lord Wellesley, by implication, an honourable gentleman had moved for an immense volume of papers, by way of vindication; the effect of which was, to prove lord Wellesley infinitely more culpable than he had thought, the board of control more culpable than lord Wellesley, and the court of directors more culpable than all. He had said, that the transaction involved great criminality in the Madras government, and particularly lord Clive; in the Bengal government, and lord Wellesley as the head of that government; in the board of control; and, above all, in the court of directors. It was, therefore, very true, that if the Madras government was not guilty in good company, at least it was in very powerful company.

Mr. *R. Thornton* said, he had never been of opinion that the criminality that might be found to attach to lord Wellesley's conduct, would amount to sufficient ground for impeachment. But he thought it necessary, for the honour of the country, that the noble lord's conduct should be enquired into. The papers were then ordered to be re-printed. On the motion of Mr. W. Pole, a similar order was made with respect to the other papers connected with the Oude charge.

MASSACRE AT VELLORE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 6.

Mr. *Howard* rose, for the purpose of putting a question to the right honourable the president of the board of control, (Mr. Tierney) respecting some transactions that had recently taken place at Vellore, in India. Some time had elapsed since letters from Madras had brought accounts of the mutiny that had taken place at that town, and of the carnage that followed, in which upwards of 1000 British and natives had been lost. Rumour ascribed this disaster to some dangerous and unprecedented measures, which had been resorted to at that presidency, and

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and deserved the most severe animadversion. He should not enter into any detail of the melancholy transaction; but when the importance of an investigation, both to the interests of British subjects in India, and to the stability of British power in that quarter, was considered, he was sure it would be felt that he was entitled to the information he called for. He wished, therefore, to ask the right honourable gentleman whether any authentic accounts of that transaction had been received by the board of control, or by the court of directors. There were vessels now going out; and a new governor-general and commander in chief were on the point of setting out for India. He thought it, therefore, material to know, for the consolation of the friends of the British subjects now going out, and already settled in India, what information had been received, and whether any instructions, as to the measures to be adopted respecting this affair, had been sent out. He was of opinion that it was necessary to shew, that if mismanagement or misconduct had been practised in India, the circumstances would be investigated in England, and decided in a manner consistent with the interests of all parties.

Mr. *Tierney*, was not at all surprized at the anxiety felt by the honourable gentleman. For some time past rumours of the transaction had been in circulation; but, unhappily, he was unable to give any answer to the honourable gentleman on this subject, as no authentic accounts had yet been received, either by the court of directors or the board of control. But he would assure the honourable gentleman that, as soon as the accounts should arrive, they would be laid before the house, so far as they could consistently with a proper regard to the public interest. What steps would be taken, or what instructions sent out, it was not possible to state before the official accounts should arrive. But the hon. gent. could surely not think that the officers, now on the point of setting out, ought to be detained till the accounts should arrive. On the contrary, it was desirable that they should proceed to their destination with all expedition, in order to take such measures as their good sense, and experience would point out, under all the circumstances of the case.

Thursday, February 26, 1807.

CARNATIC PAPERS.

Sir *Thomas Turton* rose and spoke as follows:—Pursuant to a notice I gave on a former day, I rise, Sir, to call the attention of the house to the subject of the Carnatic. The papers which I think necessary for the elucidation of that subject, and which will be specified in the motion, which I shall have the honor of making, and to which, I trust, there will be no objection, since they have already been laid upon the table of this house, and remained for a considerable time:—the papers alluded to, were called for by an hon. gentleman, not now a member of this house, and they were moved for originally, on reasons which I hope will apply now. After a short statement of the case, I am inclined to believe there will be no objection to my motion, because the documents it calls for are necessary for the purpose of justice, as well towards the party accused, as to the accuser. When the motion was formerly made on this subject, the facts were then recent in the recollection

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recollection of the house, from the history of the transaction which was then given. Sir, it is in the recollection of almost every man, that intelligence arrived in this country, of the death of Omdut ul Omrah, commonly called the nabob of the Carnatic, and of the circumstances of his lineal successor, as he would have been by the Mohammedan law, being dethroned, and another placed in his room. Many persons acquainted with Indian politics, perfectly well know the circumstances attending that deposition; but none could reconcile the act on any principle of justice; for every one knew, from the youth of the prince, as well as from his mode of conduct, that the act could not have arisen out of any proceedings of his own. He had not had an opportunity of doing any one act of government, before the Indian presidencies had adopted a line of policy, which deprived him of the Musnud. Enquiries were accordingly made into the subject, and that young prince found a very able advocate in the right hon. gentleman opposite to me, (Mr. Sheridan,) and also in an hon. gent. not now a member of this house. Upon that occasion, the enquiry took up a considerable length of time, the number of papers moved for swelled to a considerable size, and the subject was interrupted by the dissolution of the late parliament. It is unnecessary for me to enter into any discussion on the propriety of renewing the consideration of this important subject, much less is it necessary for me to enquire into the motives which could induce the right honourable gentleman, who had once brought the subject before the house, to relinquish it, since it is not in my power to know the motives that might influence his conduct. I am well assured, from the general tenor, and habits of his political life, nothing could have induced him to decline bringing forward the subject, that is inconsistent with public duty; yet it is impossible not to perceive, that the right hon. gentleman's connections at present are persons who, if their wishes could operate upon his judgment, would induce him to decline the further investigation of this subject: and, that the right hon. gent. does decline it, we have his own declaration. It has, therefore, devolved to me, and I cannot but regret it has not fallen into abler hands. But it is a duty, as I feel it, to bring this question forward, for reasons which must be obvious to the house, and which I hinted at when I gave my notice. I said then, and I now repeat it, if any other member of the house should be inclined to take the subject out of my hands, I should most cheerfully deliver it up to such person, promising him most faithfully, that he shall have my cordial, active, and zealous support, to the utmost of my power. But if no other gentleman chuses to take that part, I feel I have a claim upon the justice of the house, in calling its attention to this subject. I will add, that not only do I conceive, that I have a claim upon the justice of the house, in soliciting its attention, but I have a claim also to the assistance of the house in discussing it; for you know, Sir, that those who have any reason to complain upon this subject, can have no redress any where, except in this house, and, it is as essential to the interests of this nation, as it is to those of the noble marquis, to have the matter completely investigated, and to remove all suspicions, that can possibly

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possibly attach to any of the transactions, in which that noble marquis was concerned. I wish to say nothing farther of that nobleman at present, than that he is a man of great abilities, and comprehensive talents, of which he has given proof on many occasions. It has been rumoured, that the noble marquis is thought of, as a fit person to fill a high and responsible office in this country—a circumstance which can never happen, until his character shall be rescued from the situation in which it appears to be implicated, as relating to Carnatic transactions In urging the investigation of the Carnatic papers, I am consulting the only fair mode of establishing the character of that nobleman, for which he ought to be thankful. It appears to me, from the papers which I am about to call for, and which have been already upon the table of this house, a considerable portion of criminality attaches to the court of directors here, and to the conduct of their principle officers abroad, as well as to the board of control, by which I do not mean the present board. The papers which I shall call for, will shew what degree of blame, if any, is imputable to each of these descriptions of persons, and that is one of the great objects for which my motion is brought forward. With regard to the new papers, which I think it my duty to move for, it is necessary that I should call the attention of the house to the manner in which I first proposed to make a motion, when you, Sir, very properly prevented me from entering into any detail on that occasion, when I confined myself to the bare notice of a motion for printing those papers only which, in my judgment, had a direct bearing upon the question to be discussed, not wishing to embarrass it with documents which I thought had no bearing upon the question. For the same reason I intend to exclude the second volume of papers laid on the table in the month of August, 1803; as they relate to state accounts from Lord Hobart, and Lord Macartney, which appear to me to have very little bearing upon the question which I am desirous to have discussed. But if any gentleman thinks they are necessary, I can have no objection to their production. It is now proper, that I should state the object for which I move the reprinting of the papers, and of the printing of such others, as appear to me to be requisite for the thorough understanding of the affair. It has been said, and the same sentiment seems to pervade the whole correspondence of the East India company, and the governor of Madras, that policy might have rendered it necessary, that we should assume the government of the Carnatic. My motion goes to lay before the house, those papers which shew there then existed any ground, or pretence for saying, that the conduct of the nabob had rendered that assumption necessary. It is observable, with reference to the conduct of Marquis Wellesley, immediately after the surrender of Seringapatam, that he refers to an intended account which was to be rendered of the motives, which induced the noble marquis to assume the government, alleging that he would send a review of those transactions to England; but it does not appear that he ever sent that proper statement. There are some letters of the court of directors, too, which require explanation, on which I give no opinion at present; by which

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which it appears, that some difference existed between my Lord Clive, and the Marquis Wellesley, involving matters which are not, in any degree, explained. The third set of papers regard the Polygar war, in 1801. It appears, from the treaty of 1792, that the company's government had a right deputed to them, to collect the peishcush, or tribute, from the Polygars; and to enforce the payment, if necessary, on the requisition of the nabob. But every act to be performed, was to be done in the nabob's name, and by his authority. Now, this war, which was a very extraordinary one, both in its alleged cause and consequences, must, at first sight, appear to be sanctioned at least by the nabob. It will, therefore, be necessary to ascertain whether, in point of fact, it was so or not; in order to shew that the nabob's government was either the cause of the war, or to free it from the consequences, and the blame which might attach to that measure. But, Sir, before I submit this motion to the house, it may be asked of me, whether I do not think I owe some apology to the house, as to the time which will be taken up by bringing this subject forward; and I think it is perfectly correct to ask me that question. Sir, if this motion be agreed to, I take upon me to say, that within one month after the papers are printed, I shall be further prepared to move those resolutions on the papers, which I shall judge requisite. I am of opinion, it could be done in much less time, if necessary; but the subject is important, and demands a full enquiry. I hesitate not to say, that I bring this subject forward as an independent member of parliament, anxious to rescue the country from the imputation of misconduct; and I beg leave to observe, that I have no connection whatever with those who were first concerned in bringing this subject forward. With regard to Mr. Paull, I have no difficulty in stating that he deserves well of his country for the part he has taken in these transactions. I never saw him in my life. My reason for promoting this enquiry arises from an anxiety I feel, that this country should suffer in its character from imputations which it does not deserve. I shall conclude with moving, "That the papers which were presented to this house upon the 21st and 23d days of June, 1802, relative to the Carnatic, be re-printed for the members of the house."

Mr. *Sheridan* thanked the hon. baronet for his liberality and candour, and acknowledged the pledge which he had given to proceed with the enquiry. He had stated the reasons which induced him to give it up, when the hon. baronet was not a member of the house. He would again state them at the proper time, and then the hon. baronet would be satisfied that he did him no more than justice, for giving him credit for the purity of his motives. The question, as he thought, was confined to the conduct of the Madras government, but from volumes of papers afterwards moved for, it appeared that the Bengal government, the directors, and the board of control were also implicated. This was, however, not the ground of his abandoning the case. He thought the hon. baronet ought to confine himself to the re-printing of the papers before produced. If he moved for new ones, and was retorted upon in the manner he had been, he would subject himself to be called over the coals, and the

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the business might be delayed longer than he could at present have any idea of. When he brought forward the charge, however, he would experience every support that he could give him.

Sir *John Anstruther* hoped that the hon. baronet would declare what was his object, and against whom his motion was to be directed. Did he mean to attack Lord Wellesley, or Lord Powis, or the court of directors, or the board of control, or the late ministers? He wished to know what he was driving at, if he knew himself, for he seemed to have some doubts about the matter. In the mean time, he hoped that the house would not allow the characters of the executive officers to be complimented away by the praises which the right hon. gent. and the hon. baronet had thought proper to bestow on each other. He contended, that the conduct of the executive officers had been approved by the directors, and the board of control, the cabinet, and this house. They had only executed the orders they had received, and the responsibility did not, therefore, rest with them, though he did not admit that they had, by any means, even lent themselves as instruments to any improper act. He then adverted to the injustice done to persons accused, by allowing the charge to hang over. He also said, that from his own knowledge, he could affirm that the revival of old charges was attended with great mischief to our Indian government. It shook the confidence of the natives in its stability, and nourished a desire of change, which prevailed in a particular degree in these people, and was generally the case in arbitrary governments. He wished to know, specifically, what was the design of the hon. baronet before he gave his assent to the motion.

Mr. *Grant* said, though he did not flatter himself much benefit would result from the discussion, yet, as a friend to discussion in general, and considering the House of Commons as the only protection the inhabitants of British India had for protection and redress, and the only place in which an investigation into the affairs of India could be instituted, it was necessary that he should take notice of some assertions which had been made in the course of the debate. It was asserted that they had recommended, if not ordered, the revolution which took place in India, by the assumption of the territories of the Carnatic; to which it must first be answered, that they disclaimed all interference in the nature of compulsion, and he read an extract from their minutes, by which such an interference was expressly disclaimed, and then asked how such a proceeding should be tortured into approbation, much less an authority, for the revolution which took place? He could state, that the court of directors never did approve of that measure; for the sake, therefore, of having the conduct of the court of directors investigated, he was friendly to the present motion. He was very glad that the friends of Lord Wellesley were so desirous of entering into this investigation. He declined, however, to enter into the merits of the revolution in 1801; and he could speak with the greater freedom, as he had not, at that period, any share in the direction. It was to be observed, however, that the board of control took that affair into their own hands, and superseded altogether the court of directors. And the hon. baronet,

(Sir

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(Sir J. Anstruther) opposite to him, was completely mistaken in supposing the secret committee, and the court of directors, as being connected; it was, in point of fact, a complete mistake, in form as well as in substance. The secret committee was the express, direct, and immediate organ of the board of control. Their proceedings were utterly unknown to the court of directors. The secret committee was subject, in no way or respect whatsoever, to the court of directors, who were, indeed, ignorant of the proceedings of the secret committee. This act, therefore, of the secret committee, which the hon. baronet treated as the act of the court of directors, was an act in which they had no share, of which they had no knowledge;—an act, with which they had not the slightest concern; and it was an act on which the board of control had exercised its authority; and as that board was superior in India concerns, it became extremely difficult for the court of directors even to express an opinion, much less exercise a judgment on a decision of the board of control, without incurring the imputation of resisting superior authority. It was liable to great objection of leading to great derangement in their affairs. Another reason which prevented the interference was, the assumption of the Carnatic had become the subject of parliamentary enquiry, which superceded both the board of control, and the court of directors.

Sir *John Anstruther* denied that he wished to oppose enquiry. He only said, that it ought not to be allowed to drag on for years. The court of directors had instructed their officers to pay the same deference to the orders of the secret committee as to those of the directors themselves, and as the secret committee had approved of the conduct of Lord Wellesley, he was fully warranted in saying, that the directors through them had expressed their approbation of it.

Mr. *Grant* denied that the court of directors submitted themselves entirely to the guidance of the secret committee.

Sir *A. Wellesley* said he was fully disposed to pursue the same line he had adopted last session, and was, therefore, willing to accede to every motion for papers, that could enable the house to decide upon the whole case. Neither could any friend of his noble relation give any opposition to the production of such information. But it was his opinion, that all the papers should be re-printed, and with that view he should feel it his duty to move, as well as for those omitted by the hon. baronet, as well as any others that might be necessary to the elucidation of the transaction. He wished the house to consider the situation of his noble relation, with this charge hanging six years over him. It appeared by the papers, that the court of directors had sent out instructions to take possession of the Carnatic, at the commencement of the war with Tippoo Sultan, and not to restore it to the nabob. It was rather extraordinary, therefore, that a charge should be brought for a transaction commanded and approved by the court of directors, and sanctioned by his Majesty, and by act of parliament.

Mr. *R. Thornton* complained of the accusations thrown out against the directors, without documents on the table to warrant them. He regretted the delay which had taken place, but maintained that no blame rested with the directors. The reasons

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sons given by the right hon. gent. over the way (Mr. Sheridan) for his abandoning the case, did not appear to him satisfactory. When he had brought forward the question, he thought he was going hand in hand with him, but he soon found that he himself was to be accused. There were some points with respect to the government in India, that required the interference of the house, which was the dernier resort in such cases. But the court of directors were not the proper persons to become accusers. If they put themselves forward in this way, they might do a great deal of mischief to the interests of India; from the nature of their situation it was not expedient in any view, that they should come prominently forwards, unless assured of effectual support. The hon. baronet (Sir J. Anstruther) had himself before gone a considerable way back in the enquiry into India transactions. It was but reasonable that he should allow the same privilege to others. He was glad that the subject had come under investigation, and was not much alarmed as to the result. He denied that the directors had given any instructions to sanction the revolution in the Carnatic. The court of directors were quite distinct from the secret committee, which was not responsible even for such papers as had its own signature.

Mr. *Tierney* would not object to the re-printing of the papers which had been before produced, and agreed that that house was the dernier resort in such cases; but lamented that the subject had been now brought forward, as he could see no good that could result from it. It had before been properly brought forward, and he lamented that it had not been then proceeded in. He begged of the house to consider the consequences. The subject was one of the deepest importance, particularly with a view to transfer property, which had taken place since the transaction which had been adverted to. But at the same time he admitted, that even the inconvenience that might result from the disturbance of property, ought not to deter the house, if it was called upon, from investigating the case, and applying its censures where censure was due. He was sorry that the hon. baronet had not mentioned more distinctly whom he intended to accuse. He admitted that the board of control was responsible for the secret committee, but he denied that this committee was such a nullity as some might suppose from the description of it, which had that night been given, and he cautioned gentlemen against speaking of it in these terms, as they might, by these means, propagate an opinion that it was useless. He gave no opinion respecting the merits of the transactions. He agreed to the motion respecting the former papers; but it was doubtful whether the others could be granted, till the hon. baronet should state what they were, and till he had an opportunity of examining whether they could be produced without detriment to the public service.

Lord *Folkestone* contended that, with respect to the assumption of the Carnatic, blame lay somewhere, and it was a matter of serious investigation where all the censure of that most extraordinary revolution should devolve. The hon. baronet had been pressed to state distinctly his object in calling for those papers; it might be impossible for the hon. baronet distinctly to state his object, until he had been previously furnished with the necessary evidence by those papers; but before that evidence

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dence should be furnished, he thought it a subject of too great magnitude to warrant any member in distinctly pledging himself to a specific charge.

Mr. *Hiley Addington* begged gentlemen to recollect, that there had been more papers relative to India called for, and produced in the last session of the late parliament, than for six sessions before; he was entirely of opinion, that in calling for papers upon any subject, the object should be distinctly stated; he acquitted the hon. baronet of being actuated by any sinister motives of party or vanity in bringing forward his present motion, and praised the manly and ingenious conduct of the gallant general (Wellesley) in every question relating to Indian enquiry.

Mr. *S. Stanhope* thought it a most extraordinary mode of opposing the hon. baronet's motion, by refusing to assent to the papers called for, until the object had been distinctly stated, which object the papers in question were alone to ascertain. He complained of a radical defect in the present state of the government in India, and knew not whether more governments had been subverted by it in the East, or by Buonaparte in the West.

Sir *Thomas Turton*, in reply, said, that when it appeared by the arguments upon both sides, that it was a question whether the court of directors approved or disapproved of the conduct of their servants in India, he did not think that a stronger argument than this very doubt could possibly be admitted in favour of the motion he had submitted to the house; his object was substantial justice, and in the pursuit of that, however deficient in other respects, he should not be found defective in zeal, diligence, and perseverance. As to the voluminous papers with which he had been threatened from the other side, if such papers contributed in the least degree to the defence of the accused, he, himself, should gladly second the motion for their production. He had been urged to state distinctly the object of his motion; it was impossible to state, in a case of such magnitude, on whom the evidence found in these papers should especially bear; and it was, therefore, in the present stage of the business, impossible for him distinctly to pledge himself, farther than avowing it as his intention to submit a motion, committing the house to a censure of the East India company, or its servants, in the assumption of the government of the Carnatic. The hon. baronet concluded with an appeal to the feelings of the house, in which he alluded to the melancholy fate of the deposed prince, who, he could prove, had perished in a dungeon.

Sir *A. Wellesley* explicitly denied that the prince, as stated by the hon. baronet, was imprisoned in a dungeon, or died by any other than natural causes. He thought it became a gentleman of the hon. baronet's profession, to be more cautious in making such charges.

Sir *T. Turton* maintained that the papers bore him out in his assertion, though he did not in the least implicate Lord Wellesley in that dark transaction.

Mr. *Fuller* thought the enquiry should be fully gone into.

Mr. *Sheridan* acquitted in the fullest manner the noble lord (Wellesley) but had not a doubt upon his mind, that the young prince came to his death by foul and extraordinary means.—The motion was then put and carried.

Monday,

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Monday, March 23, 1807.

CARNATIC PAPERS.

Sir *T. Turton*, in a speech of considerable length, which he prefaced by observing, that no change of administration could, in any measure, affect the question now before the house, inveighed strongly against the assumption of the government of the Carnatic, which he repeatedly termed one of the most gross and infamous stretches of tyranny that ever disgraced the annals of India. He dwelt much upon the subsequent treatment of the Polygars, who, he contended, were no more subjects of Britain than of Hesse Cassel. He did not charge the lords Clive or Wellesley with the murder of the nabob of Arcot, but insisted that both had been the means of bringing about that murder. The hon. bart. concluded with moving, that there be laid before the house a copy of the instructions given to lord Mornington by the board of control, or the secret committee, previous to the treaty respecting the Carnatic in 1792. The hon. baronet said, that beside the one now before the house, he had, upon the same subject, twelve other motions to submit to the house.

Mr. *Tierney*, in answer to the hon. baronet's long speech, should briefly observe, that of the papers now called for, one part did not exist, and the other part was already printed.

Sir *T. Turton* said, that not being in the office of the right hon. gentleman, he had not the same means of information, and, therefore, was not aware of what had just been mentioned. He thought the right hon. gentleman's answer a fair one, and was willing to withdraw his motion.

Lord *A. Hamilton* thought it better that the proper officers be required to lay before the house a copy of all instructions that had been issued.

Sir *A. Wellesley* contended, that all the instructions which had been transmitted, were already in possession of the house.

Colonel *Symes* asserted, that there would not be time in the present session to examine all the papers, for which the hon. baronet had moved. Though he had given a long explanation of the object of these motions, yet the explanation was so imperfect, that he could not pretend to understand him. Yet there were one or two observations in his statement which he could not pass over without some notice--Sir T. Turton rose to order, affirming, that the honorable gentleman ought to confine himself to the particular question before the house.—After a few words from sir J. Anstruther, Mr. Tierney, and col. Symes, the motion was agreed to. The motion for a copy of the Review, promised by marquis Wellesley to the directors, was then put and carried, it being understood that there was no such paper, but sir T. Turton wishing to have that fact formally before the house.

Sir *T. Turton* also moved for copies of the official letters, other than that of the 23d April, 1800, respecting the papers discovered at Seringapatam, with the answers so far as not already printed.

Colonel *Symes* contended, that the greatest moderation had been practised in acting on these papers. He denied that the papers had been come by unfairly, or that any improper means had been used to shorten the life of the nabob, who was said not to have died a natural death. He died in consequence of the

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the intemperate use of opium. The governor of Madras sent Dr. Anderson to him when ill, whose report was, that he found him labouring under an incurable dysentery.

Sir *T. Turton* would not now enter upon the merits, but he was at issue with the hon. gent. in the whole of his statements. Motion agreed to.—He next moved for a copy of the paper containing the approbation given of the conduct of lord Clive in the tansaction above alluded to, and in the subsequent arrangements with respect to the prince. Agreed to—The hon. baronet also moved for copies of the letters of Omdut Ul Omrah, &c. complaining of grievances. Ordered. He next moved for a copy of a letter from lord Hobart to Omdut ul Omrah, complaining of the permission given by him to certain artizans, &c. servants of the company, to settle in his dominions.

Sir *J. Anstruther* said, there was no such paper, and that it was not respectful to the house to be moving for papers which it was known did not exist.

Colonel *Symes* observed, that gentlemen might exercise their imagination to the great inconvenience of the house, if these things were permitted.—The house then divided on this question, which was lost by a majority of 30 to 24. The other motions were agreed to.

March 25,

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

Sir *Philip Francis* wished to call the attention of the house to a subject of the greatest importance, and for that purpose rose to ask some questions of the president of the board of control, or of the person who had lately filled that situation. On the subject to which he alluded, he could speak, perhaps, with more knowledge than any who had heard him. It related to the state of India. He was not so vain nor so ill instructed by experience, as to imagine that any thing he could say would make any very strong impression on the house, or rouse them to give a more than ordinary attention to the subject which it was his object to press upon their most serious consideration. But though experience had almost deprived him of hope on this point, yet there were some duties that survived even hope, and this was one of them. The questions which he was about to ask, were merely with a view to procure information, and it would depend on the answers, whether he should think it necessary to render them the grounds of any subsequent motion. The first question, then, was, why the accounts on which the East India Budget must be founded, were not as yet on the table, for the house must be aware that it was now three years since the last view of the state of India finances had been given on full and authentic documents. This was a point of great importance, and worthy of the serious attention of the house. But this was not what he had particularly in view at this time, and the material object of his rising was, to obtain information on a subject which ought to be before the house. The first part related to the transaction at Vellore; a transaction, melancholy and disastrous in its immediate effects, and to the last degree dangerous, with a view to its ultimate consequences. Whether, therefore, we looked back upon the past, or forward to the future, it was essentially

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essentially necessary, that on this point the house should be in possession of some authentic information, and he hoped that ministers, whoever they were, would not withhold that information. Addressing himself, then, to the right hon. gent. who it was understood had just retired from the office of president of the Board of Controul, he wished to know from him, whether he had received official information from India on this point, or any information upon the correctness of which he could depend? Whether the house would give him credit or not, he would assure them, that this transaction was one of the most dangerous kind with regard to its consequences, and he begged of the house not to shut their eyes to it, because the danger was distant in point of local situation. But this was not all; he believed that other advices had been received within a few days past, of greater consequence than the information relative to the affair at Vellore. He alluded to the situation of the Carnatic, which had filled the government of Madras with the utmost alarm. So great, indeed, was this alarm, that an application had been made by the Madras government, to general Maitland, governor of Ceylon, for an amount of force consisting of all the European troops in that settlement. He had no official information of this; but he had heard it from what he considered as very good private authority. If, then, any information of this sort had come to the India House, he hoped the proper persons would consider it as their duty to lay it before the house. In the mean time, he wished to know, whether, in point of fact, official or authentic information of this nature had been received. He assured the house that the information to which he referred went to the very existence of our power in India. He had long wished to give up all concern with the affairs of India, on account of the inadequate effects which he had found to result from his earnest and frequent appeals to the house on that subject. But this, however, was not solely an Indian subject, it was one materially connected with the prosperity, and perhaps the existence of this country. In the same manner, whatever materially affected Ireland was not only an Irish but a British subject, as the interest of both were, in a great measure, identified.

Mr. *Huskisson* spoke to order. He apprehended that it was irregular to go into a long statement when a member rose merely to ask a question.

The *Speaker* agreed that it was irregular.

Sir *P. Francis* had no other intention than merely to justify his asking those questions, and, as he had done this, he would trespass on the attention of the house no further.

Mr. *Tierney* rose to give such answers as he could to the questions of his hon. friend. To the question, why no account relative to the finances of India had been laid before the house, the answer was that none could be laid, as they had not as yet arrived. One year's accounts might, indeed, have been made out, and it was his intention to have brought forward these, as might be recollected from the notice he had given. But when he found that he was immediately to have a successor, and that, in fact, for some days past, he only held the office as a *locum tenens*,

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he thought that it would be more proper, under all the circumstances, not to take the affair out of the hands of others. He trusted it would not be thought that there was any neglect on his part. There were none arrived but the accounts to which he had adverted, and these he supposed were not those to which his hon. friend had referred in his question. As to the question respecting the transaction at Vellore, the East India board was in possession of authentic documents relative to that point, which would enable them to form a complete judgment upon the whole affair. As to the third question, relative to the situation of the Carnatic, he could assure his hon. friend, that his private information was wrong. No application had been made for troops to General Maitland by the Madras government. There was one general, indeed, who finding himself in difficult circumstances had applied to the governor of Ceylon for some troops, but no regular advices on this subject had arrived from India. General Maitland, with that attention to his duty, and to the interests of his country, for which he was distinguished, had taken the first opportunity of sending the earliest notice of the state of India, but no regular advices had come from India itself. As to the affair at Vellore, if a motion was made for laying any information on that point before the house, the board of controul would, of course, judge how far it would be prudent to comply.

Saturday, June 27, 1807.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. *Hiley Addington* seeing his hon. friend (Mr. R. Dundas) in his place, wished to know whether it was his intention to bring forward the accounts of the East India company this session. If so, he trusted that he would bring them forward on as early a day as possible.

Mr. *R. Dundas* replied, that it was certainly his intention to bring forward the accounts of the East India company this session, and that no time should be unnecessarily lost. At the same time, he begged to remind the right hon. gent. that for some years back, these accounts had been one year in arrears. It was his intention to endeavour to bring up that arrear in the present session, and the right hon. gent. must be aware that this would require some time.

Lord *Howick* observed, that from the papers then upon the table, it appeared that, upon a comparison of the revenue and expenditure of the company in India, there was a deficit in the latter of above two millions and a half. This was a state of things, in which any one might see that it was impossible for the company to go on, without some adequate provision to make good his deficit. It was the more necessary, as the public had been led to expect that there would be a considerable participation, derived from the East India company's funds, in aid of the national resources. He wished to know whether the hon. gent. meant to bring forward any proposition upon that subject.

Mr. *R. Dundas* informed the noble lord, that it was his intention, at an early day, to propose some regulations respecting the affairs of India, which would include the point to which the noble lord had adverted. He was afraid, however, that he should not be able to bring forward the annual accounts at so early a day, as only a few of the

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the ships had yet arrived, and it would be desirable to have the accounts stated in the most correct manner that was possible.

Wednesday, July 8.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BONDS.

Mr. *Grant* presented a petition from the directors of the East India company, praying for leave to bring in a bill to raise an additional sum on bonds, until the increase of their capital authorized by parliament took place. On his moving that the petition be referred to a committee of the whole house,

Mr. *Creevey* rose and declared, that this was the first instance in which any public body had made such a request to parliament, without the production of the necessary documents on which it was founded. In 1772, an attempt was made by the ministry of the day to bring in a similar bill, but this attempt was defeated by General Burgoyne, who contended that an explicit account of the reasons which called for such a measure, ought first to be laid before the house. He trusted that the house would pursue a similar mode of conduct in the present instance, and that a complete disclosure of the state of the company's affairs would now take place; especially when it was recollected, that there were two India budgets in arrear.

Mr. *R. Dundas* observed, that the hon. gent. was under a mistake in this business, and that the precedent of 1772, adduced by him, was not in point. The East India company only wanted to raise by bond what they had been already authorised to raise in capital. With respect to the state of their affairs, that might be discussed in the committee of the whole house, to which his hon. friend had moved that the petition should be referred. As to the budget, it was his intention to-morrow to move for the papers which ought long ago to have been on the table of the house, and which it was not his fault were not so.

Mr. *Peter Moore* observed, that the company were precluded, under two acts of parliament, from extending their debt beyond a certain sum. An act, of 1793, bound them to extend it no farther than 1,500,000*l*: but an act of the very next year allowed them to increase it to 3,000,000*l*. That debt remained to this hour undiminished; and the act of parliament was as imperative against their extending their debt now, by the issue of bonds, as by any other mode. It was for the house to consider how far it was wise to extend the existing limitation; but certainly it ought not to be done without a full investigation of the company's affairs.—The petition was then referred to a committee of the whole house.

Thursday, July 16.—Mr. *Grant* moved the order of the day, for the second reading of the East India company's bonds bill. On the question being put,

Mr. *Creevey* rose, not to negative the second reading of this bill, but to move that the second reading of it be put off, till the East India accounts now printing, should be in the hands of members. The house was not in possession of any documents to prove the expediency of agreeing to such a measure. This was the first instance in which that house had been called upon to pass such a measure, without previous enquiry into the grounds upon which it was founded, by having

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ing the petition referred to a committee of the house to examine into its allegations. There were at present two budgets in arrear, and the last accounts of the India company, to which the house could resort for information, shewed the affairs of the company to be in a ruinous state. By these accounts it appeared, that there was an excess of above two millions in the company's foreign expenditure over their revenue, and a loss of 2,200,000*l.* in their trade at home. Under these circumstances, and whilst the company had a debt of seventeen millions at home, payable at the option of the holders, he did not think that parliament would do right to pass this bill without enquiring what means the company had of discharging, as well their former debt, as this new incumbrance. He should therefore, notwithstanding the prospect held out by the hon. director opposite, of a permament peace, and consequent prosperity of the affairs of the company, move as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time on this day fortnight.

Mr. *Grant* replied, that though the hon. member might be actuated by a desire to promote the public interests, he took the wrong course in his speech, for his arguments were founded in ignorance, not in his knowledge of the subject. The sole and simple reason for bringing forward the bill before the India accounts could be brought under the consideration of the house was, that if that course had not been taken, the bill could not be passed this session. The hon. member was aware how difficult it was to prepare the India accounts, so as that they could be presented in a form to be intelligible to the members of that house. He was sorry to find an hon. gent. who had filled the situation lately held by that hon. member, so ignorant of the affairs of the company as to make the assertions he had done. It was true that by the accounts on the table there appeared a deficit at home of above 2,200,000*l.* which the hon. member had stated to be the amount of the company's loss on their trade, whereas it had arisen from the quantity of stores and other articles which were necessarily sent out in consequence of the situation in which the company's settlements were placed. By the plan adopted in 1802 for the liquidation of the company's debt, it had been recommended to send out from Europe considerable quantities of bullion, in order to avoid the necessity of making loans on improvident terms in India. This had been done in 1803, 4, and 5; but the sums and bullion so sent had been applied to the purposes of the wars that then existed, so that no reduction of the debt had taken place. So also, when the system in India had been changed by marquis Cornwallis, considerable sums had been sent out, not for commercial purposes, but for the general expenditure of the presidencies in India. Under those circumstances, the company, though by law authorized to increase their funded stock had applied to Parliament for authority to issue bonds, and this was a much better course for the public, because, if the stock of the company should not be worth any thing, it would be irretrievable to the holders, whereas the bonds might or might not be taken at the option of the individuals who might speculate in such securities. What he had said with respect to the prospect of peace, was founded on the report made by the governor-general, and he

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he was persuaded that the jealousies of the native powers had been extinguished by the conciliating disposition manifested towards them by our government. On all these grounds, he should vote that the bill be now read a second time.

Lord *Folkestone* defended the statement of his hon. friend, as to the situation of the East-India company's affairs, and contended for the propriety of deferring the discussion, till the papers now printing should be in the hands of the members. He protested against the implied guarantees that would be given to the security of the bonds, without sufficient investigation of the state of the company's affairs. To issue the bonds without such a guarantee, would be to delude the public.

Lord *Howick* insisted upon the propriety of waiting till the documents now printing should be before the house. The importance and extent of the measure to be proposed to-morrow, for the defence of the country, would involve details, which would, in all probability, keep parliament sitting for so long a time, as to allow full opportunity to pass this measure after ample discussion. The state of the East-India company was such, that if the house could not in this cession, go into a particular investigation of the company's affairs, it ought at least to pledge itself by a resolution to do so in the next. He expatiated on the declining state of the company's investments and sales; on the increased dangers menancing our Indian possessions from the increased power of Buonaparte, whose hostile designs against our Indian empire were well known. He insisted also on the instability of the peace with the native powers in India. He was of opinion, that those who should advance money on the credit of these bonds would have a claim upon the public, if the company should prove unable to discharge them. [Certainly not, said Mr. Grant,] That was, in his opinion, at least doubtful. If the company could raise the money on its own credit, why did it come to parliament? If the sanction of parliament was necessary, it was in order to give the bonds a credit, which implied a sanction, amounting virtually to a guarantee.

Mr. *R. Dundas* defended the raising of money upon bonds, in preference to the augmentation of the company's capital, which the company was already by law entitled to make. With respect to the urgency of passing the bill soon, he believed it was strictly a private bill, and must of course be reported this day se'nnight, or fall to the ground. This, however, the house might dispense with. With respect to the state of the company's affairs, though expensive wars had brought on heavy charges, the Indian empire was as little ruined by those heavy charges, as this country was by the heavy wars it had to sustain in Europe. Neither did the failure of commercial speculations in one or two years imply absolute ruin. The West-India merchants also were under difficulties: but nobody thought of saying they were in danger of being ruined. He denied that the passing of this bill amounted to a guarantee on the part of parliament. It might as well be argued, that parliament would be guarantee to the increase of the capital which the company had already power to make by act of parliament.

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Doctor *Lawrence*, as a member of parliament, ignorant on this subject, and entitled to information, contended, that no farther proceedings should be had on this measure, without full inspection of such documents as could be had. There would be abundant time for this. It was generally understood that the session could not be terminated in less than five weeks.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* thought it strange that, as this measure had been agreed to by the late board of control, it should now be opposed by the secretary to that board (Mr. Creevey.) He denied that parliament, in passing the bill, guaranteed the bonds. The present high price of the company's stock, 180 per cent. was a sufficient proof of the company's credit, and the stability of its funds, without the aid of parliament. The present discussion was, at least, a sufficient notice that parliament gave no sanction. The parliament was never supposed to sanction the West India dock company, or any other private speculating company, when an act was passed, enabling such company to increase its capital. It was allowed on all hands, that the company wanted relief, and this was the best mode of granting that relief.

Sir *A. Wellesley* supported the measure, and maintained the propriety of proceeding upon it without delay. The company's investments had been fully attended to. The difficulties arose from the state of the continental market, goods to the amount of 7,000,000*l.* being on hand. The territorial revenue in India, afforded a surplus of 1,000,000*l.* above the expenditure. The late wars had rendered our empire more secure against any attempt from the native powers.

Lord *Morpeth* recommended a minute investigation of the company's affairs, with a view to a complete settlement. Temporary arrangements were indeterminate and unsatisfactory.

Mr. *Lamb* thought parliament bound to investigate the solvency of the parties to whom it granted power to raise money, and of course responsible in the event of these parties proving insolvent. — The question being put, a division took place,

For reading the bill a 2d time now, 35
Against it - - - - - - - 10

The bill was accordingly read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

Thursday, July 23.

Mr. *Hobhouse* brought up the report of the East India Bonds Bill. On the question that the amendments of the committee be read a second time,

Mr. *Peter Moore* entered into a detailed statement of the affairs of the East India company, in order to shew that its debts and embarrassments were the consequence of measures which had been forced upon the company, by the government and board of control, for the effects of which, the company ought not to be responsible. It was in consequence of such measures, that the wars which had taken place in India, had embarrassed the company, that the participation, on the part of the public, had taken place but once, and contended, therefore, that the public had a right not only to make good to the proprietors their stock,

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to the amount of 12 millions, but also to discharge the whole of the floating debts of the company.

Mr. *Dundas* replied, that that was not the time for entering into a detailed examination of the India accounts. It was a most extraordinary doctrine to maintain, that the expense of wars, undertaken for the defence of the company's territories, should be defrayed by the public. As to what had been said respecting the participation on the part of the public, he should only answer, by referring the hon. gentleman to the act, in which there was an express exception of times of war.

Lord *Folkestone* declared it to be his intention to resist the further progress of this bill, at least until the India accounts should be before the house, and the ground of his opposition was, that by the papers upon the table, the affairs of the company appeared to be in a dilapidated state.

Mr. *W. Smith* could not agree in the position of his hon. friend, that the public should be responsible for the sums to be borrowed under this bill, or for any other of the East India company's debts; and unless it should be understood from an explicit protest, a resolution of that house, that, by sanctioning this measure, it did not make the public a guarantee for the debts to be incurred under it by the India company, he could not consent to the measure.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was surprised that any doubts could be entertained upon this subject, after the manner in which it had been discussed on a former night. Undoubtedly, by passing this bill, that house was no more bound to guarantee the debts contracted pursuant to its provisions, than it was bound to guarantee the debts of any private company or corporation, authorized by act of Parliament to raise money for the purposes of its institution. The money, in this instance, was to be raised on the sole responsibility of the company, to which alone, and not to the public, the lender was to look for the repayment of the sums he advanced.

Mr. *Creevey* should support the opposition of his noble friend to the further progress of the measure, unless he should be given to understand that the third reading would not be pressed before the end of next week, by which time he understood the India papers would be before the house.

Mr. *Grant* argued against the supposition that the public guaranteed these bonds, in allowing them to be issued. He contended, that the exclusive charter of the East India company was the only means of preserving India to this country. The contingencies on which a participation in the company's profits had been promised to the public, had been retarded and prevented by a state of war. They had been calculated to accrue upon a prospect of peace.

Doctor *Lawrence* argued, that the fear of the eventual liability of parliament arose from the want of sufficient proofs of the validity of the company's security, which parliament was bound to ascertain, before it should give its sanction to the issue of the bonds. After some further explanation, the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. *Whitbread* insisted that time should be allowed to make enquiry into the solvency of the company before any farther proceedings on the bill.

Mr. *Dundas* had no objection to

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a delay of a few days, for the production now ordered; but he feared a total ripping up of the company's affairs was intended.—The bill was then ordered to be read a third time this day se'nnight.

Thursday, July 30.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill,

Mr. *Creevey* said, when he formerly expressed a wish that the further progress in this bill should be postponed, he did so because the necessary accounts were not then all on the table. They had since been produced, and they were by no means calculated to satisfy him, that the company had any prospect of being able to produce a revenue which should at any time greatly exceed their expenditure, or such as would enable them to provide for the payment of these bonds. It appeared to him, that there was even on the accounts, 1805-6, a deficiency of 2,000,000*l.* He had heard an honorable member, a director of the company, (Mr. Grant) talk of a residue of nearly 1,000,000*l.* He saw, indeed, on looking into the accounts, a balance in one place of 600,000*l.* but in this view of the case, the interests of the debts due by the company were not provided for. Calculating on this and the other expenses, there was a deficiency for the year 1805-6, of nearly two millions, and for the preceding year of 1,600,000*l.* He was, therefore, more than ever confirmed in the opinion, that there was an impossibility in supposing that the company could ever have a net surplus revenue, or should ever be able to provide for their debts abroad and at home. As, however, it was admitted by the hon. director, and by the chancellor of the exchequer, that no claim could lie against the public on account of the bonds now to be issued, or any other debts of the company; and as it was understood that an enquiry into the state of the company's affairs was to take place early in the next session, if the East India company could borrow money in the way proposed, he should not object to it.

Mr. *R. Dundas* contended, that by properly analysing the accounts on the table, the hon. member would have found that the accounts for 1805-6, instead of a deficiency, produced a surplus of 800,000*l.* and by a necessary attention to the expenditure, he had no doubt it would produce such a surplus as would be sufficient for a speedy liquidation of their debts.

Lord *Folkestone* declared, from all the attention he had been able to pay to the subject, that the deduction drawn by his hon. friend, (Mr. Creevey) not that of the hon. gentleman opposite, was correct.

General *Tarleton* said, he had it in charge from his constituents to oppose the bill; and, particularly, to oppose the renewal of the company's exclusive charter; which, when it came before the house, he should feel it his duty to do.

Mr. *Whitbread* thought that the weight of testimony was at present against the company. If, however, an honourable member of the board of control, (Mr. Johnstone) whom he now saw in his place, would join his testimony to that of the gentleman at the head of the board, as to the state of the company's affairs, and the probability of a favourable issue, he should be satisfied; at least it would go far

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far to make him credit the statement of the right hon. gent. (Mr. R. Dundas.) —The bill was then read a third time. On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. W. said, that observing the hon. gent. to whom he alluded, had preserved a determined silence, he must object to the passing of the bill.

Mr. *Johnstone* felt himself extremely flattered by the appeal made to him by the hon. gent. opposite. Gentlemen, however, would recollect that he had always been impressed with a gloomy opinion on this subject. He confessed he did not at this moment look to the future situation of the company with a sanguine eye. By prudence and economy, he thought much might be done; but the company ought not, and could not, expect a great additional revenue. As much was already drawn from their territories as could be expected. It was therefore to economy principally they were to look for a change in their affairs. As to the support to be given to the inclination of his constituents, ten years hence, by the hon. general (Tarleton), he could only say, he hoped the hon. general would, at the expiration of that period, continue their representative. But at the same time, he had no hesitation in declaring it to be his fixed opinion, that the preservation of our empire in that quarter of the globe depended on the preservation of the company.

The following will be found a more correct report of the speech of Mr. Grant, on the second reading of this bill than the one given at p. 20.

Mr. *Grant*, in reply to Mr. Creevey said, he had often, when Indian subjects were before the house, expressed his readiness to go into a full investigation of those subjects, and of the company's affairs, provided only that the investigation were to be conducted not by party prejudice, but with fairness and impartiality. No subjects more required to be treated dispassionately and without aggravation. To consider them in any other way, must be productive of mischief, rather than of benefit, yet he was sorry to observe that the hon. gent. (Mr. Creevey) had indulged himself in statements which appeared chargeable with exaggeration, and to be in some points the result rather of ignorance than of knowledge. With respect to the desire shewn of passing this bill through the house, before the accounts of the Indian budget could come under consideration, it arose merely from an expectation that the session would be a very short one. The Indian accounts of the two last years had not been long in the possession of the court of directors, and the hon. gent. himself ought to know from experience the difficulty of such an arrangement of those numerous documents as should put them in a fit state for the consideration of the house. The fact was, that with all the diligence that could be exerted, it was found impracticable to place them on the table in a printed state, before the time at which it was necessary to proceed with the present bill. The papers of the first year he hoped would be laid before the house to day, those of the second were in a state of forwardness, and would follow in a few days; but if this bill were to wait for the discussion of them, the object proposed by it might be defeated. There were besides, documents already before the house, which sufficiently shewed the ground of the present application of the company to parliament. The prospective account of these home

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home receipts and payments, from March, 1807, to March, 1808, laid before the house last session, shewed a deficit of above 2,200,000*l*. It was to provide for this deficit that the company applied, not for any grant of money, as might be misconceived from the honourable gentleman's mode of speaking, but for leave to issue bonds to the amount of two millions, instead of raising that sum by an increase of their capital stock, to which stock they had already a power from parliament to add two millions, equivalent to nearly four millions sterling. But though they possessed this power since the year 1797, they had declined, and still wished to decline using it, because during war stock must be funded to a disadvantage, and therefore money procured in this way would cost them a higher rate of interest than they would pay on their bonds, besides entailing on their affairs an additional amount of capital, of which they could not hereafter divest themselves, whereas they could pay off their bonds whenever it suited their affairs. And this also furnished an argument against the hon. gent.'s reasoning, because bonds could only obtain a loan during the pleasure of the holders, who might claim payment whenever they thought fit. This was therefore a case different from any of the former applications of the company, alluded to by the hon. gent.—for the company here asked for no extension of credit, they asked merely to be allowed to raise, by bond, part of that sum which they already possessed a power to raise by stock, and which they could now raise by stock, if they thought fit. The hon. gent. had endeavoured to shew that this power to raise more stock had been given to the company as a commutation for raising more money by bonds, which, according to him, they were unable to do, even when the issue of bonds was under two millions; but here he was entirely mistaken, for the application of the company for that power to increase the stock, appeared, from the journals, to have been made on this general ground, "that the affairs of the petitioners required a permanent advance of a considerable sum of money beyond what they could raise under the powers then vested in them by law, and the petitioners conceived that the money so wanted by them, should be raised by an increase of the capital stock." The company, moreover, as would be seen by their annual accounts, were empowered and able to raise three millions by bonds. The hon. gent. had stated that the estimate for 1807-8, shewed a loss by their commerce of above two millions. This was a very gross error. There was no loss on their commerce, but a gain. The account was not a statement of profit and loss, but a prospective estimate of expenditure, and of ways and means for the ensuing year. The deficit it exhibited determined nothing as to the general result of the company's affairs; only the expected receipts and expected payments in one year. And the deficit arose not from their commerce, but from the remittance of large supplies of goods and bullion in three successive years, 1803, 4, and 5, to India, for the purposes of investment and liquidation of debt, which remittances had been applied in a great degree to defray the expenses of the wars in which the company had come to be involved in India, without their orders, and contrary to their wishes. On account of these wars too, the returns

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turns of investment from India were less than usual, and from the state of the continent of Europe, had come to a worse market than usual, the company's warehouses being now stocked with goods, for which, if there had been a ready sale, time enough to meet their exigencies, the present application for power to raise money by bonds, might not have been necessary. With respect to that part of the Indian debt which the hon. gent. called a floating debt, and by which it appeared he meant the part claimable in England, or the decennial and optional loans, though it was undoubtedly a very serious consideration, it could not come suddenly and all at once upon the company. The first of the decennial loans was two millions, and not due till 1810. The optional loans bearing the large interest of India and not being transferable to England, at a high rate of exchange, were not likely to be transferred thither in a mass, and before there was a provision made for their payment. At the same time, nobody contended that it was not of the greatest importance to the company, that some plan should be adopted for the liquidation of the Indian debt, though it was not then the moment to enter into that subject. The debt was enormous, and the great difficulty with which the company had to struggle.—But it had not attained its present alarming height by measures for which the directors were responsible. As to failure of expectations, formerly held out by a noble lord at the head of the Indian department, it was fair to the company to say that those expectations were stated to be on the supposition of a permament peace, and were defeated by the long European war which followed the French revolution, and by successive wars in India, all which had entailed prodigious expenses on the company both at home and abroad. The return of peace in India however, certainly afforded hope that the present embarrassments of the company would be but temporary; for considerable retrenchments in the expenditure were now going on in India under the administration of sir George Barlow (whose conduct in adopting the pacific system of lord Cornwallis, after having before acquiesced in the foreign policy of lord Wellesley, Mr. Grant defended against the observations of Mr. Creevey) and the advises from thence held out the expectation of a surplus of revenue after defraying all charges and the interest of the debt. That the peace of India would be permanent, Mr. Grant said he had not taken upon him to assert. He had spoken of what might be hoped for if peace continued; and as to its continuance, though undoubtedly the native powers must have greatly alienated from us by the course of policy and war which the British government had recently pursued there, and they might then be far more ready, under new and encouraging circumstances, to act against us, yet at present they shewed no disposition to break with us, and were, indeed, reduced in means. We also had professedly resumed a pacific system, and our manifesting a determination to persevere in it might have a tendency to conciliate them. Dr. Lawrence having in his speech insinuated that Mr. Grant had inconsistently departed from the language held in the third report of the directors, and the opinions he had given in that house respecting the measures of Lord Wellesley, Mr. Grant replied that he was no party to the third report, not having concurred in it, nor having

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having been a member of the court when it was brought forward; and as to late measures in India, when they came to be discussed, it would be found he had not uttered his sentiments regarding them.

Friday, August 7.

EAST INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. *R. Dundas* rose, pursuant to notice, to move a resolution pledging the house to take into consideration, early in the next session, the Accounts relative to the Revenue Charges and Commercial Concerns of the East India Company, presented on the 10th and 18th June last, commonly called, the Accounts of the East India Budget. It would be impossible in the present session to give to this subject the ample consideration to which it was entitled, and therefore he thought it better to postpone the statement and discussion till the next session. After some observations from Mr. Creevey, who reserved to himself the right of going into farther particulars than the mere East India Accounts commonly called India Budget, the resolutions were agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Dundas, several additional papers, illustrative of the conduct of the government of India towards the Polygars, were ordered, with the design of giving the fullest and fairest view of the Polygar question.

Mr. *Creevey* stated, that when the Polygar question should come to be discussed, he meant to contend that the conduct of the British government to the Polygars had been the cause of the mutiny at Vellore; one of the regiments concerned, the second battalion of the 23d native infantry, having been recruited in the Polygar country. On the promise of the right hon. gent. opposite to bring forward such accounts as had been, or should be received on that subject, and from a wish to await the arrival of those most materially interested in the transaction, he should not now offer the motion of which he had given notice for this day. He however gave notice, that early in the ensuing session he should move that there be laid before the house copies of all letters written by Marquis Cornwallis on the subject of the subsidiary treaties concluded by marquis Wellesley, and generally on the administration of India, by that nobleman.

Proceedings

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Proceedings at the India House.

A meeting of the proprietors of the East India company was held at this house.

The minutes of the former meeting being read, and agreed to,

The *Chairman* moved that the minute of the last meeting of the court of directors, by which it was ordered that the dividend on the stock of the company for the last half year be 5¼ per cent. be agreed to.

Mr. *Rock* said, it was apparent, from the state of the company's revenue, as standing on the face of the account last presented to the court, that there was a great deficiency of the revenues of the company for that year, to the amount, if he recollected it, of upwards of 2,000,000l. He wished, therefore, to know on what ground it was stated, that a dividend to the proprietors, to the extent of 10½ per cent. was to be made.

Mr. *C. Grant* observed, that from the low tone of voice in which the worthy proprietor had expressed himself, he (Mr. Grant) was not surprised that the hon. chairman, who sat next him, had not been able to make out the nature of the worthy proprietor's objection. He (Mr. Grant,) however, was prepared for it. It amounted to this, that a dividend of profits had been declared, while, at the same time, on the face of the accounts, there appeared a deficiency. The hon. deputy chairman, on the other hand, to meet the objection of the worthy proprietor, begged it might be recollected, that by the act of parliament, specifying the mode of ascertaining the dividends, such were to be settled by the mercantile, and not by the territorial profits. The deficiency for last year was entirely territorial, and would fail to be made up from the territorial revenue of a subsequent year. On the mercantile concerns of the company a profit to a greater extent than the dividend allowed had been realised; the dividend was, therefore, strictly conformable to the act of parliament.

Mr. *Rock* again alluded to the deficiency, and contended, that by the act, when any deficiency occurred, no dividend was to be declared for that year.

Mr. *Grant* once more asserted that the act had reference to mercantile, and not to territorial profits.

The motion was then carried, Mr. Rock alone dissenting from it.

On the motion of the chairman, for reading the resolution of the court of directors, declaring that neither the proprietors, the captain, nor crew of the company's ship the Ganges, were at all implicated or culpable in the loss of that ship, it was ordered that a ballot of the court of proprietors do take place on that subject, on the 20th of December, 1808.

MISSIONARIES TO INDIA.

Mr. *T. Twining* rose and spoke to the following effect.---I am a stranger, Sir, to the rules of this court, but if the present is the proper moment for noticing a subject not regularly before the court,

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court, I request your attention for a few minutes. My opinion, Sir, upon that important subject upon which I lately had the honour of addressing you, has undergone no change. I still think, and, until all recollection of India, and of the peculiar opinions and habits of the natives of India, be obliterated from my mind, I must, Sir, *continue* to think, that any offence to the immense population of India, by violent or indiscreet interference in those opinions, which, however absurd, the natives do hold most dear, will be productive of consequences, which every friend to humanity, every friend to the East India company, every friend to the dearest interests of Great Britain would sincerely lament. But, Sir, though I am convinced of this, I am also convinced that the public discussion in a general court, of a subject so delicate, and so exposed to unfair misconstruction, may also be attended with very serious consequences. In a debate heated, as such a debate would now be, with the religious feelings of men, nay, I believe, I may now say with the religious feelings of the country at large, many things must be said, which ought not, on any account, to reach the ears of the natives of India. There is also another consideration, which, as a personal consideration, ought not, perhaps, to influence my conduct upon a public measure, but, Sir, I cannot envy the sentiments or sensibility of the man who could not feel, in some degree, the influence of the impression I allude to. This question which, as originally agitated by me, was, in my opinion, and, I think, was properly and strictly, a political question, has now become a religious one, and I certainly do not feel very desirous of appearing to this court, and to the country, as if I really were an enemy to that religion, which I value infinitely more than my existence. Under these circumstanstances, I am willing—nay, Sir, I am most anxious, before a general court is declared, to try whether such a step cannot yet be avoided. If therefore, Sir, you will, in this public manner, and under the authority of the gentlemen behind the bar, assure me that the court of directors is really disposed to pay every attention to the religious opinions of the natives of India, and if you will, moreover, assure me, that measures either have been, or shall be adopted, tending to restore and to preserve to the natives, that perfect and happy tranquillity in their religious concerns, which they have hitherto enjoyed, then you will, Sir, in my opinion, and, I believe, in the opinion of every gentleman concurring with me on this occasion, remove the necessity of farther proceedings. In candour to the hon. gentleman on your right hand, (Mr. C. Grant) and in justice to myself, I think it proper to take this opportunity of noticing the illiberal and unjust imputations, that I have been influenced by personal hostility towards the gentleman.---When I disclaim motives so unworthy and dishonourable, I am sure I shall be believed by every gentleman who has the slightest knowledge of my character and disposition, and I trust by the honourable gentleman himself. There is, indeed, one allusion to the honourable deputy,

which

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which I now find incorrect, but it is so very trifling, that I am sure the honourable gentleman has too much liberality to infer any sentiment of personal hostility from such a circumstance.

The Rev. Mr. *Owen* was proceeding to enter into a discussion of the question, when he was called to order by

Mr. *T. Twining*, who was very sorry to interrupt the Rev. gentleman, but if that gentleman should really proceed to enter into a discussion of the general subject, it must be obvious that the object of his moderate and conciliatory reference to the chair would be completely defeated; in which case, it would be as well to determine at once to call a general court, for the special consideration of the question.

The *Chairman* concurred in the propriety of the call to order. In answer to the question put to the directors, by the worthy mover, he could assure him that the point to which he had alluded had not escaped the attention of the board. It was their object in every respect to discharge their duty; and he trusted the worthy proprietor, and the court in general, would not take it for granted that they had deserted it in this instance more than in any other.

Mr. Alderman *Prinsep* could not esteem what had fallen from the honourable chairman a satisfactory answer to the question put by the worthy proprietor (Mr. Twining.) He was proceeding to enlarge on the subject, when

The *Chairman* said as one member had been already called to order for entering into an argument on the subject, it was impossible that any other member could be heard. There was now no question before the court, and they had nothing to do but to adjourn. He immediately, therefore, put the question for adjournment, which was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Alderman *Prinsep* and Mr. *Twining* both attempted still to be heard; but the chairman informed them, it could only be by a new notice.—Adjourned.

March 25. This day a quarterly meeting was held at the East India house, when the chairman communicated several resolutions, one of which was for the restoration to the service of that valuable servant, Mr. Pole. Mr. Lowndes, and other gentlemen, attended for the purpose of putting some questions as to the present state of India, but the court was adjourned so expeditiously, as to prevent Mr. Lowndes from stating his questions.

April 8. This day a meeting was held for the purpose of electing six new directors, to replace those that go out by rotation. A scrutiny was demanded, which closed on the ninth, at seven o'clock in the morning, when the scrutineers reported the number of votes that had been entered and accepted, which appeared as follow:

Charles Grant, Esq.	1523
Sweeney Toone, Esq.	1499
William Thornton, Esq.	1307
George Smith, Esq.	1239
C. Majoribanks, Esq.	1121
J. Jackson, Esq.	1020
W. Devaynes, Esq.	994
A. Bannerman, Esq.	738
R. Williams, Esq.	679
Thomas Wash, Esq.	621
Eyles Irvin, Esq	614
K. Smith, Esq.	536

The first six gentlemen were of course declared duly elected.

The clerks in office reported, that two thousand and forty five stock

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stock holders had voted on this occasion;—a larger number than has been known to vote on any preceding occasion.

The court met on the 16th and 17th of June, third and seventh of July, and 27th of September, on routine business.

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MISCELLANY.

Observations on the printed Draft of a proposed letter, marked No. 128, from the Court of Directors, under date 4th April, 1805, to the Government of Bengal, which was rejected by the Board of Control.

PREVIOUSLY to the discussion of the various points contained in the paper marked No. 128, it is expedient to state, that without a most minute examination of the records of the whole of Lord Wellesley's government, and without personal reference to the gentlemen who officiated as secretaries during Lord Wellesley's administration, it is extremely difficult to prepare a reply to charges, the greater part of which relate to matters of official detail, already decided in the usual course of official correspondence. The paper No. 128 was written nearly four months after the appointment of Lord Cornwallis to succeed Lord Wellesley in the government-general of India. From the voluminous nature of its contents, and from the variety of topics which are discussed in it, embracing almost every branch of an administration of upwards of seven years in duration, it is evident, that a considerable period of time would elapse before the paper could pass through the official forms prescribed by the legislature, even supposing that the board of control had considered it to be proper to sanction the transmission of the paper to India. At the same time, as far as the court of directors could form any judgment of Lord Wellesley's intentions with respect to his return to England, they had every reason to expect, from the tenor of Lord Wellesley's dispatch of the 14th March, 1804, that he would have embarked for Europe either in the months of December, 1804, or January, 1805. In fact, the St. Fiorenzo frigate had been prepared for Lord Wellesley's accommodation, and was for some time in the Hooghly river for the purpose of conveying him to England. The court of directors therefore must have known, that the paper No. 128 could not possibly reach India during Lord Wellesley's residence in that country; and as the paper refers in most points to Lord Wellesley's personal conduct, this proceeding appears to be inconsistent with the liberality and justice due from the honorable court to a person, who (however condemned in the present temper of the court) has received so many testimonies of the gratitude and approbation of the company, for his successful exertions in their service.

Had the paper No. 128 been permitted to reach India during the existence of Lord Wellesley's government, no difficulty would have occurred in transmitting a regular reply to the numerous charges which the court of directors has been pleased to accumulate in their proposed draft. It is evident that at this distance from India, without the means of obtaining the information which is necessary for the purpose of a minute examination of the grounds of complaint stated by the honourable court, any reply to the paper No. 128 must be defective. Under all these disadvantages, however, it is hoped, that sufficient evidence may be adduced to prove, that the charges contained in this paper are inaccurate and unjust, and that the conduct of Lord Wellesley is utterly undeserving of the construction which has been given to it by the court, in the imputation of motives which never existed in his mind, and never influenced one act of his administration.

It is proposed to adopt the same plan which the court has followed in the draft No. 128, and to reply to that document, as far as may be practicable, paragraph by paragraph, in the same order which has been observed by the court.

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COURT'S DRAFT, No. 128.

Paragraph I. Refers to a former dispatch, in which the court signified their intention of delivering their sentiments on the measures of Lord Wellesley's government: the court has on several occasions been called upon to bestow their warmest commendation on the measures of the Marquis Wellesley. It is with the sincerest regret that the court have seen other proceedings, which it was impossible for them to contemplate with satisfaction. The court then proceed to state the grounds of their displeasure, and declare their intention of proceeding to state the transactions which are necessary to unfold, and substantiate the positions which they have advanced.

2d. Paragraph. Infraction of the law, and the constitutional authority and rights of the council, founded upon the 24th section of the act of the 33d of his present majesty, cap. 52, and act 13th George III. cap. 48. sec. 8.

The instances adduced on this subject are, 1st. The separate correspondence with the subordinate governments. Paragraphs 2 and 3.

2d. The appointment of Mr. Henry Wellesley to conduct a negotiation at Lucknow; the circumstance of his instructions being signed by the governor-general only, and his appointment to be lieut.-governor of Oude. Paragraph 4 and 5.

3d. The extraordinary powers granted to General's Lake and Wellesley. Paragraph 6.

4th. That the governor-general had recorded minutes at councils at which

OBSERVATIONS ON THE COURT'S DRAFT, No. 128.

Paragraph I. This severe censure of the court is stated to be grounded on the facts enumerated in the subsequent paragraphs: it is confidently hoped that the explanation which will be given of those facts will prove that the court's censure is at least unmerited.

2. With regard to the first point, viz. the separate correspondence, it may be observed, that although for reasons which will hereafter appear, various letters have been written and signed by the governor-general only; all these letters have uniformly been written not only with the knowledge, but with the concurrence of the members of council. The whole of this question has been fully discussed in the letter from the governor-general in council, under date the 20th May, 1805, an extract of which is given hereafter. The correspondence with the government at home also furnishes evidence, that letters bearing the signature of the governor-general only, have nevertheless been written with the knowledge and concurrence of the members of council. In the letter from the governor-general in council, dated 23d April, 1800, to the secret committee, paragraph 2d, it is stated: "This dispatch, although bearing only the signature of the governor-general, and for the reasons assigned in it, addressed individually to Lord Clive, was written with our knowledge and entire concurrence."

3. In the governor-general's minute in the secret department, dated Fort William, 12th June, 1800, on recording the Oude correspondence, it is observed, "These documents have been already from time to time communicated to the members in council." Other instances will be found by referring to the proceedings of government, which afford abundant evidence that no measure was adopted during Lord Wellesley's government without the entire concurrence of the members of council. In fact, so cordial was the intercourse between all the members of the government, that during the whole period of Lord Wellesley's administration, no member of council has ever recorded a dissent to any proceeding, which took place during that long and eventful period.

4. But the court of directors observes, that some part of the separate correspondence has never been recorded. The reason is, that much of the separate correspondence contained discussions upon measures in contemplation, and a mere communication of opinions between the parties concerned in the correspondence. It often happened that these measures were not carried into execution; on some occasions they were adopted in a different form, and upon these occasions, the separate correspondence was not recorded. It was necessary to record it only when a measure was to be carried into execution according to the orders of the supreme authority, and then it served to strengthen the hands of the governor to whom it was addressed in his own council.

5. The public service could not proceed, especially in time of war, if all separate correspondence between the governors abroad should cease: constant communication

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COURT'S DRAFT, No. 128.

he was not present, which bore a date different from that on which the council was held. Paragraph 8.

5th. The mode of communicating the orders to attack Jesswunt Rao Holkar. This complaint is followed by a statement of the duties of the members of the council. Paragraphs 9, 10, 11.

6th. The appointment of Col. Murray, to command in Guzerat, independently of the authority of the government of Bombay; and the orders to Gen. Wellesley to communicate, at such time as he might think proper, to the government of Bombay, the resolutions for commencing hostilities against Holkar. Paragraph 12.

7th. That the letters from the government of Bengal are addressed to the court of directors in the third person singular, instead of the first person plural. Paragraph 13.

1st. Separate correspondence with the subordinate government.—Paragraph 2 and 3.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE COURT'S DRAFT, No. 128.

nication must exist in the formation, as well as the execution of measures; otherwise the utmost confusion must arise.

6. On this point, however, as well as on the subject of the separate correspondence with Mr. Wellesley and with Generals Lake and Wellesley, as well as with regard to the mode of conducting the public business, of issuing the orders for attacking Holkar, and of communicating those orders to Bombay, it will be sufficient to refer to the letter from the governor-general in council to the court of directors, dated 20th May, 1805, of which the following are extracts.*

"The orders for the commencement of hostilities against Jesswunt Rao Holkar were issued by the governor-general in his own name, in conformity to the practice which has prevailed in this government during a long course of years. On reference to the proceedings of the governor-general in council in the secret department, your honourable court will observe, that since the accession of the Marquis Cornwallis to the charge of this government in the year 1786, until the appointment of the Marquis Wellesley, the correspondence with the political agents, and frequently with the military officers of the government, has been conducted by the governor-general in his own name, and not in the name of the governor-general in council.

"The governor-general in council is not aware that your honourable court, at any period of time, has expressed your disapprobation of this mode of conducting these branches of the public correspondence. All other branches of the public correspondence have been conducted, during the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, in the ordinary manner, by letters signed by the governor-general and the members of the supreme council, or by letters signed by the secretary to the government, by order of the governor-general in council.

"The practice described in the second paragraph having so long prevailed in the political branch of the public correspondence, and having, apparently, received the sanction of your honourable court, the governor-general would have considered himself to be acting in perfect conformity to the wishes of your honourable court, if he adhered to this practice to the degree in which it was observed, during the administration of his two immediate predecessors.

"But, by a reference to the proceedings of the secret department, your honourable court will observe, that, during the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, his lordship has not pursued this mode of correspondence with the uniformity observed under the two preceding administrations. On the contrary, the conduct of this branch of the correspondence of the

* Letter from the governor-general in council, dated May 20th, 1805.
(Signed) WELLESLEY,
G. H. BARLOW,
G. UDNY.

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COURT'S DRAFT, No. 128.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE COURT'S DRAFT, No. 128.

the government has been gradually approximated more nearly to the system which now appears to be deemed more regular by your honourable court.

"The instructions to the political and military officers have seldom been signed by the Marquis Wellesley separately, (especially since the year 1799) excepting in cases in which the great importance of the subject, or the high official rank of the officer to whom the instructions were addressed, demanded that the instructions should be signed by the governor-general. Both these considerations necessarily operated with regard to all instructions addressed to the commander in chief. It is not consistent with the established usage of the government, nor with the forms of respect due to the commander in chief, as being a member of the government, that instructions to the commander in chief should be addressed to him under the signature of the secretary to the government. All instructions addressed personally to the commander in chief were accordingly signed by the governor-general. The same purposes, (as far as regarded the observance of forms, and of due respect to the commander in chief) would, undoubtedly, have been answered, if all these instructions had been signed by the governor-general, and the members of the supreme council; and this mode of issuing instructions to the commander in chief has been frequently observed. But this mode of issuing instructions, if generally adopted, would often have occasioned considerable delay in a crisis of the public affairs, when any protraction of the dispatch of instructions might have been fatal to the most important interests of the state. By issuing the instructions to the commander in chief, under the signature of the governor-general, established forms were observed, the evils of delay were obviated, and the respect due to the official situation of the commander in chief was maintained.

"Independently of the delay which must also have arisen in issuing all the instructions communicated to general Wellesley, under the signature of the governor-general, and the members of the supreme council, it would have been inconsistent with the established usages of the government, and with the subordinate official relation in which that officer stood towards the government, to have conducted all the correspondence with that officer under the signature of the governor-general and the members of the council. In special cases, and for special purposes, letters have been addressed to officers of the official rank of general Wellesley, and holding situations similar to the situation in which he was employed, under the signatures of the governor-general and the members of the council. But the usual channel of correspondence with officers of the rank of major-general Wellesley, and employed in situations similar to that of major-general Wellesley, is the governor-general separately, or the secretary to the government. Your honourable court will accordingly find, that the correspondence with general Wellesley was ordinarily conducted by

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COURT'S DRAFT, No. 128.

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by the secretary to the government, by order of the governor-general in council, excepting only in cases where the peculiarity, or importance of the subject, has required that letters should be addressed to that officer, under the signature of the governor-general in council, or separately of the governor-general.

" With regard to the general correspondence with the political and military officers and agents of the government, and particularly the residents at the foreign courts, your honourable court will observe, by a reference to the proceedings, that the letters to these officers, instead of being signed separately by the governor-general, (as was uniformly the practice during the two preceding administrations) have been usually dispatched in the name, and by the order, of the governor-general in council, under the signature of the secretary to the government, as in the other departments of the government.

" It has frequently occurred, however, that orders and instructions to political and military agents have been issued under the signature of the secretary, in the name of the governor-general; and this practice appears to the governor-general in council to be entirely consistent with the nature of the executive duty assigned to the secretary for the secret department, in his capacity of secretary in the office of the governor-general, established by the orders of government, under date the 10th March, 1801, and submitted to your honourable court; but orders and instructions proceeding immediately from the office of the governor-general, under the signature of the secretary, are equally submitted to the approbation of the members of the council, as those which are specifically stated to issue from the authority of the governor-general in council.

" All these letters, whether signed by the governor-general, and the members of the council, or by the secretaries to the government, are recorded upon the public proceedings, and have always been deemed, agreeably to established usage, to be the regular and formal acts of the governor-general in council, for which the governor-general, and the members of the council, are responsible according to law.

" The act of the 33d year of his majesty's reign requires, that all orders and proceedings of the governor-general in council shall be signed by the chief secretary by the authority of the governor-general in council. A literal execution of this part of the law would have precluded the possibility of carrying on the ordinary business of the government in the several departments. In each department, the ordinary business has been uniformly transacted, and the orders and proceedings signed by the sub-secretaries, (previously to the appointment of secretaries in each department in the year 1799) and, since that time, by each secretary in his proper department, the chief secretary occasionally acting in any department, in which his services have been found requisite to have compelled the chief secretary to sign every order and proceeding

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proceeding issued or held in each department, would have introduced the utmost degree of delay and embarrassment into every branch of the government. The practice established under the acts of parliament now in force, was not introduced by the present governor-general, but by the absolute exigency of the public service, under his predecessors in office. In the present extended relations of this government, an adherence to the letter of the act, requiring the signature of the chief secretary to every order and proceeding is utterly impracticable; but the governor-general in council has always considered that the intention of the legislature has been answered, when the orders and proceedings of the government have been signed either by the chief secretary, or by the secretary in the department to which the subject of each order or proceeding may properly have belonged.

"In the present extended scale of our dominion, and of our political relations in India, the correspondence and the duties of every branch of the administration, and especially in the military, secret, and political departments, have increased in such a degree, as to render it indispensably necessary to establish a plan for the due discharge of the functions of the government, by dividing the labour of the public business between the governor-general and the other members of the administration. The system adopted for this purpose corresponds with that arrangement established by your honourable court, under which the conduct of various branches of the administration have been placed respectively under the personal control and superintendance of the members of the supreme council. Under this system the ordinary duties and details of the public, commercial revenue, and judicial departments, are transacted under the immediate guidance and control of the members of the council, upon principles previously determined by the collective authority of the government, and these proceedings are all conducted in constant, and almost hourly, personal communication with the governor-general. Any questions, originating in those departments, which are of peculiar importance, or which are not within the limits of the ordinary course of business, are more particularly referred to the ultimate decision of the governor-general, aided by the opinions of the members of council. The governor-general exercises a more special and immediate personal superintendance over the executive duties of the military, secret, and political departments; but it has been the invariable rule of the governor-general to consult, in the most confidential manner, with the members of his council, not only upon the general principles of our policy and military arrangements, but also on the practical application of those principles to every case which may have arisen. In the practical transaction of the business of this great state, it must frequently happen that, although the general principles of any orders or instructions upon questions of importance may have formed the subject of

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of repeated discussion between the governor-general and the members of the council, and may have been determined, after the most deliberate advice, and with full common consent, the urgency of the case may preclude the formal deliberation of the governor-general in council, upon the specific terms of such instructions, or orders, without a materal interruption to the course of public business, and even a hazard of injury to the public service. Under such circumstances, the governor-general has issued the requisite orders and instructions in his own name; but it has never been understood, either by the governor-general or his council, or by any subordinate government or officer, that, in any such case, the governor-general was acting upon his single authority without the advice and consent of his council, and still less without their knowledge.

"These observations will, it is hoped, satisfy your honourable court, that the circumstance of the orders and letters, to which your honourable court refers, being signed by the governor-general separately, affords no ground for the conclusion, that they have been issued without the sanction of the members of the council, and that such letters and orders have always been considered (unless where it is otherwise stated on the proceedings) as flowing from the regular authority of the government.

"With respect to the orders for the commencement of hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, these orders were issued with the full concurrence of the members of the supreme council, after long and repeated discussions on the subject. It was the unanimous opinion of the governor-general, and the members of the supreme council, as well as of his excellency the commander in chief, that the unprovoked aggression of that lawless freebooter, and the dangerous consequences to be apprehended to the British interests, and to every state in India, from allowing him to prosecute, unmolested, the hostile course of policy which he had avowed, admitted of no other proceeding but that of reducing his power. The grounds on which this opinion was formed, have been stated in the dispatches of this government to the secret committee of your honourable court.

"A sense of public duty, as well as the respect which the governor-general entertains for the members of the supreme council, would have precluded the governor-general from adopting any measure of importance without a full discussion of the subject with them; and the members of the supreme council would have considered it to be their duty to have formally objected to any such course of proceeding.

"Your honourable court is pleased to observe, that if the governor-general had directed hostilities to be commenced on his single authority without the concurrence of his council, such an assumption of authority could not be justified by any existing act of the legislature. By the act of the 33d of his Majesty's reign, chap. 52d, sec. 47, it is provided, that whenever any measure shall be proposed or agitated in the supreme council

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council, whereby the interests of the united company, or the safety and tranquility of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, may, in the judgment of the governor genera, be essentially concerned or affected, the governor general shall be at liberty, (under the rules and restrictions described in the statute) and upon his own sole responsibility, not only to act without the concurrence of his council, but even in direct opposition to their sentiments.

"The governor-general, by law, under all circumstances, appears to be responsible for the administration of the government. He is not only authorised, but manifestly bound, by his duty, to act on his separate opinion distinct from that of his council, in all cases of deliberate difference on subjects of importance. A deference to the opinion of the members of council, or an inclination to conciliate their co-operation in the general system of the government, will not justify the governor-general in any departure from his own conscientious judgment in any matter deeply affecting the public interests. If the governor-general, on any occasion of magnitude, should submit his opinion to that of the council, he alone is, and ought to be responsible for the consequences of any act done under such circumstances. The power of acting separately is certainly an active trust in the hands of the governor-general, and he must be responsible, not only for its abusive exercise, but for suffering it to remain dormant in any case, in which the public interests shall evidently demand its active exercise. The provision of the act appears indeed to admit of no other construction.

"The governor-general in council therefore, with the utmost deference and respect for the opinion stated by your honourable court, in your letter of the 28th of November upon this subject, apprehends, that the expressions employed in that letter, have not accurately conveyed the intention of the honourable court, which would appear rather to have been directed to remark a supposed assumption of authority on the part of the governor-general, in acting without the knowledge, than without the concurrence of his council, and in acting separately, without due attention to the forms which are requisite to render such an act of sole authority valid.

"Happily for the facility of the public service, it has never become necessary, during the administration of the present governor-general, that the governor-general should exercise the authority which he appears to possess, under this clause of the statute.

"The orders of the governor-general to major-gen. Wellesley, and eventually to lieutenant-general Stuart, and the orders to his excellency the commander in chief, were issued after full communication with the members of the council, and with their entire concurrence and approbation.

"In the prosecution of the extensive and complicated system of warfare in which the British government was involved by the unprovoked aggression of the Mahratta com

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confederates. Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the rajah of Berar, the public interests must have been exposed to material, and, perhaps, irretrievable injury, if no authority had existed in the vicinity of the scenes of action in Hindostan and in the Deccan, competent to negotiate and to conclude on the spot, the necessary arrangements for the accomplishment of the plan of operations, and of political settlement, prescribed by the orders of the governor-general in council. The necessity of a reference to Fort William on every question arising at the durbars of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and of Ragojee Bhoonsla, during the negotiations of Colonel Collins, which immediately preceded the commencement of hostilities, would have enabled these chieftains to attain their object of protracting the determination of the question of peace or war, until the close of the season of the rains; when they could have employed their numerous bodies of cavalry with great advantage in predatory incursions into the territories of the company and its allies: this delay would likewise have allowed them leisure to conclude their negotiations with Jesswunt Rao Holkar and would probably have enabled them to obtain his accession to the confederacy.

"In all military operations, promptitude of decision, and celerity in execution are essentially and indispensably necessary to ensure success; and in no part of the world are these advantages of greater importance than in India. Immediately after the commencement of hostilities, the communication from Fort William, by land, with the Deccan, was interrupted, and the means of communication by sea were at that season insecure; it was, therefore, essentially necessary that some local authority should exist in the Deccan, competent to determine questions which would not admit of the delay of a reference to Bengal; and it will be manifest to your honourable court, that such authority could not be exercised with promptitude and vigour by any other person, than the officer at the head of the army in the field.

"The expediency and necessity of entrusting his excellency the commander in chief with powers to be exercised in Hindostan, corresponding in substance with the powers vested in lieutenant-general Stuart, and major-general Wellesley in the Deccan, appear to the governor-general in council to be equally obvious.

"A great part of the territory through which the dispatches of major-general Wellesley to the commander in chief must have passed, being at that period of time under the authority of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or of his tributaries or dependants, their communication was necessarily insecure, while Dowlut Rao Scindiah possessed the means of corresponding with facility and dispatch with M. Perron, who was then in charge of all Scindiah's possessions in Hindostan. This circumstance gave to the enemy a most important advantage over the British government, and the injury to which the British interests were consequently exposed, might have

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have been irreparable, if the commander in chief had been restricted from acting against the enemy, until he could have received the orders of this government for that purpose, after the receipt of intelligence at Fort William, of the failure of the negotiations in the Deccan, for the maintenance of peace.

"The authority vested in the commander in chief, likewise enabled his excellency to obtain, at the season when they were most useful, all the advantages derived from the operation of the treaties concluded with the Rannah of Gohud, the Rajah of Jeypoor, and Rajepoot, and Jaut, chieftains. The assistance, or at least the neutrality of those persons, was of the utmost importance to the British cause, and the necessity of frequent reference to Fort William, must have arrested the rapid and glorious successes of the British arms under his excellency's command, and might have protracted the conclusion of the war to an indefinite period of time.

"Your honourable court has not stated in what particular points the powers, vested in the commander in chief and general Wellesley, (and eventually in lieutenant-general Stuart,) by the governor-general's letters, dated the 26th and 27th of July, 1803, are deemed to be inconsistent with the law.

"Those letters were intended to answer the same purpose as credentials or commissions to public agents and officers, and were framed in the general terms employed in such documents.

"The letters above-mentioned, to general Lake, and general Wellesley, as is usual, with respect to all public credentials, were accompanied by specific instructions, defining the purposes to which those general powers were to be applied.

"The real nature of the powers, vested in general Lake and general Wellesley, (and eventually in lieutenant-general Stuart,) is, therefore, to be sought in the detailed instructions transmitted to those officers, compared with the instructions sent to the subordinate governments, and to the several civil and military officers employed in the operations of the war, or in the negotiations or arrangements connected with the peace.

"The detailed instructions to his excellency the commander in chief, and to the honourable major-general Wellesley, state specifically the cases in which the British government was to be considered to be at war with the Mahratta states. Adverting to the great distance between the seat of the supreme government from the position of the British and Mahratta armies, and also to the proximity of those armies, it was necessarily left to the generals of the British armies to determine, when any of those cases should actually have occurred. Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, who commanded their armies in person, and who acted in virtue of their own authority, would otherwise have been enabled to select the time and point of attack, and would have possessed those military advantages which, by the delegation of special powers, were

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were secured in the hands of the British commanders, and which, ultimately, enabled those distinguished officers to obtain such signal success.

"Without these general powers, the commanders of the British armies would have been merely channels of correspondence between the Mahratta chiefs and the government of Fort William, and every point of negotiation might have been protracted by the Mahratta chieftains to an indefinite period of time.

"The delegation of these general powers to the commander in chief, and to major-gen. Wellesley, was necessary, both for the purpose of counteracting the dangerous effects of invasion and delay (the invariable instruments of Mahratta policy in every negotiation and transaction,) and of enabling those officers to decide upon points to which the general tenor and spirit of their instructions evidently applied; whereas, without such powers, they must necessarily have awaited the result of a reference to Fort William on every question, whether trivial or important, not specifically provided for by the instructions under which they acted, although confident of the nature of the decision, which such a reference must produce. Great delay must, on all occasions, have resulted from a reference to the supreme authority, and such reference was frequently rendered impracticable, by the interruption of the communication between the Deccan and Bengal.

"General Lake, and major-general Wellesley, could not have been justified in the application of those general powers to acts inconsistent with their specific instructions. Those instructions were prepared in as much detail as was practicable. The general terms of the treaties of peace, with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, and of the treaties concluded with the chieftains of Hindostan, were specified, and all treaties, and engagements, which general Lake, and general Wellesley, might conclude under their general powers, and specific instructions, were declared to be subject to the ratification of the governor-general in council

"The remaining object of importance, for which these general powers were intended to provide, was to secure the prompt, and efficient co-operation of all civil and military officers, whose aid might be necessary for purposes connected with the vigorous prosecution of the war, and with the speedy conclusion of peace.

"If these powers had not been delegated to the commanders of our armies, appointed to conduct the operations of the war, every civil and military officer, not subject to the orders of the commanders of the British armies, by the ordinary rules of service, might have refused the required aid, without special orders from the government of India, applicable to the case, and by that means have frustrated the operations of the war, and the negotiations and arrangements connected with the peace. To provide for all such cases,

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cases, by orders from the supreme government, was manifestly impossible. It became indispensably necessary, therefore, to vest the commanders of the British armies with powers, which should enable them to secure the aid of all civil and military authorities, within the limits of their respective commands. But even with regard to this branch of the general powers, delegated to the commander in chief, and to major-general Wellesley, instructions were issued, prescribing, in the utmost practicable degree, the specific mode of exercising and obeying this delegated authority.

"General Lake, and general Wellesley, were responsible to the governor-general in council, for the exercise of the powers thus vested in those officers, according to the letter and spirit of the specific instructions, with which they had been respectively furnished, and those officers were prohibited from the exercise of those powers, in all cases which admitted of a reference to the governor-general in council, without injury to the public service. The specific instructions contained the rules for the regulation of the conduct of the commanders of the British armies. Their general powers were only auxiliary to those instructions, and calculated to enable those officers to carry them into effect.

"Under all these restrictions and precautions, if it shall appear, that in the course of the rapid succession of event, during the late war, and in the conduct of the voluminous correspondence produced by the extent, magnitude, and variety of the operations and arrangements connected with the war and with the peace, any deviation has occurred, from the principles above described, the governor-general in council confidently relies on the justice of your honourable court, that you will ascribe such a deviation to its real and unavoidable causes, rather than to any intention, on the part of the governor-general in council, of violating the provisions of the law, or of disregarding the authority of your honourable court.

"The powers delegated to lieutenant-general Stuart, major-general Wellesley, and to his excellency the commander in chief, corresponded in spirit and in substance with the powers committed to lieutenant-general Harris, at the commencement of the late war in Mysore.

"Under the instructions of the governor-general to major-general Wellesley, dated the 26th of June, 1803 major-general Wellesley (and eventually lieutenant-general Stuart,) was authorized to assume and to exercise the general direction and controul of all the political and military affairs of the British government in the territories of the Nizam, of the Peishwah, and of the Mahratta states and chiefs. Major-general Wellesley received full powers to decide any question which might arise in the prosecution of the measures prescribed by the instructions of the governor-general, according to the spirit of his excellency's views and intentions, concerning the affairs of the

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the Mahratta state; and he was, at the same time, required to refer to the governor-general in council, all cases in which such a previous reference might not appear to hazard the public interests.

"Under the same reservation, major-general Wellesley was authorised and empowered to commence and conclude negotiations with any of the Mahratta chiefs, and Jagheerdars, for the purpose of promoting the general objects of the alliance, then lately concluded with his highness the Peishwah, or of that subsisting with his highness the Nizam.

"Major-general Wellesley was further empowered to negotiate, and to conclude any engagements with Dowlah Rao Scindia, with the Rajah of Berar, or with Jesswunt Rao Holkar, which might induce those chieftains to retire with their forces within the limits of their respective dominions, or to afford any other satisfactory pledge of their respective pacific intentions, towards the British government and its allies; and he was authorized to arbitrate, on the part of the British government, the terms of any convention between his highness the Peishwah, and those chieftains respectively, for the settlement of mutual differences or demands, or for the adjustment of relative pretensions.

"Lastly, major-general Wellesley was empowered to contract such engagements with any subordinate chieftain, of the Mahratta states, as might appear to him to be expedient for the purpose of securing their co operation in the event of hostilities, between the British government and Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar Jesswunt Rao Holkar, or any other power; and to adopt the necessary measures for conciliating the obedience of the subordinate chiefs to the Peishwah's authority; and he was informed, that all such engagements as he might conclude would be confirmed, under the limitations prescribed in his instructions.

"The authority delegated to the commander in chief, by the letter of the governor-general, dated the 27th of July, 1803, vested the commander in chief with the same powers in Hindostan, as those possessed by major-general Wellesley, and eventually by lieutenant-general Stuart, in the Deccan.

"On the commencement of the late war, in Mysore, lieutenant-general Harris was authorized (with the assistance of a commission, placed under his immediate orders, and appointed for the express purpose of relieving him from the details which might be incompatible with his other important avocations) to negotiate and conclude a definitive treaty of peace, with Tippoo Sultaun, on the conditions prescribed in the orders of the governor-general, dated the 22d of February, 1799. With the assistance, and through the medium of the same commission, lieutenant-general Harris was authorized to receive and consider all overtures from any of the tributaries, principal officers, and other subjects of Tippoo Sultaun, who might be inclined to throw off the authority of that prince, and to place themselves under the protection of the company

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company and of her allies; and in all cases, which might not admit of reference to the governor-general, the commission was empowered to decide, under the authority of lieutenant-general Harris, the degree and nature of the encouragement proper to be given to such persons, on the principles stated in the general instructions issued for their guidance.

"The commission was directed to be careful not to guarantee any engagements, which the allies might be inclined to form with persons renouncing their allegiance to Tippoo Sultaun, except in certain cases of peculiar exigency, which might arise, without the possibility of a previous reference to the governor-general; in such cases they were required to regulate their conduct, as nearly as possible, on the principles prescribed by the governor-general's instructions.

"It was further directed, by a proclamation issued by the governor-general in council, at Fort St George, on the 2d of February, 1799, that all civil servants, subject to the authority of the presidencies of Fort St. George, and of Bombay, and all military officers serving under the authority of either presidency respectively, should pay immediate and prompt obedience to all such requisitions and orders, as they might receive from the commander in chief, lieutenant-general Harris.

"It will be manifest to your honourable court, that the authority delegated to lieutenant-general Harris, in the year 1799, corresponded in principle with the powers entrusted to lieutenant-general Stuart, major-general Wellesley, and to the commander in chief, in the year 1803, and that the only distinction which can be perceived between them, arose from the peculiar circumstances of each particular case, and from the distance from the controlling authority at which those powers were to be exercised. On the occasion of the war in Mysore, as well as in that of the late Mahratta war, the commander in chief was vested with powers to negotiate, and to conclude, engagements with certain descriptions of persons, whose co-operation was expected to prove advantageous to the British cause, on the principles prescribed by their general instructions; and in both instances they were required to refer all questions to the authority of the governor-general, where the public interests were not likely to be exposed to injury from delay. Nearly similar observations would be applicable to the commission issued by the governor-general at Fort St. George, for the settlement of Mysore, after the fall of Seringapatam.

"Under this explanation, it is manifest that the general authority vested in the commander in chief, and in major-general Wellesley, in the year 1803, was not more extensive than the public interests absolutely required; and the governor-general in council trusts, that your honourable court will perceive, that the administration of the affairs of this extensive empire could not be conducted with advantage, unless, in cases of public emergency, this government possessed

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possessed the right to commit to officers of distinguished character and talents, serving at a distance from the seat of government, such discretionary powers as maybe required in circumstances of exigency, to be exercised on their responsibility, and subject to the ultimate confirmation of the supreme authority in India. The right to delegate such discretionary powers, appears to the governor-general in council to be necessarily inherent in every well-regulated government; and it does not appear to his excellency in council to be probable that, it could have been in the contemplation of the legislature to impose any other check on its exercise (within proper limits,) than the check which arises from the general responsibility of the government for the propriety of all its measures.

"The powers of the governor-general, whether exercised in his own presidency, or at the presidencies of Fort St. George, or Bombay, with the councils of either presidency, are, in the judgment of the governor-general in council, the same, this case appearing to be expressly provided for by section 32d of the statute of 1793, chapter 52d.

"At the period of time, when it was determined by this government to commence hostilities against Jesswunt Rao Holkar, major-general Wellesley had proceeded to Bombay, on the invitation of the honourable the governor of that presidency, for the express purpose of conferring with Mr. Duncan, and the government of Bombay, on the subject of the necessary arrangements at that presidency, in consequence of the conclusion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar. Major-general Wellesley was in the habit of daily confidential communication with Mr. Duncan, and it was at that period of time intended that the war in the Deccan, against Jesswunt Rao Holkar, should have been conducted by general Wellesley, on the same grounds on which the conduct of the war against the confederates had been entrusted to that distinguished officer.

"The channel of communication, on this occasion, was, therefore, considered to be the most proper which could have been adopted. No extensive preparations for the prosecution of the war were required at Bombay; and the governor-general considered himself to be at liberty to exercise his discretion, with respect to the mode of communication with the government on the subject.

"This mode of communication appeared to the governor-general to be peculiarly proper, because the operations of the war on the west of India were to be conducted by an officer acting under the immediate authority of the supreme government, and those operations were not, in any degree, subject to the regulation and control of the government of Bombay. The governor-general in council certainly entertained no intention of violating any established usage, or any provision of the law, but adverted merely to the dispatch

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patch of the public business, and to the advantage of the service, in a crisis of war."

7. The preceding extracts, from the letter of the governor-general in council, 20th May, 1805, embraces every point contained in the first division of the paper No. 128, under the head "infraction of the law," &c. with the exception,

8. 1st. Of the appointment of Mr. Wellesley, 2d. The mode of recording minutes; 3d. The appointment of colonel Murray; and 4thly, the discussion respecting the person and number of the verb used in the letters from Bengal, addressed to the court of directors.

The appointment of Mr. H. Wellesley to conduct a negotiation at Lucknow; and his appointment to be lieutenant-governor of Oude. Paragraph 4 and 5.

9. On the first point, viz. Mr. Wellesley's appointment, it is sufficient to state, that the governor-general, lord Wellesley, having had reason to apprehend, that the nabob vizier had adopted a systematic course of proceedings, for the purpose of frustrating the issue of the negotiations which were then depending with the court of Oude: and having received intimation, that the nabob might attempt to pass over the season without concluding any final arrangement with the company, under the pretext of awaiting lord Wellesley's expected arrival at Lucknow, determined to dispatch Mr. Wellesley to Lucknow, as the most advantageous measure which could be substituted for the governor-general's presence at that city. It was thought, that a person so nearly allied to the governor-general by the ties of blood, as well as of the most intimate confidential connection, would necessarily inspire the nabob with a serious conviction of the importance annexed by lord Wellesley to the success of the depending negotiation, and would remove from the nabob's mind whatever doubts he might have been erroneously induced to entertain of the governor-general's adherence to the determination which had so frequently been announced to him by letter, and through lieutenant-colonel Scott, the resident at Lucknow.

10. Mr. Wellesley accordingly proceeded to Lucknow in the month of July, 1801, and, on the 10th of November, 1801, concluded a treaty with the nabob vizier, which was ratified by the governor-general, (who was absent from Calcutta on the public service) on the 14th of the same month, on the river Ganges, near Benares, and transmitted on the same day to the vice-president in council at Calcutta. The treaty was forwarded to England by the Mornington packet, by the vice-president in council, and finally approved by the secret committee on the 19th November, 1803. It is unnecessary, in this place, to state, that the conclusion of that important arrangement is principally to be ascribed to the eminent discretion, firmness, and temper, which Mr. Wellesley conducted himself in every stage of the negotiation; and that to the exertion of the joint talents and perseverance of Mr. Wellesley and colonel Scott, the company and the British nation are indebted for one of the most valuable additions which has been made for many years

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years past, to the security and honour of the British empire in India.

11. The peculiar character of the people of the districts ceded to the company under the treaty of Lucknow, and the obstacles which the nabob and his dependants might be expected to oppose to the final settlement of the country under the British government, required the constant presence of an active and vigorous authority, until the foundation of the new arrangement should be firmly established. The ability and firmness which Mr. Wellesley had manifested in the principal conduct of the negotiation with the nabob, had been the most efficient cause of its speedy, prosperous, and tranquil issue. These qualities, combined with the authority which he naturally derived from his near connection with the governor-general, induced lord Wellesley to consider Mr. Wellesley to be the most useful instrument which could be employed on the occasion. Lord Wellesley, therefore, appointed Mr. Wellesley, at the head of a commission of civil servants of the company, to preside over the provisional government of the ceded districts at the commencement of the settlement. The duty being merely of a temporary and extraordinary nature, no objection existed to his appointment, on the grounds of the act of Parliament for filling the civil offices under the government of India; and the court of directors having already approved of Mr. Wellesley's appointment to be a commissioner for the settlement of Mysore, in 1799, and actually presented him with a reward for his services on that occasion, there was no reason to suppose, that the employment of Mr. Wellesley, in the settlement of countries, not yet reduced to a state of order, or of regular administration, and in the execution of similar duties to those which had already received the approbation of the court of directors, could be deemed inconsistent either with the rules of the company's service, the practice of the government of India,* or the interests of the civil servants of the company.

12. In fixing the amount of Mr. Wellesley's salary, lord Wellesley was guided by the consideration of precluding the possibility of that gentleman's incurring any pecuniary loss by the discharge of his important functions; on the other hand, his lordship determined, in conformity to Mr. Wellesley's express desire, that he should not derive any emolument from the office of lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, beyond the amount of that which he actually possessed in the office of private secretary, under the express orders of the court of directors. The governor-general therefore directed Mr. Wellesley (in conformity to the practice which is adopted by all political agents in India) to charge the company with his actual expenses, and continued to him the amount of his salary as private secretary, being 6000*l.* per annum,

* Lord Cornwallis employed colonel Read, and three military officers, as collectors, to settle the countries ceded by Tippoo, in 1792.

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That the governor-general had recorded minutes at councils at which he was not present, which bore a date different from that on which the council was held. Para. 8.

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annum, the scale established by the court of directors for that office.

13. Of the result of Mr. Wellesley's appointment it is unnecessary to enter into any explanation. It will be sufficient to refer to Mr. Wellesley's report* of the 10th February, 1803, and to general Smith's account (published in the Calcutta Gazettes) of the state in which he found Rohilcund, after two years of war, one of scarcity, and after an hostile army had passed through that country. On this subject the secret committee, in their letter† of the 19th November, 1804, express the happiness which they feel in "approving the conduct, and acknowledging the services, of Mr. Wellesley;" and the court of directors, in the revenue letter of the 14th September, 1803, state, "that they received great pleasure from Mr. Wellesley's letter of the 22d March, 1802, that the utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout the ceded provinces; and that the change in the government appears to have given general satisfaction." The condition of the ceded provinces, on lord Wellesley's departure from India, is the most satisfactory testimony which can be afforded, of Mr. Wellesley's valuable and successful services in Oude.

14. The mode of recording minutes is justified by the act of parliament, which authorises the governor-general to absent himself from council.

15. The act states, that if the governor-general‡ shall happen "to be absent from any council, owing to indisposition, or to any other cause whatsoever, and shall signify such his intended absence to such council so to be assembled, then, and in every such case, the senior member for the time being, who shall be present at the council so assembled, shall preside at such council, in such manner, and with such full powers and authorities, as such governor-general might, or would, have had, in case such governor-general were himself actually present at such council. Provided, nevertheless, that no act of any council so held shall be valid to any effect whatsoever, unless the same shall be signed by such governor-general, if such governor-general shall, at the time, be resident at the presidency at which such council shall be so assembled, and shall not be prevented, by such indisposition, from signing the same."

16. It will be sufficient, therefore, to state, that the governor-general being, by law, authorized to absent himself from the council whenever he may think proper, and the proceedings not being valid without his signature, he certainly may record on the proceedings, minutes at such times, and in such manner, as may appear to him to be expedient.

17. With

* Vide page 84, paper No. 8, of collection No. I.
† Vide page 58, paper No. 12, of collection No. I.
‡ Vide act 39 and 40, of George III. cap. 79, clause 22.

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Appointment of colonel Murray to command in Guzerat, independently of the authority of the government of Bombay. Para. 12.

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17. With regard to colonel Murray's appointment, it may be observed, that when a country is the seat of war, or is to be defended, as was the case with Guzerat, the supreme military command must be vested in the military officer who has the direction of the operations. A change in the military system of Guzerat, with a view to the war, was indispensable; the command of the troops, south of the Nerbudda, being, at that time, exercised by a commission, consisting of three civil servants; and the command north of Nerbudda by the resident at Brodera, who, although a military officer, was in the execution of the duties of a civil office. In fact, the appointment of colonel Murray was made by general Wellesley, with the consent of Mr. Duncan, in consequence of the authority entrusted to General Wellesley, under the orders of the supreme government; and colonel Murray acted under general Wellesley and the supreme government, in the general operations of the war, subject however, in all matters of detail, to the governor of Bombay. It is impossible to conceive any other mode by which the supreme government could have conducted the operations of an extensive war, carried on, at the same moment, in various quarters of India. If the army of each subordinate presidency had been left to the separate and exclusive authority of each government, no combined plan could have been pursued; the great distance would have rendered all concert impracticable, and a conflict would have arisen between the powers of the respective governments, which must have proved favourable to the cause of the enemy. It was necessary, therefore, to bring the authority of the supreme government to bear directly upon every point in which military operations were to be conducted.

That the letters from the government of Bengal are addressed to the court of directors in the third person singular, instead of the first person plural. Para. 13.

18. The last point under the head of "infractions of the law," is the form of addressing the court of directors. This charge really appears of a trivial and unimportant nature, especially as the form now complained of is the same which has generally been observed by lord Wellesley, and never before noticed by the court. An assertion is made, that the government of India abroad is vested at each presidency in a governor and council. The act of parliament certainly appears to vest the government in a governor in council. The proposed object and spirit of the act is to strengthen the power of the respective governors as much as possible, consistently with the attainment of a due revision and control of all their proceedings by the authorities in England, through the proceedings of the council. The style of address, therefore, used by the governor-general in council, is in strict conformity to the letter and spirit of the law, which directs, (clause (39) "that the proceedings of the governor-general and council shall be expressed to be made by the governor-general in council." No proceeding can be more formal than a general letter to the court of directors.

19. "The

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Paragraph 14. Extending the controlling powers of the supreme government over the other presidencies, to all the details of these governments.	19. *The governor-general in council by law is vested with the entire control of all matters civil and military, relating to the subordinate governments of India, and is of course authorized to exercise his legal powers in the manner which may appear to him to be most consistent with the due discharge of the heavy responsibility which he must necessarily incur in the execution of the duties of his arduous trust. These controlling powers are indispensably necessary, and cannot be limited by orders from England without incurring great risk.
That an interference in the minute interior details of the subordinate governments was not the former practice, and is inconsistent with the intention of the legislature. That Lord Wellesley intended to concentrate all the political powers of British India in his own person. Paragraph 15.	20. It is a most erroneous imputation upon Lord Wellesley to charge him with any attempt towards a systematic interference in the details of the subordinate governments. Even when at Madras in 1799, from the 1st of January to the 5th of September, it is well known, that he left the details of that government to Lord Clive and his council, never interfering beyond the extent absolutely requisite for the exercise of the general control. This fact, which is attested by the approbation of the secret committee, (in their letter, dated 18th June, 1799) is a sufficient proof of Lord Wellesly's general sentiments respecting the mode of exercising the control over the subordinate governments. With regard to the particular instances in which the supreme government may have issued orders, affecting points of detail at Madras or Bombay, it may be observed, that it is not possible to imagine how the general control can ever be exercised, without touching some point of detail occasionally. An examination of the instances in which it had been exercised, will best explain the principles by which the supreme government has been actuated.
Powers granted to Generals Lake and Wellesley, and to Colonel Murray. Paragraph 15.	
Instances of the extension of the controlling powers of the supreme government.	21. If war is to be carried on, the governor-general in council, who is alone competent to declare war, and who is therefore responsible for the consequences, is certainly the proper person to determine, who shall conduct the operations in different parts of India; and having selected officers, or approved of the selection of others, as was the case with General Wellesley and Colonel Murray, it was absolutely necessary that he should grant to them the powers which were requisite to enable them to perform their duty. This question has already been fully discussed in paragraph 6† of these notes.
That the governor-general insisted upon con-	22. It is absolutely necessary to establish one general system of finance in India, instead of permitting the three

* And be it further enacted, that the governor-general in council at Fort William shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend, control, and direct the several governments and presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and all other governments erected, or to be erected by the said united company within the limits of their said exclusive trade, in all such points as shall relate to any negotiations or transactions with the country powers or states, or levying war or making peace, or the collection or application of the revenues of the said acquisitions and territories in India, or to the forces employed at any of such presidencies or governments, or to the civil or military government of the said presidencies, acquisitions, or territories, or any of them. Act 33, Geo. III. Cap. 52, Clause 40.

† Vide extract of the letter from the governor-general in council to the court of directors, dated 20th May, 1805. Pages 4 to 10 inclusive.

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trolling the acts of the accountant-general at Fort St. George. Para. 16.

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three governments to conduct the finances of the three presidencies on dissimilar plans, and inconsistent principles. What would be the result in England, if there were a separate system of finance for each of the kingdoms; and if the ministers of England, Scotland, and Ireland were to negotiate their loans, and carry on their financial arrangements, not only without communication or concert, but on principles entirely different? With regard to India, it is evident that as a great portion of the supplies to the subordinate settlements are drawn from Bengal, the rates of loans and other pecuniary transactions at Bengal must necessarily be regulated in a great measure by the state of the finances in other parts of India; and that if the governor-general in council do not exercise any control in this point, the accountants-general at the subordinate presidencies, and not the supreme government, will be responsible for the management of the finances of India. Such an arrangement certainly does not appear to come within the limits either of the letter or spirit of the acts of parliament. In the particular instance to which the court refers, the object of the orders of the governor-general in council was to prevent a loan from being raised at Madras, on terms more unfavourable to the company, than the state of affairs appeared to require.

That the governor-general ordered the government of Bombay to grant certain allowances to Captain Hayes of the Bombay marine. Para. 17.

23. This officer had been serving for some time under the immediate orders of the governor-general in council, at Ternate and elsewhere in the Eastern seas. He distinguished himself greatly in the discharge of his duty; and as he could not obtain any reward excepting by the authority of the supreme government, under whose authority Capt. Hayes was then serving, the governor-general in council directed the government of Bombay to grant certain extra allowances to Capt. Hayes, as a further testimony of his approbation of Capt. Hayes's general services. In fact, even admitting that Capt. Hayes had been serving at Bombay, no extra reward could have been granted to him without the sanction of the governor-general in council.

That the governor-general disapproved of the discussion by the government of Bombay, of the effects of an order which had been issued by the supreme government for the disposal of a part of the forces, to be sent from Bombay to the Red Sea. Para. 18, 19, and 20.

24. The military disposition of the troops for general defence, or for political objects, or for any purpose whatever, is certainly vested by law in the governor-general in council, under his general powers of military control. If in time of war the propriety of every order and act of military control is to be discussed by the subordinate government to which the order is addressed, the control will soon become nugatory. Either the governor-general must be relieved from his responsibility for the general management of affairs, or he must be at liberty to exercise his controlling powers, especially in time of war, in the manner which may appear to him to be most expedient for the public interests entrusted to his charge. It may not be useless to state here, that in the instance of the expedition to Egypt, the troops sent from Bombay to the Red Sea had been positively ordered to proceed thither by the authorities at home, as well as by the governor-general in council.

Para. 21. Disobedience and neglect of the orders

25. General obedience to the orders of the court of directors is required by the act of Parliament, and is undoubt-

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of the court of directors, and deciding upon affairs of the greatest moment without the previous sanction of the government at home.

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undoubtedly necessary in every sense; but the governor-general in India must be allowed some discretion in suspending the execution of orders, which may have been issued from home without a full knowledge of the actual state of affairs in India. When it is manifest that the execution of orders would be inconsistent with the public interests, it becomes the duty of the governor-general in council to exercise such a discretion subject to his responsibility, and to afford the authorities at home an opportunity of reconsidering orders, the abstract propriety of which may be evident, but which may not be applicable to the actual state of affairs when those orders reach India. It is certainly the duty of the government of India to obey the letter of orders from the court, in every case in which obedience shall appear to be practicable consistently with the safety of the British possessions, and with the prosperity of the British interests. If any case should, however, require a departure from the precise terms of the court's orders, it is then the duty of the governor-general to approach as nearly as possible to their spirit, and to submit the grounds of his proceedings to the deliberate judgment of the authorities at home.

26. It is extremely difficult to define the precise boundaries of the discretionary authority vested in the governor-general. On the due and firm exercise of that discretion, however, the stability of the British empire in India must principally depend. On the other hand, the abuse or licentious extension of the discretionary powers of the governor-general, would endanger the efficacy of the controlling power in England. This question must be decided, in common with every practical question of government, by reference to the particular circumstances of each special case. On this subject, therefore, it will be sufficient to observe, that lord Wellesley's disposition has always been to conform to the instructions received from England, without deviation or delay; and that his practice has always corresponded with this principle; subject, however, to such modifications as the peculiar nature of the government in India, and the existing state of local circumstances, absolutely demanded.

27. With respect to the particular instances adduced in the paper No. 128, some of them are of inferior consequence, and the propriety of many of them cannot, upon examination, be arraigned.

1st. The appointment of Sir G. Leith, and his continuance in the office of lieutenanant-governor of Prince of Wales's Island, after the receipt of the court's order for the appointment of a civil servant to that situation.

28. In the general letter from the governor-general in council in the public department, dated 2d September, 1800, it is stated, "that the increasing importance of the settlement of Prince of Wales's Island, and its distance from the seat of the supreme authority in India, rendered it indispensably necessary that its local administration should be established on a respectable footing."

29. The governor-general in council, therefore, judged it necessary to substitute the official designation of lieutenant-governor for that of superintendant, and to

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to annex to the office the extended powers detailed in the instruction of the governor-general in council, under date the 20th March, 1800.

30. The governor-general in council selected Sir George Leith for the office of lieutenant-governor, from his personal knowledge of that officer's integrity, prudence, and firmness, and from his lordship's conviction, that the services of Sir George Leith would be eminently useful, by securing to the company all the advantages to be derived from this important settlement.

31. Before the intelligence of this arrangement could reach England, the court of directors, in paragraph 6, of their dispatch of the 28th August, 1800, in the public department, directed that a senior civil servant should be appointed superintendant of Prince of Wales's Island. That situation had hitherto been filled by persons not being of the company's service; and Sir George Leith's predecessor, appointed by the governor-general, Sir John Shore, was major Macdonald, a gentleman in the service of the nabob of Arcot.

32. On the 31st July, 1801, in reply to these orders, the governor-general in council stated, that he had appointed Sir George Leith to the charge of Prince of Wales's Island, a considerable time previous to the receipt of the court's orders, and the affairs of that government having been conducted with great integrity and propriety, by Sir George Leith, the governor-general in council was apprehensive that any sudden change of the government might produce an injurious effect upon the interests of the company in that valuable settlement. The governor-general in council expressed his conviction, "That the court, under these circumstances, would approve his determination to suspend the execution of their orders on this subject, until he should have submitted to the court a full view of the state of affairs at Prince of Wales's Island."

33. On the 3d March, 1802, the court again directed that one of the senior civil servants, upon the Bengal establishment, should be appointed superintendant, and expressed their conviction that their directions had been complied with.

34. To these directions the governor-general in council replied, on the 30th October, 1802, "that the conduct of Sir George Leith in the administration of the government of Prince of Wales's Island, had been so proper in every respect, and had tended so essentially to the promotion of the company's interests, to the improvement of the revenue, and to the economy of the finances of the island, that the governor-general in council felt himself bound by every principle of public duty, earnestly to recommend to the court the continuance of Sir George Leith in that station, until he should have accomplished the arrangement originally entrusted to him, at which period of time the orders of the court, for appointing a senior civil servant of the Bengal establishment, might be carried in

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into execution without injury to the service." Under these circumstances, the governor-general in council resolved to await the orders of the court in reply to the reference which had been addressed to the court on the 31st July, 1801. At the same time the governor-general in council stated, "that if in the intervening period of time, it should to be appear practicable, consistently with the prosperity of the public interests, to dispense with the future services of Sir George Leith at Prince of Wales's Island, the governor-general in council would avail himself of the earliest opportunity of carrying into effect the arrangement directed by the court."

35. The court's orders were finally carried into execution, and Mr. Farquhar, a civil servant in the Madras establishment, was appointed, on the 21st July, 1803, to succeed Sir George Leith, in the office of lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales's Island, and received charge of that island on the 5th January, 1804.

2d. The grant of 30,000 rupees to major-general St. John, and 6,000 rupees to captain Pilkington, neither of them company's servants, as a compensation for loss of baggage, a most wanton misapplication of the company's money.

36. In consequence of a memorial from major general St. John, stating the serious distress to which he had been reduced by the loss of all his property and effects, if the ships Queen and Kent, the governor-general in council, on the 30th December, 1800, granted a remuneration of 30,000 rupees, 3,600l. to that officer, subject, however, to the confirmation of the court of Directors, and under an engagement that the money should be refunded, in case the court should disapprove of the transaction. The grant was, therefore, left open to the decision of the court, and the having disapproved of this grant, general Sir John was called upon to refund the money which he had received, and it has accordingly been paid back, by monthly instalments, into the company's treasury.

37. Such was the distressed situation of general St. John, upon his arrival in Bengal, after the loss of his property, that some public aid must have been given to him, in the form of loan, or advance, or otherwise; as without such assistance, he could not have proceeded to the command, to which his majesty's had appointed him. It was for the court to decide ultimately, whether such assistance should be of a permanent or temporary nature; that question was left to the court's decision, and has been regulated by its authority.

38. At the same time the governor-general in council, adverting to his majesty's regulation of the 1st of March, 1796, deemed it to be just and equitable to allow captain Pilkington the sum of sicca rupees, 640, or 80l. to enable him to provide himself with such articles as were immediately and indispensably necessary. The actual loss sustained by captain Pilkington in the company's ships Queen and Kent, was 820l.

39. It appeared, however, from the proceedings of a court of enquiry, assembled to enquire into circumstances of the capture of the Kent, recorded in the public department on the 12th February, 1801, that captain Pilkington (who, on that unfortunate occasion, assumed

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assumed the command of the recruits, and other passengers, stationed on the poop) acted with the most distinguished gallantry in defence of the Kent, and resisted the enemy from the fore part of the poop and mizen chains, for some time after they had obtained possession of other parts of the ship.

40. Captain Pilkington was dangerously wounded on that occasion, and suffered a long and painful confinement after his arrival at Calcutta. At the period of captain Pilkington's departure from India (February, 1803) he had not recovered from the wounds which he received in defence of the company's ship the Kent, and the consequences of these wounds will probably afflict him during the remainder of his life.

41. The services and sufferings of captain Pilkington, in defence of the property of the company, appeared to lord Wellesley to entitle that officer to the favourable consideration of the company. His lordship was of opinion, that it would establish a precedent of great injury to the public service, if captain Pilkington should suffer in his private fortune from the effects of a calamity, which would have been averted by his courage and perseverance, if any exertions could have saved the Kent on that lamentable occasion.

42. Under these circumstances, the governor-general in council was induced to determine, that the actual loss sustained by captain Pilkington, in consequence of the destruction of the Queen, and the capture of the Kent, ought to be allowed to that officer, as a proper testimony of the justice and honour of government, and as a salutary example to the public service. The governor-general in council, therefore, directed, that the sum of 5947 rupees, or 740l. being the difference between the amount of his losses, and the sum already allowed on that account, should be paid to captain Pilkington, under an engagement, however, that he should repay the amount in England, if he should be ultimately required to refund this sum by the authority of the court.

43. It is impossible to understand how the term of "wanton expenditure" can be applied to this transaction, which appears to have been founded on the strictest principles of justice, and to have been consistent with the orders of the court, in subjecting the whole arrangement to the final sanction of that authority.

3d. The appointment of Mr. Ewer to be sole commissioner at Bencoolen, instead of a commission of three persons as ordered by the court.

44 On the 17th December, 1799, the governor-general recorded a minute in the political department, in which lord Wellesley, adverting to the dispatches from the court of directors, under date the 29th May, in the public department, on the subject of the affairs of Fort Marlborough, informed the board, "that the abuses and mismanagement, which had prevailed in every branch of the administration at that residency, had attracted his most serious attention, previous to the receipt of these dispatches, and that he had determined to appoint a commissioner to investigate the state of the company's affairs at Fort Marlborough, and

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and to propose that Mr. Ewer should be appointed to that trust."

45. At the same time Lord Wellesley stated his opinion, "that no time should be lost in giving effect to the court's orders; and accordingly proposed, that Mr. Ewer should be appointed commissioner for the affairs of Fort Marlborough, with such powers and instructions as the members of council think proper."

46. The governor-general also observed, "that if any other persons were joined with Mr. Ewer in the commission, his departure would thereby be considerably delayed, and the measure would also be attended with a considerable additional expense, as it would be necessary to allow any of the company's servants at the presidency, of Bengal, who, from their rank and character, might be eligible to such a situation, a salary equal to Mr. Ewer."

47. The governor-general at the same time acknowledged, "that neither the considerations of delay or expense should prevent his proposing other persons being joined in the commission, in conformity to the orders of the court of directors, did the measure appear to him calculated to answer the views of the honourable court; but it was manifest, he thought, from the nature of the proposed investigation, than an unity of authority was essentially necessary to its success."

48. "By including more than one person in the commission, the enquiry would be unavoidably protracted, and opportunity be afforded to the parties interested, of exciting differences of opinion among the members of the commission, which would at least have the effect of greatly retarding the investigation, if not rendering it altogether abortive."

49. The board, concurring in the opinion and proposition of the right hon. the governor-general, "it was resolved, that Mr. Ewer be appointed commissioner for the affairs of the residency of Fort Marlborough, with a salary of 2000 sicca rupees per month, and that he be permitted to charge all his expenses"

50. The appointment of Mr. Ewer was regularly communicated to the court of directors, and, as far as lord Wellesley could form any judgment of the sentiments of that body, he had reason to believe, that they were satisfied with the arrangement, together with the whole of his proceedings respecting Bencoolen. In their letter of the 5th of June, 1799, the court expressed their approbation "of the regular and judicious manner in which the general superintending control, over the Fort Marlborough residency had been exercised;" and, in a letter dated 26th August, 1801, near two years after Mr Ewer's appointment, the court observe, that in compliance with the governor-general's recommendation, under date the 20th August, 1800, the "court should discontinue corresponding immediately through the residency at Fort Marlborough, and address all their orders relative to that settlement to the Bengal government; they transmit to the governor-general their reply to the advices received from Bencoolen, of which

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4th. Pension to Mr. Scawen, of 12,000 rupees per annum, instead of appointing him to an office with a salary not exceeding that sum as directed by the court, and without assigning any reason to the court at the time for so doing.

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which the governor-general in council was to communicate to the commissioner such parts as he might deem necessary for the commissioner's information and guidance."

51 Accordingly there is an answer from the court to the commissioner's letter dated 13th April, 1800, in the first paragraph of which the commissioner reports his arrival at Fort Marlborough, and having taken charge of the residency, which paragraph the court notice by the following observation—" Needs no reply."

52. Mr. Scawen had been regularly appointed, previously to Lord Wellesley's arrival in India, to the office of military auditor-general, conformably to the repeated orders of the court of directors; and. for the period of time during which Mr. Scawen held that situation, he enjoyed the established yearly salary of the office, amounting to 40,000 rupees, or 5000l.

53. The court, in the 4th paragraph of their letter of the 1st of March, 1797, (after directing that Captain Robinson should be appointed to the office of military auditor-general, and that Mr Scawen would resume the station of deputy) authorized the employment of Mr. Scawen, " as he has been so long in the company's service," in any other office for which he might be deemed to be better qualified, with a salary equal to, but not exceeding, the amount of the salary of the commissary-general, as fixed by the court's orders of April, 1788. This salary was 12,000 rupees, or 1500l. per annum.

54. Mr. Scawen's habits and state of health however precluded the possibility, not only of his performing the duties of deputy military auditor- general, with any degree of benefit to the public service, but of his serving the company in any other official capacity

55. The governor-general was therefore reduced to the necessity of employing Mr. Scawen in official stations, for which that gentleman was utterly disqualified, of abandoning him to the most desperate state of poverty and distress, or of granting to him an adequate allowance unconnected with any official duty. Adverting to Mr. Scawen's claims, arising from his repeated nomination to the office of auditor-general by the court, to the nature of his removal, (grounded on no imputed misconduct, but solely on the necessity of the public service) and to Mr. Scawen's notorious incapacity for any active station, the governor-general in council determined to allow Mr. Scawen the monthly stipend of 1000 rupees, the salary annexed to the office of commissary-general, in 1788, until the pleasure of the honourable court should be received.

56. The amount of this allowance was regulated by the principle stated in the 14th paragraph of the general letter from the court, dated the 4th of March, 1797

57. Mr. Scawen's case came under the consideration of the governor-general in council, on the 24th December, 1798, at the moment when the public service

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service demanded his immediate presence on the coast of Coromandel, for the purpose of counteracting the hostile machinations of the late Tippoo Sultaun. Lord Wellesley actually embarked for Fort St. George, on the 25th December, 1798. The nature and amount of the allowance, granted to Mr. Scawen, are so evidently conformable to the spirit of the court's commands, combined with the exigencies of the public service, and with considerations of justice and humanity, that no particular explanation of the arrangement appeared to be necessary for the information of the court, who, in their letter of the 7th of May, 1800, stated, "that when the governor-general's reasons for recommending an allowance of 1000 Sicca rupees per month to Mr. Scawen, late military auditor-general, should be communicated, the court would take the same into their consideration, observing, however, that the reasons for so considerable an allowance should have accompanied the recommendation."

58. The governor-general, in the usual course of business, would have submitted the preceding detail at an earlier period of time, if his attention had not been entirely engrossed by a succession of events and occupations, which appeared to him to be infinitely more important to the interests of the honourable company in India.

59. This explanation was transmitted to the court on the 28th May, 1801. The allowance, granted to Mr. Scawen, however, had ceased to be a charge on the company, that gentleman having died, at Serampore, on the 20th October, 1800.

5th. Increase of salary to the advocate-general, from current rupees 30,000 per annum, to Sicca rupees 3000 per month.

60. In the court's letter, of the 10th June, 1801, the court observe: "Having taken into our consideration the representation in your law letter of the 2d September, 1800, of the merits and abilities of Mr. Burroughs, our advocate-general, we have agreed, for the reasons assigned in the governor-general's minute referred to therein, to confirm your resolution for augmenting Mr. Burroughs's salary to rupees 3000 per month, to take place from the 1st May, 1798, which, we are of opinion, is a very adequate remuneration for his services. We must, at the same time, object, in the most decided manner, to your having made this augmentation to the salary of the advocate-general, without previously submitting it to our consideration; and direct that, whenever you shall be of opinion, that the salary annexed to any office is not adequate to the duties to be performed, that you represent the same to us, and wait our ultimate decision upon the propriety of such augmentation, before you authorize it to be carried into execution."

61. This increase of salary was therefore approved by the court, no inference can be drawn from the proceedings, of any intention on the part of the governor-general to disobey the orders of the court, nor even of any improper exercise of legal discretion, since the court confirmed the salary, and has never since censured, or even mentioned, the transaction.

62. In

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6th. Appointment of Mr. Strettell to be advocate-general, without declaring it to be subject to the confirmation of the court.

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62. In the letter from the court of directors, public department, to the governor-general in council, dated 17th December, 1802, it is stated, "we observe by your consultations, dated 7th January, 1801, that Mr. Strettell is appointed to fill the office of advocate-general, vacant by the return of Mr. Burroughs. We have no doubt that, in making this appointment, you had in view our orders, dated the 4th August, wherein we directed that such appointments should be provisional only, and subject to our approbation. We, therefore, approve of the same as a provisional appointment only, and direct that Mr. Strettell shall hold the office, and receive the salary which attaches to the same, until the arrival of the person whom we have appointed to succeed Mr. Burroughs in Bengal, when Mr. Strettell must cease to execute the duties of the office, and will resume his station of first counsel to the company."

63. It is impossible to conceive the grounds on which the appointment of Mr. Strettell can be stated to an act of disobedience or disrespect; it was not necessary to enter upon record the word "provisional," in order to enable the court to revise the appointment; Mr. Strettell being first counsel to the company, was the person who stood next to Mr. Burroughs, and being well qualified for the office, was, therefore, of course, appointed to succeed him upon his departure from India.

64. In conformity to the orders of the court, Mr. Strettell continued to hold the office of advocate-general until the arrival of Mr. Smith, the gentleman appointed to succeed him, and then Mr. Strettell resumed his station of first counsel to the company.

7th. Pension to Mr. Teretta, without any condition of the court's approval.

65. The reasons which induced the governor-general in council to grant a pension of 532 rupees, or 66l. per mensem to Mr. Teretta, are recorded in the public proceedings of the government, dated 14th October, 1801. Mr. Teretta was far advanced in life,* had held the appointment of civil architect for twenty-two years, and had served the company for many years with great propriety and advantage to the public service. By a report from the magistrates of Calcutta, dated 28th September, 1802, it appeared that Mr. Teretta received the following allowances.

Chargeable to the assessment department under his majesty's justices of the peace.	Mr. Teretta, superintendant of roads per month.	700	rup.
	Ditto, ditto, as civil architect.	232	
Chargeable to government in the department of police.	Mr. Blechynden.	300	
	Total	1232	
	or	166l.	

66. The

* Mr. Teretta is 71 years of age, and has been in India upwards of 40 years.

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66. The magistrates of Calcutta observed, that if the governor-general in council should grant a pension to Mr. Teretta, they were of opinion, "that Mr. Blechynden appeared to them to be, in every respect, the person best qualified to succeed him, in which case, he would, of course, receive the salary attached to the office of superintendant of roads, amounting to Sicca rupees 700 per month, which was fixed at a general session of his majesty's justices of the peace."

67. "Under that supposition the magistrates observed, the sum of 532 rupees would remain out of the fund above-stated. The whole, or such part of that sum, as his excellency in council might judge to be proper, might, consequently, be granted to Mr. Teretta, as a pension for his life, without increasing the public expenditure."

8th. Continuance of captain Hook in the office of secretary to the government in the military department, notwithstanding the court's orders for his removal; and the appointment of captain Hill to be sub-secretary in that department.

68. Under these circumstances the governor-general in council directed the office of civil architect and assistant to the civil architect to be abolished, and a pension of 532 rupees per month to be granted to Mr. Teretta for his life. The governor-general observed, at the same time, that, on the decease of Mr. Teretta, it would probably be found to be practicable to save the above-stated expense of 532 rupees per month to government.

69. In the 102d paragraph of the letter from the court of directors, of the 26th March, 1801, the court of directors observe, "from the observations and suggestions in lord Cornwallis's letter to us of the 6th March, 1788, we yielded our assent to the office of secretary to the military board being occupied by a military man. But the reasons which were urged, in favour of that measure, do not apply to the secretary to your government in the military department, more especially as the annual list and returns, formerly transmitted to us by the late colonel Kyd, are now furnished through the adjutant-general and town-major's offices. We therefore direct, that you reconsider your recent appointment of lieutenant Hook to be secretary of your government in the military department, for the purpose of conferring that appointment upon one of your civil servants."

70. On the 20th June, 1804, the court, in the 147th paragraph of their military letter, again "directed the governor-general in council to reconsider the appointment of captain Hook to be secretary in the military department, for the purpose of conferring that appointment on one of the company's civil servants, and disapproved of the appointment of captain Hill to be assistant-secretary in the military department."

71. The orders of the court did not appear to be of that positive nature to require obedience without consideration of the convenience of the public service in India at the time when they were received.

In the interval of time, which elapsed between the date of these orders, the urgency of public affairs prevented the possibility of making any revision of the office of military secretary to the government. In the years

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years 1802 and 1803, captain Hook was most usefully and laboriously employed in revising the military expenses of India, under the immediate orders of the governor-general, which revision and its result were highly approved by the court of directors, in their letter of the 20th June, 1804. The Mahratta war afterwards rendered it impracticable to attempt any alteration in the office, even if it had been deemed advisable to have appointed a civil servant to that situation.

72. On the receipt of the orders of the court of directors, of the 26th March, 1801, the governor-general directed his particular attention to the objects of the arrangement, by which a military officer was appointed to conduct the duties of secretary to the government in the military department. The governor-general in council also directed his particular attention and observation to the progressive effects of that arrangement, since the receipt of the court's commands of the 26th March, 1801. It has already been stated, however, that the situation of public affairs, and the pressure of unavoidable important public business, prevented the governor-general in council from submitting in detail the result of his revisal of the proceedings of the supreme government, in 1798-9, for employing a military officer to conduct the details of the business in the office of secretary to the government in the military department. No inconvenience to the public service, or to the interests of the honourable company, had been occasioned by the delay which had unavoidably occurred, in submitting, for the consideration of the court, the result in detail of the governor-general in council's most deliberate and attentive review of this subject.

73. The governor-general in council, on the 24th January, 1805, proceeded to reply to the court's orders of the 20th June, 1804, and to state to the court the circumstances which had compelle d the government to adopt the measures now under consideration, contained in the following extracts, from the proceedings of the supreme government. These proceedings will demonstrate, that the measure was not adopted without the fullest consideration, nor until experience had fully proved, that its adoption, or rather the revival of the measure, was absolutely and indispensably necessary for the proper performance of the duties of secretary to the government in the military department.

Extract of a minute by lord Cornwallis, governor-general, dated the 27th of July, 1787.

"The detail of the arrangement of the secretary's office, I propose shall continue as at present: viz. that there should be assistant secretaries for each of the departments of secret, public, and revenue, who will act under the orders of the secretary-general.

"For the military department, there is at present a distinct secretary. The board may, at some future period, deem it proper to place this office on the same footing with the others, but as this alteration at present would only affect the name, and not the business,

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I do not propose it from respect to colonel Kyd, who now occupies this post, both on account of his rank, and because his private and public character equally entitle him to the attention of the board, and to general esteem."

Extract from the proceedings of the governor-general in council in the secret and separate departments, dated 31st January, 1788.

"The present arrangement of the secretary's office, actually suggests the propriety of rendering the office (secretary to the military department of inspection) dependant upon the secretary. This consideration occurred when that arrangement took place, but the high rank and respectable character of lieutenant-colonel Kyd, were inducements to the board to suspend any alteration in the office under his control. The same arguments now oppose it; but as the board mean to form a permanent plan and connected system for conducting the business in general, they deem it necessary to declare all the outlines of it to be completed at a future period, although objections should prevent the immediate adoption of it; and upon this principle, it is resolved, that whenever lieutenant-colonel Kyd should vacate his present office, his successor shall receive no other appointment than sub-secretary to the military department, with the same allowances as the sub-secretaries to the other departments. The nature of the business transacted in it suggests the propriety of its being filled by a military officer."

Extract from the proceedings of the government in the military department, dated the 3d July, 1793.

"The decease of lieutenant-colonel Kyd making a vancancy in the office of the secretary to the military department of inspection, the governor-general in council refers to the proceeding held in the secret and military department on the 31st January, 1788, when it was determined, that lieutenant-colonel Kyd's successor should receive no other appointment than sub-secretary to the military department, with the same allowances as the sub-secretaries to the other departments, and that the nature of the business transacted in it suggests the propriety of its being held by a military officer; but as, on a further consideration, the appointment does not appear to the board to be necessary, they agree to abolish it altogether, and that the secretary to the government shall be instructed to take charge of the records in colonel Kyd's office, and place them in his own, where most of the duties originally allotted to the secretary to the military department of inspection, have been conducted for some years."

Extracts from the proceedings of the governor-general in council, of the 19th of December, 1796.

"The secretary reports that the first assistantship in the secret and military department in the office of secretary to the government is vacant, and in consequence of the great increase in the business of the latter department, unavoidably occasioned by the late

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arrangements, as well as the nature of the details of it; he begs leave to suggest that a separate assistant be appointed to this department, and that the person nominated be a military officer.

"The governor-general in council approving of the suggestion of the secretary, resolves, that lieutenant L. Hook be appointed first-assistant in the military department in the office of the secretary to the government."

74. From these extracts it appears, that previously to the year 1787, a military officer was established as a distinct secretary to the government, for conducting the details of the business of the government in the military department. The arrangement, therefore, which was adopted by the government in 1796-7, and pursued in the arrangement of 1798-9, was only a revival of the principle, which had previously been established, but which had been suspended for a time in the year 1793; and was not the establishment of a new principle.

75. It may also be observed, that during the administration of lord Cornwallis, the governor-general in council, on the 21st of January, 1788, recorded his opinion, that the separate office of sub-secretary to the government in the military department was necessary, and that it was then resolved, "that whenever colonel Kyd shall vacate his present office, his successor shall receive no other appointment than sub-secretary to the military department, with the same allowances as the sub-secretaries to the other departments. The nature of the business transacted in it suggests the propriety of its being filled by a military officer."

76. The government on the decease of lieutenant-colonel Kyd, deemed it necessary to carry into effect the arrangement determined on by the resolutions of the 31st January, 1788, as far as related to the appointment of a sub-secretary for the conduct of the business in the military department, and accordingly, on the third July, 1793, that appointment was also abolished, and the secretary-general was instructed to take charge of the records in the office of the late lieutenant-colonel Kyd.

77. From that period of time (July, 1793) the performance of the duties of the military department devolved, in a great measure, conformably to the resolutions above adverted to, upon the secretary to the government, until the month of December, 1796, when it was found indispensably necessary to the due and proper performance of the details of the duties in the military department of the government, which had been greatly increased by the military arrangements, to revert to the original established principle, by which the conduct of the details of the business of the government in the military department was committed to a military officer, (the propriety of adhering to which principle is formally recorded by lord Cornwallis, in his minute in council of the 31st of January, 1788,) and accordingly to call in the assist-

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assistance of a military officer. It is, therefore, obvious, that the measure of again bringing a military officer into the secretary's office was not reverted to in 1796, until after an experience of nearly four years of the contrary system, adopted in July, 1793, 'no doubt under the expectation, that the details of the duties of the military department would be properly conducted without the assistance of a military officer.

78. The experiment of having the duties performed without the assistance of a military officer was continued the greater part of the time during the same administration, which, after a trial of nearly four years, found it indispensably necessary to require the assistance of a military officer for the conduct of the duties of the military department. The measure was not, therefore, carried into execution without the fullest consideration, and without the fullest conviction, that its adoption was essentially necessary to the proper performance of the public business, and the adoption of the measure and revival of the original principle were dictated by practical experience. The adoption of the measure, therefore, could not have been postponed by the governor-general in council in 1796, without a dereliction of public duty.

79. On the arrival of the governor-general, lord Wellesley, in Bengal, from Europe, in the month of May, 1798, his lordship found a military officer acting in the secretary's office, and conducting the details of the duties in the military department. This officer was promoted to the situation of sub-secretary in the military department on the 31st of August, 1798, on the grounds stated in the following extract of the governor-general's minute, recorded in council on that date.

"The great increase of the details in the military department, renders it necessary that this department should be separated from the secret and political departments, and that an additional sub-secretary should be appointed for the immediate superintendence of those details."

"The governor-general accordingly proposed, that lieutenent L. Hook, head assistant in the military department, be appointed sub-secretary in that department."

80. In pursuance of the same principle, the sub-secretary in the military department was promoted with the other sub-secretaries to the government, to the situation of secretary to the government in the military department, in the arrangements of the 29th of October, 1799.

81. The original appointment of the present secretary, in the military department, to the office of the secretary to the government, was not a matter of favour; it was founded on direct public grounds, and on the absolute necessity of the measure, with a view to the performance of the public business in the military department, which experience had fully proved to the government, could not be properly performed

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performed without the assistance of a military officer.

82. The appointment was not solicited by captain Hook; on the contrary, when it was first proposed to that officer to accept of a situation in the office of the secretary to the government, he held an appointment in the office of the adjutant-general, and requested permission to decline the proposed appointment. The reasons, however, which occasioned the proposal to be made to captain Hook to accept of a situation in the office of the secretary to the government, had considerably increased, and had become of an urgent nature. The proposal was consequently renewed, in consequence of which captain Hook relinquished the situation which he held in the adjutant-general's office, and consequently his views of preferment in that branch of the service, for the purpose of affording his assistance in the performance of the business in the military department of the government. Every fact now detailed to exhibit the grounds of the proceedings of the governor-general in council, affords additional proof of the necessity of the measure of employing a military officer in the situation to secretary of the government in the military department.

83. The court, in their orders for captain Hook's removal, had observed, that the "reasons stated in lord Cornwallis's letter of the 6th of March, 1788, which induced the court to yield to his lordship's recommendation in favour of a military officer being appointed secretary to the military board, do not apply to the case of the secretary to the government in the military department, particularly as the returns of the army and lists which where formerly transmitted to Europe, by the late lieut.-col. Kyd, are now transmitted by the adjutant-general and town-major."

84. It does not appear that the letter from lord Cornwallis, referred to by the court, was recorded on the proceedings of the government. Similar reasons, however, to those assigned by his lordship in council in his minute, recorded on the proceedings of the 7th September, 1792, for recommending the late captain Humphreys to be secretary to the military board, are perfectly applicable to the case of the military secretary to the government, the duties of which situation are certainly of much more importance to the public service, and to the interests of the honourable company, than that of preparing lists and returns of the troops, which are now prepared in another department.

85. Some of the most important parts of the duty of the secretary to the government in the military department, are intimately connected with assisting and enabling the government to diminish the military expenses. It is his duty to point out to the notice of government charges in the military branch of expenditure, not authorized by existing regulations; also such contingent charges as are either inadmissable, or which ought to be reduced, from being unreasonably or unusually high.

86. It may appear that those duties belong to the military

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military board, and military auditor-general. In checking and controlling the expenses of an establishment of such magnitude and extent, involving such a variety of details and military charges, which are brought under the notice of the governor-general in council from various quarters, and often through other channels than the military board or military auditor-general, the daily services of a secretary competent to point out the nature of every charge, are absolutely required. In matters which may have come under the examination of the officers employed in the subordinate offices, much may escape the notice of those officers. But were it possible that nothing material should escape their notice, still it is of importance, and absolutely necessary, that the secretary to the government in the military department should thoroughly understand the nature of the details of the business, which it is his duty to submit to the government.

87. It is of the greatest importance to the governor-general in council, and to the finances of the honourable company, that the government, by whom all these charges are ultimately passed or rejected, should have the assistance of a secretary capable of giving the fullest information upon this important part of his duty. The due and faithful performance of this part of the secretary's duty is unavoidably of a most invidious nature.

88. It is an undoubted fact, that the governor-general, and the members of council, must depend more upon the military secretary (provided the military secretary be perfect master of his duties) for information respecting the duties which devolve upon the government in its military capacity, (particularly those connected with the military charges' and with the discipline of the army) than upon the secretaries in any of the other departments, on the conduct and execution of the duties of those departments respectively. This species of dependence for information upon the military secretary will be found not to be much diminished by the presence of the commander in chief, who, from various causes, cannot be expected to furnish information upon points of detail, chiefly of a local nature, not immediately within the province of his general duties.

89. The situation in which the company's civil servants are employed from the time of their arrival in India, and the habits which they unavoidably and necessarily acquire in those employments, render it impossible for them to possess that knowledge of the military branch of the service which is essentially necessary to the proper performance of the duties of secretary to the government in the military department. It is no imputation on the character of the civil servants to declare, that they are not qualified to perform those duties, a knowledge of which can only be obtained in situations, from which they are precluded, and in which they would not desire to serve.

90. It can scarcely be the intention of the court that the conduct and management of the details of the duties

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duties of the supreme government in the military department, should be entrusted to a person not qualified to perform them. But in what manner is the civil covenanted servant to acquire the knowledge indispensably necessary to enable him to discharge his duty as secretary in the military department? He must attach himself to the army, and appropriate ten, or twelve years of his time in acquiring a knowledge of the military regulations, and particularly of those complicated, and intricate, and fluctuating, rules for the conduct of military finance, applicable to the peculiar nature of the army of Bengal, in all its branches.

91. It would also be necessary that several of the civil servants should be employed and educated in the manner above-described, otherwise the government would not possess a succession of civil servants, properly qualified to fill the situation of secretary to government in the military department.

92. No length of service, in the usual duties of civil servants, nor even in the office of secretary to the government in the military department, can give a civil servant a thorough knowledge of the details indispensably necessary to the proper performance of the duties of the secretary in the military department; nor can a military officer conduct those duties properly, unless he has previously studied the voluminous and varying code of military regulations, particularly those connected with military expenses.

93. To qualify a civil servant for the proper performance of the duties of secretary to the government in the military department, he must be furnished with a military commission, to enable him to attach himself to the army, and to be placed in those situations in which alone he can acquire that knowledge, which could render him competent to the discharge of the duties of secretary to the government in the military department.

94. The duties of the secretary to the government in the military department, have formerly been conducted without the assistance of a military officer; but the proceedings of government, which led to the revival of the employment of a military officer in the secretary's office, in the latter end of the year 1796, conformably to the principle originally established by the supreme government, and particularly adverted to by lord Cornwallis, in council, on the 31st January, 1788, furnish proofs of the necessity of the change, founded on a sufficient trial of a contrary system.

95. The reasons which compelled the government, in 1796, to revert to the principle above adverted to, are not specified in detail on the records. It is stated, in general terms, that the nature of the duties, and the great increase of business, in consequence of the new military arrangements, suggested the propriety of employing a military officer.

96. The particular and constant difficulties which occurred to render the adoption of the measure necessary, unquestionably were of a nature to preclude all hope of conducting the business of government in the military

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military department without the assistance of a military officer.

97. It is proper, however, to state, that, previously to the month of December, 1796, the period at which a military officer was employed to conduct the details of the business in the military department, it was frequently necessary to send privately many of the current papers which had been received by the government in the military department to the officers of the general staff, and other staff-officers at the presidency, with a view to obtain information and assistance, for the purpose of enabling the government to pass orders upon the subject of those papers. The references which were thus made for information and assistance to the staff and other officers, must have frequently involved the consideration of subjects in which those officers were directly or remotely concerned, and upon which they had previously given an official opinion in their capacity of members of the military board, or as the heads of some departments or officers. To have recourse, therefore, to those officers for assistance, under such circumstances, was not only attended with delay, but was highly objectionable in its principle: but there was no remedy for this serious evil, excepting that which the government adopted, by employing a military officer for the conduct of the details of the business in the military department.

98. The ground of the proceedings of the supreme government, adverted to in the preceding paragraphs, for employing a military officer for the conduct of the details of the duties of the government in the military department, and the principles upon which those proceedings are founded, have been justified and confirmed by subsequent practice and experience: and the public service, and the interests of the honourable company, have derived the most substantial and important advantages from the measure, particularly with respect to the diminution at the close of the last war, in the year 1801-2, and on other occasions, of the military expenses of the presidency of Bengal, and to the constant revision of those expenses. But the court, in the 147th paragraph of the general letter to the supreme government in the military department, dated the 20th of June, 1804, observed, that the appointment of a military officer to be secretary to the government in the military department, was contrary to the spirit of the 57th section of the act of the 33d of his present majesty, cap. 52d.

99. The spirit of that act is to prevent unqualified persons from being appointed to discharge the duties of civil offices and employments, &c. It is doubtful whether the office of secretary to the government in the military department comes within the letter of the act, as expressed in that clause, and is included in the description of officers, places, or employments, in the civil line of the company's service enumerated in the clause.

100. It may also be doubted, whether the legislature had the office of secretary to the government in the military

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military department in contemplation in framing that clause: It is evident that the legislature, in describing the persons to fill offices of great trust and responsibility in India, could not intend to restrict the government of India to that class of the servants of the honourable company, which cannot, at any period of their service, in the civil branch of the service, be qualified to discharge properly the duties of secretary to the government in the military department.

101. If, however, the clause of the act above-stated, be susceptible of a contrary construction, it appears to be indispensably necessary, consistently with the principles described in the preceding paragraphs, with the due and proper performance of the duties of the government in the military department, and with the interests of the company and of the state, that the court should confirm the proceedings of the government for employing a military officer to discharge the details of the duties of the government in the military department, and should adopt measures in concert with his majesty's ministers, for having the clause of the act of the 33d of his majesty so modified or explained, as will admit of the government selecting a person to fill the office of secretary to the government in the military department, from the only class of the company's servants which can be qualified to discharge the complicated, laborious, and important duties of that office.

102. The progressive increase of the duties in the military department having rendered it extremely difficult for the secretary in that department to conduct the business of his office with that degree of regularity and dispatch which are essentially necessary to the proper course of the public service; the state of captain Hook's health having also required additional aid in the office, and the details, in that department, being of such a nature, that the assistance required in the secretary's office could only be afforded by a public officer, the governor-general in council appointed captain Hill to be assistant, in October, 1803, to the secretary of government in the military department, with a salary of 500 rupees, or 60*l* per mensem.

103. It appears, therefore, that captain Hook has been continued in his office, and that captain Hill has been appointed his assistant, on grounds entirely connected with the public service. Both of these gentlemen are unknown to lord Wellesley, excepting by their public characters. The court of directors may certainly compel the government of Bengal to dismiss them, and to appoint civil servants to their situations. In this case it would be much more advantageous to abolish the office altogether, than to give the government the nominal assistance of persons in one of the most important departments of the service, who must be utterly unqualified to perform their duties, and whose appointments will only tend to prevent the government from obtaining such information as they may require, from military officers attached to the staff

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9th. Increase of the salary of the military secretary to the governor-general, from rupees 300 to rupees 1500 per month, without a previous reference to the court, agreeably to their orders, as known at that time in Bengal.

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staff of the army, or to the personal staff of the governor-general.

104. With regard to the imputation of contumacious disobedience of orders in this case, it is perfectly evident, from the facts and arguments as herein stated, that the governor-general in council acted under a sincere conviction that the military business of the council could not proceed if the court's order were carried into execution. In such a case the situation of the governor general in council would be dangerous indeed, if he should be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders under the law.

105. In the 27th paragraph of the letter in the military department, dated the 30th September, 1801, the governor-general in council informed the court of directors that he had appointed captain Merrick Shawe to be military secretary to the governor-general, and to the captain-general and commander-in-chief of the forces. Since that period of time captain Shawe performed the duties of military secretary to the governor-general, and to the captain-general, with great diligence, zeal, and ability; but without receiving any salary in either of the capacities until the month of May, 1802.

106. At the period when captain Shawe was appointed to these situations, (on the 29th of July, 1801) the governor general was preparing to proceed to the upper provinces, and although his lordship, at that time, had it in contemplation to establish a salary for the military secretary proportionate to the increased duties of the situation, he was unavoidably prevented, by the pressure of other public business, from stating and recording in council the sum which he deemed to be adequate to the augmented labour and responsibility of the office.

107. The governor-general deemed it to be advisable to consolidate the duties and authority of the captain-general as far as might be practicable, with the duties and authority of the governor-general in council, and he had accordingly directed various returns, reports, and informations, on several points respecting his majesty's troops in India, to be transmitted to the governor-general in council, in the military department; a variety of references and applications however must be made to the captain-general, which it is unnecessary to record on the proceedings of government, but to which the public service requires immediate attention.

108. The governor-general, at an early period of time, found it impracticable to carry on the duties relative to the army, which the station of captain-general necessarily imposed, without constituting a military office of record under an officer immediately attached to his person. The governor-general, since that time, found the duties which devolved on him by the appointment of captain-general, particularly during his progress to the upper provinces, and during his residence at the military stations, considerably to exceed his first expectations in that respect.

109. The nature of the duties to be performed by the

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the military secretary to the captain-general, requires, that the person holding the office shall possess not only an extensive knowledge of military details, but also those qualifications which shall entitle him to that decree of confidence which must necessarily be placed in the person entrusted with the duties of such a station. It is, therefore, an object of importance to the public service, and to the governor-general, that he should be able to command the services of an officer properly qualified to fill the station of military secretary; and as the officer, holding the appointment of military secretary of the captain-general, must necessarily devote his whole time and attention to the duties of that situation, and cannot receive, from any source, those allowances which the extent of his duties, and the responsibility of his station, so strongly demand; the governor-general in council had no hesitation in stating that this officer ought to be placed, with regard to allowances, on a respectable footing.

110. The salary hitherto allowed to the military secretary to the governor-general was only 800 rupees, 36*l.* a month, exclusive of the pay of his regimental rank, and the batta of major. When the duties and responsibility of the person holding the office are considered, the low scale on which the salary was established can be ascribed only to the circumstance of the military secretaries of former governor generals having generally, if not invariably, at the same time, held other offices of considerable emolument.

111. The governor-general in council deemed it to be reasonable and proper that a consolidated salary of 1500 rupees per mensum, 185*l.* shou'd be granted to the military secretary of the governor-general and captain-general, and that the separate salary of 800 rupees a month, as military secretary to the governor-general, should be abolished. The salary of the military secretary was accordingly fixed at that amount, exclusive of the pay of his military rank, and the governor-general further directed that captain Shawe, the actual secretary, should receive the increased salary of 1500 rupees per month, from the period of the commencement of his augmented duties as secretary to the governor-general, and to the captain-general of the forces.

112. The minute of the governor-general, on the subject of the augmentation of the salary of his military secretary, is recorded on the proceedings of the 6th of May, 1801.

113. The court of directors, however, having, in their general letter of the 20th of June, 1804, disapproved of the salary established for the military secretary to the governor and captain-general, the governor-general in council, in the month of May, 1805, rescinded his former orders on this subject, and directed the salary of the military secretary to the governor and captain-general, to be reduced to the sum of 1008 rupees, 125*l.* per mensum, exclusive of his military pay; the scale which has been fixed by the court of directors.

114. On

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114. On reviewing all the circumstances of the case, with reference to the extended, laborious, and important duties performed by the military secretary to the governor-general and captain-general, and to the amount of salaries established by the court, for offices, under the presidency of Bengal, no doubt can be entertained, that the salary established by the court for the military secretary to the governor and captain-general is inferior to the general standard,* and consequently inadequate to the extended responsibility of the duties performed. In fact, the salary, as established by lord Wellesley in May, 1802, was considered to be inferior to the amount at which it ought to have been permanently fixed, with reference to the laborious and increasing duties of the office.

115. It is difficult to understand how this transaction can be stated to involve a question of such importance, as to have required previous reference to the court; the order of the court was executed when received, and the difference of salary to the military secretary was as follows, under the two plans.

Allowances to the military secretary, previously to lord Wellesley's arrangement.

Military secretary to governor-gen.		If the military secretary be a lieut.-col.	
Established allowance	314	Established allowance	314
Full batta of major	450	Full batta of lieutenant-colonel	600
Allowance for writer and stationary, drawn by major Ross, secretary to lord Cornwallis	150	Writer and stationary, as above	150
Rupees	914	Rupees	1064
or 114*l.* per month, exclusive of pay, gratuity, &c.		or 133*l.* per month, exclusive of pay, gratuity, &c.	

Allowances as fixed by lord Wellesley, 1500 rupees, or 187*l.* pr month exclusive of pay.
Ditto as fixed by the court's last order, 1000 rupees, or 125*l.* pr. month exclusive of pay.

10th. Allowance to colonels Harcourt and Monson, charged with dispatches to Europe, and pleading the case of capt. Madan as a precedent, notwithstanding the orders of the court, that captain Madan's case should not be considered as a precedent.

116. The governor-general in council having dispatched lieutenant-colonel Monson to Europe, in charge of advices to the court of directors, considered it to be reasonable to allow lieutenant-colonel Monson the pay and allowances of his regimental rank, to be drawn in India by his agent, on producing a certificate of lieutenant-colonel Monson being alive. The governor-general in council, however, restricted the authority for paying those allowances to the period of twelve months from the date of lieutenant-colonel Monson's embarkation for Europe. At the same time it was deemed to be proper, consistently with the general principle established with respect to staff-officers proceeding to Europe, that the extraordinary allowance, drawn by lieutenant-colonel Monson, as commanding officer of his majesty's 76th regiment, should not be drawn by him during his absence; such allowance was of course drawn by the officer in the actual command of the regiment.

	Pay per month.	Establishment per month.
* Adjutant-gen. king's troops	rup. 2,250, or 281*l.*	Rup. 570, or 71*l.*
Ditto of company's troops	2,250,	1,266, or 158*l.*
Auditor-general	3,484, or 435*l.*	under establishment for office, &c.
Military secretary to the commander in chief	2,404, or 300*l.*	

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11th. Postponing the dissolution of the college, with the express design of obtaining a reversal of the order for its abolition. The court observe, that there was no necessity for an instant decision on this subject: the institution ought to have been referred to their consideration, as the natural guardians of the young men who were to become students; and, therefore, that, by the establishment of the

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117. The rule above prescribed, in the case of lieutenant-colonel Monson, is similar to the rule established by lord Cornwallis, by his lordship's minutes, recorded on the proceedings of the 3d August, 1792, on the occasion of his lordship having deputed captain Madan to proceed to Europe with public dispatches.

118. The same rule was applied to lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, of his majesty's 12th regiment, who proceed to Europe overland in charge of the governor-general's public dispatches. Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt was accordingly considered to be entitled to the pay and allowances of his regimental rank only, for twelve months from the date of his embarkation at Bombay.

119. The preceding arrangements cannot be deemed irregular, since it would be unjust to deprive officers, employed on public duties, of the pay and allowances which they are entitled to receive in any part of the world, as long as they may be employed in the public service. The court of directors resolved, on the 4th of May, 1803,* to defray colonel Monson's passage to Bengal, according to the regulations established for officers of his rank, and in reply to colonel Monson's application to have his pay and allowances as commandant of the 76th regiment continued to the day of his arrival in Bengal, directed the government of Bengal to decide the question by the regulations of his majesty's and of the company's military service. The governor-general certainly was of opinion, that the public service required the care of the officers specially appointed to take charge of the dispatches in question; and that the importance of the dispatches demanded such special care. It cannot justly be inferred, as a proof of a systematic design to assume irregular authority, that he fixed the scale of their allowances for that service. The court's proceedings upon the case of colonel Monson, would have induced the governor-general to believe, that no material objection had occurred to that arrangement.

120. The reasons which induced the governor-general in council to found the college at Fort William, are fully stated in his notes, under date the 18th August, 1800. It was impossible for the governor-general to suppose, that such an institution could prove otherwise than satisfactory to the court of directors; and the mode of providing for the expenses of the college was stated in the letter from the governor-general in council, 30th July, 1801.

121. The motives of public duty which induced the governor-general in council to direct, that the order passed by the government of Bengal for the abolition of the college of Fort William, should not take full effect until the 31st December, 1803, are fully stated in the public proceedings of the government, and in the governor-general's letter† to the chairman,

* Vide letter to Bengal, Public Department, par. 4, 5, and 6.

† This letter, together with various important official documents relative to the

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college without reference to them, it appears to have been lord Wellesley's intention to supercede the deliberation of the court. The court also observe, that no regular statement of the annual expense has been sent home; but that they find, from the annual estimates, that the establishment and the expenditure were excessively great.

12th. Ordering the permanent settlement of the revenues at Fort St. George, without the previous sanction of the court, against which reference no necessity or expediency could justly be pleaded.

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man, dated August, 5, 1802. Par. 110 to 129, both inclusive.

122. It is only necessary, therefore, to observe in this place, that in consequence of the governor-general's letter of the 5th August, 1802, the court of directors, in a letter under date the 2d September, 1803, state, that "they had given the most serious attention to this subject, and after maturely weighing all the arguments adduced by his lordship, although they differed from him in several of the positions he had laid down, yet, having in their former orders left a reserve for the future re-establishment of a college, and their finances being not then under a pressure equally severe as they were at the former period, they, on these considerations, and under all the circumstances of the case, were led so far to acquiesce in his lordship's desire, as to direct that the institution be continued until further orders."

123. Adverting to the final determination of the court for continuing the college, it appears that the suspension of the original order admitted that result, which was the ultimate effect of the court's mature deliberation. It seems extraordinary to impute contumacy to the governor-general in this transaction.

124. The expenses of the college during the first year, ending on 31st October, 1801, were stated by the governor-general in his letter to the chairman of the 5th August, 1802, to be 6,30,000 rupees, or 78,850*l.* and the future annual expenses were estimated at from three and a half lacs to four lacs of rupees per annum. By a letter from the governor-general in council, dated 5th June, 1805, relative to the college, it appears that the expenses of the college had been gradually reduced to rupees 3,38,938, or 42,373*l.* per annum, and that a further revision took place previously to lord Wellesley's departure, by which the future annual expenditure was paid at rupees 2,07,660, or 25,957*l.* These reductions arose principally from the separation of the writers of Madras and Bombay, from the institution under the court's orders.

125. In the general letter, judicial department, dated 23d May, 1798, from the court of directors to the governor-general in council, the court observes, "that from the experience which they had had of the good effects of the judicial and revenue arrangements established at the presidency of Bengal, they were extremely desirous, as far as local circumstances would admit, of seeing the same system introduced upon the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. They were sensible, however, that the defective knowledge of the real resources of those countries, the turbulent disposition of the principal rajahs, and the little progress that had been made in establishing the company's authority, so as to make it felt and esteemed, rendered it improbable that the completion of that important object should be obtained as soon so was to be wished, for the prosperity

college, may be seen by reference to a book printed by Cadell and Davies, entitled, "College of Fort William in Bengal."

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rity of the inhabitants, and the permanent interests of the company, which they considered as inseparably connected. But, notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, they are pleased with the Bengal government having made this a subject of correspondence with their respective presidencies at Madras and Bombay, with a view of facilitating this object; and they relied on the continuance of their zealous co-operation with the subordinate governments for its gradual accomplishment."

126. During lord Wellesley's residence at Fort St. George, in the year 1799, a most voluminous, able, and comprehensive report from the board of revenue at Madras was submitted to him, respecting the introduction of the system of internal government established in Bengal, into the British possessions on the coast of Coromandel. This report was afterwards brought under the consideration of the governor-general in council; that the government of Fort St. George might receive the benefit of the detailed sentiments of supreme government, after an experience of ten years of the advantages of the same system in the provinces subject to the presidency of Bengal; after the most mature deliberation, instructions were issued to the government of Fort St. George, under date the 31st December, 1799, directing the introduction of the new system of government on the general principles stated in the report of the board of revenue at Fort St. George.

127. The whole proceedings* were transmitted to England, on the 18th January, 1800, by the governor-general in council; and on the 6th March, 1800, lord Wellesley addressed a separate letter to the chairman, for the purpose of explaining the motives which induced him to perpetuate the settlement, without previous reference to the court. In that letter, to which no reply has been received, lord Wellesley observes, that "the new settlement of the land revenue of the territories subject to the immediate government of Fort St. George, will, I trust, prove a source of great additional wealth to the company, as well as of happiness to their subjects. I flatter myself that the court will approve my motives for perpetuating the settlement without previous reference to them. I acted on information from Madras, which, although not yet official in form, convinced me that the settlement would be frustrated for the present, if not wholly defeated, by any such reference; otherwise every motive of respect would have induced me to refer the settlement, in the first instance, to the court of directors. But they would not wish the substance of

* In fact, the court of directors were regularly apprized of the progress of this arrangement by the government of Fort St. George, who, on the 22d January, 1800, reported the measures which they intended to adopt for carrying into execution the permanent settlement. The letter of the government of Fort St. George of the 22d of January, 1800, was acknowledged by the court on the 3d September, 1800; and had the court disapproved of the arrangement, their orders might have been issued in time to have prevented it.

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of so important a measure to be sacrificed to the observance of a form of respect, and I believe they will as little suspect me of any design to weaken their just authority."

128. On the 11th of February, 1801, the court of directors issued their final orders on this important subject to the government of Fort St. George, in a general letter in the revenue department, of which the following is an extract. A copy of the letter was, at the same time, transmitted to the governor-general in council, for the information of the supreme government.

Extract of a letter from the court of directors to the government of Fort St. George, dated 11th February, 1801.

"We have received your revenue dispatch of the 22d January, 1800, referring us to minutes and proceedings preparatory to the introduction of a permanent system of revenue and of judicature into the company's territories under your presidency, and we have perused, with great attention, the report of the revenue board upon this important subject, with their subsequent instructions to the collectors, and we have to express our approbation of the industry and abilities which the revenue board has displayed in the investigation and elucidation of this extensive and complicated subject. We observe, with peculiar satisfaction, that they have fully availed themselves of the luminous information, to be derived from the minutes and proceedings so ably conducted by marquis Cornwallis and lord Teignmouth, at the time when a similar institution was under the consideration of the supreme board at Calcutta.

"An early attention to this subject has been necessarily pressed upon our consideration by our reference to a letter from Bengal in their judicial department, dated 5th March, 1800, addressed to your presidency. By that letter you are directed to proceed to the permanent settlement in question, without any clause suspending its final effect, till it should receive our ultimate sanction. As this injunction was so different from what occurred at Bengal when the measure was executed by the able government, which, at that time, presided over our councils in India, we were naturally led to pause, before we could thus agree to give out of our own hands the final decision upon a subject of such deep importance to our interests in India. But upon mature reflection, after a revision of what took place at Bengal, and after an accurate perusal of the proceedings already held at Fort St. George, we have come to a decided opinion to concur in the instructions you have received from the governor-general. Particular cases may occur, in which we may regret, that the final correction of error did not remain with us, but this inconvenience, if it should prove one, is so much more counterbalanced by the danger which might accrue to the whole system, if a doubt of permanency was in the early stage of its execution created in the minds of the natives of India, with whom these transactions are to be carried on, that our doubts have subsided, and we rest confident in the conviction, that our interests will be

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be best secured by giving to our governments on the spot, the confidence which their abilities and integrity so justly merit.

"In addition to this general confidence, two considerations have naturally operated upon our decision. In the first place, the subject is not a new one. The leading principles of the measure have already received our sanction in our letter to the Bengal government of the 19th September, 1792, when the business, with the luminous information which attended it, was fully before us, and maturely considered by us. The general principles, therefore, being recognized, it is only the detail and execution of those principles which we leave in your hands, and there can be no doubt that such detail can, with infinitely more advantage, be considered on the spot, than by the ablest investigation we can give to the subject at home."

13th. Transfer of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, from Bombay to Madras, without waiting the sanction of the court.

129. In the general letter from the court of directors in the public department, dated 2d December, 1800, the court observes, "we have been advised of a resolution of the governor-general in council, vesting the civil and military government of the provinces of Malabar and Canara under the control and authority of the governor in council of Fort St. George.

"The government-general have assigned such cogent and satisfactory reasons for the adoption of the measure, that we have come to the resolution, and accordingly direct, that from henceforward the civil and military government of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, including the revenues and administration of justice, be placed under the control and authority of the governor in council of Fort St. George.

"With respect to the institutions from the government-general upon the subject, to the respective governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, of the 26th of May last, we have only to signify our entire approbation thereof, and to direct a compliance therewith."

14. In renewing the settlement of Balambangan, without the previous sanction of the court, who have not even been advised of the measure, excepting by a communication from Madras.

130. The reasons which determined lord Wellesley to renew the settlement at Balambangan, are stated in Mr. secretary Edmonstone's instructions to Mr. Farquhar, under date the 15th March, 1803. Adverting to the correspondence of the court of directors with the government of Fort St. George, and to the importance which the court attached to the reservation of one of the territorial grants in the eastern islands, merely for the convenience of the company's ships in the China trade, (those ships having been exposed to considerable distress in repeated instances, by the want of a British port in the eastern seas) lord Wellesley determined to establish a settlement at Balambangan, which had been ceded to the company in 1767.

131. This question was also connected with the consideration of the validity of certain territorial cessions which the Malay princes had made in favour of the honourable company. It was necessary to ascertain the state of these cessions, previously to the restitution of the Dutch settlements, which Mr. Farquhar had been instructed to carry into execution, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens.

132. It

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15. In continuing to make unauthorized advances on account of buildings and the new government-house, the expense of which is stated to be 167,359l. the court having limited such advances, including the purchase of lands for the purpose of building, to one lac of rupees per annum, in the public and judicial department: that, notwithstanding that instruc-

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132. It is evident, therefore, that it would have been impossible to have referred these points to the previous consideration of the court of directors. The Batavian commissioners for receiving the restitutions, were daily expected in the eastern seas, and the discussion of the company's rights in the eastern seas was intimately connected with the mode and time at which the restitutions were to be carried into execution. At the same it was necessary to furnish Mr. Farquhar with orders for the proposed settlement at Balambangan. Lord Wellesley was in possession of the general opinion of the court of directors, with respect to the importance of a British port in the eastern seas, and was convinced that this circumstance involved the welfare of the company in an essential branch of its commerce. His conduct was dictated by a zeal for the prosperity of the company's interests in the important trade to China, and he believed himself to be acting in exact conformity to the opinion of the court of directors on that subject. The renewal of the settlement of Balambangan at the time, and in the manner, directed by the governor-general in council, was also connected with a very important question respecting the orders received from his majesty's ministers, with regard to the time of making the several restitutions under the treaty of Amiens. This question is fully stated in Mr. Farquhar's instructions. The orders on this subject having been received directly from the secretary of state, the reply was returned to him, with a desire that it might be communicated to the secret committee.

133. Under these circumstances, Mr. Farquhar was directed to re-occupy the island of Balambangan, and to state to the governor-general his sentiments, with respect to the force necessary for the defence of that island, and to the measures which ought to be pursued, with a view of deriving the greatest advantage from the new settlement.

134. The court of directors, however, having ordered the establishment to be withdrawn, these orders were carried into execution as soon as they were received, and the settlement of Balambangan has been withdrawn with as much expedition as has been possible.

135. The amount which the government is authorized, by the court's letter of the 26th August, 1801, to advance on account of public buildings is five lacs of rupees, or 60,000l. viz. one lac in the civil and judicial, and four lacs in the military department. This order certainly cannot be considered to apply to buildings which had already been commenced, and were in a state of progress; nor is it reasonable to suppose, that it could be intended to prevent the government from making the necessary repairs to decayed buildings, or even from rebuilding public offices or houses which were in a state of ruin.

136. With respect to the new government-house, it will be sufficient to state, that soon after the arrival of the governor-general, lord Wellesley, at Fort William

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tion, the advances in 1802-3, on account of the government-house alone, amounted to 3,27,887, rupees, or 40,986l.: that the court's orders upon this subject were never acknowledged or replied to. The new government-house is stated to have been begun in 1798, without the court's knowledge and previous consent, and without any information being communicatedto the court respecting the progress of the building, and the expense attending it, &c. &c. The first intimation relative to the new building which the court received, is stated to have been conveyed in a letter to their chairman, dated 2d April, 1801, transmitting, a general statement relative to public buildings, and an estimate of the expense of the new government - house, amounting to Sicca rupees, 5,79,838, or 72,479l.

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William, in the month of May, 1798,* his attention was directed to the means of effecting, on just principles of œconomy, a reduction of the expenses incurred for the rent of public offices, and an improvement of the public buildings of the government.

137. The necessity and expediency of a new arrangement, with regard to the buildings occupied for public purposes at Calcutta, and in the interior of the country, will appear from the following facts and observations.

138. 1st. That the apartments contained in the building occupied by the governor-general, and denominated the government-house, both with respect to their construction and accommodation, were inferior to the apartments in the ordinary houses of individuals, exposing the health of the governor-general to the most serious injury from the effects of the climate.

139. 2d. That the building did not furnish any accommodation for the family of the governor-general, or for the public officers immediately attached to his person.

140. 3d. That the building did not contain any apartments suited to occasions of public ceremony, or for the reception of the augmented number of the inhabitants of the capital of the British possessions in India, reducing the governor-general to the necessity of hiring buildings constructed by individuals for places of entertainment, whenever public or other occasions required that he should assemble the principal officers and inhabitants of the settlement.

141. 4th. That from the decayed state of the building, the sum of Sicca rupees 79,000, or 9875l. was requisite for putting it into a suitable state of repair; that the proprietor† could not, with justice, have been required to defray this charge, in addition to the heavy expenses which he had recently incurred for repairs and alterations, and, consequently, that the expense of the further repairs required must have been made at the charge of government.

142. 5th. That the amount of the rent paid for the building being Sicca rupees 1625, or 203l. per month, far exceeded the value of the building.

143. 6th.

* Vide proceedings of the government, and resolutions of the governor-general in council, 24th December, 1798.

Vide also extracts from the proceedings of the governor-general in council, under date the 1st April, 1801. The proceedings of government are regularly transmitted to the court of directors every year. The general plan, for the improvement of the public buildings, therefore, must have been near seven years before the court.

† The proprietor of the house was a native of high rank, named Dilavur Jung, (son of Mohammed Reza Khan) and the house was mortgaged to a private individual residing at Calcutta. If the mortgagee, in the event of failure in the payments due to him from the proprietor had taken possession of the house, and had chosen to proceed to that extremity, he might either have raised the rent to an exorbitant price, or have deprived the governor-general of his residence at Calcutta.

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143. 6th. That the building denominated the council-house (which was separate from the government-house,) did not afford the necessary accommodations for the meeting of the council, and for the public officers attached to the government, exposing the members of the government, and the public officers, immediately attached to it, to serious personal inconvenience, and subjecting the transaction of the public business to material obstruction.

144. 7th. That the council-house was an old and extremely decayed building, and that from the long period of time which had elapsed since the principal part of the council house had been erected, from the various alterations which it had undergone, and from the bad quality of the materials of which it had in general been constructed, the building was actually in danger of falling, and that the expense of re-constructing the council-house, even on the same confined scale, would have subjected the company to a charge of Sicca rupees 120,000, or 15,000l. an expense which must have been incurred in the course of a few years. The expense* alone of repairing the council-house would have been Sicca rupees 43,243, or 5,405l.

145. Under these circumstances, it was considered to be expedient to adopt an arrangement which should afford a suitable residence to the governor-general, and should, at the same time, combine objects of utility and of ultimate œconomy, by concentrating the public offices in the vicinity of the government-house, and by effecting a general reduction of the expense to be incurred by the company for the rent of public buildings.

146. The governor-general therefore determined to purchase the house, hitherto appropriated for the government-house, to direct that house, as well as the council-house, (which was the property of the company) to be taken down, and a suitable government-house to be erected on the site of those buildings.

147. The details of the plan, adopted for the attainment of these objects, are stated in the proceedings of the government, under date the 24th December, 1798, and the first April, 1801.

148. In conformity to this resolution of the government, captain Wyatt, an officer of engineers, and Mr. Teretta, the company's civil architect, were called upon to lay before the government plans for the new building. The plan prepared by captain Wyatt was preferred; but, in order to ensure every possible degree of œconomy in the construction of the new building, captain Wyatt's plan was sent to the chief engineer, major-general Cameron, and Mr. Teretta, the civil architect, who were directed to prepare an estimate of the expense which would be incurred in completing the proposed plan. The amount† of this estimate

* Vide letter from captain Wyatt, and Mr. Teretta, the civil architect, dated Calcutta, 18th September, 1798, to D. Campbell, Esq. sub-secretary to the government.

† Vide letter from major-general Cameron and Mr. Teretta to Mr. Barlow, chief secretary to the government, dated Fort William, 1st November, 1799.

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estimate was Sicca rupees 475 088 : 9 ; or 59,379l. but no allowance was made for marble and iron-work, which was indispensable, and which was actually purchased* by captain Wyatt, to the amount of rupees 54.173. or 6,771l. making the estimate of the building, rupees 529,211 : 8 : 8, or 66,150l. instead of rupees 4,75,088.

149 In May, 1801, in conformity to the company's regulations, a committee of survey was appointed to examine the woodwork, masonry &c of the building, previously to the commencement of the plaster-work. &c. and reported that the "materials employed were of the best quality, and the workmanship excellent" The report of the committee of survey is entered in the military consultations, 14th May, 1801. No. 58.

150. On the 18th January, 1803, the building being reported to be complete, a second committee† composed of a president and five members, was appointed to examine the building, and reported that the work had been "executed in a manner far superior to what had ever come within their observation in this country, (Bengal) and that the skill and judgment displayed throughout, and the indefatigable labour and attention that must have been exerted in completing in so masterly a manner so great a work, does the highest credit to captain Wyatt." The actual cost‡ of the work was Sicca rupees 5,06,326, or 63,291l. being rupees 22,885, or 2,861l. less than the original calculation of the expense of the building, (viz. Sicca rupees 5,29,211) as above-stated.

151. A further expense was incurred for extra works, such as gateways, an iron railing round the area &c as per statement transmitted to government by captain Wyatt, dated 14th January, 1804, of Sicca rupees 1,26,994 : 7 : 2, or 15,874l.

152. The expense of ornamental work by Mr. Croese, within the house, was also an additional expense, amounting to Sicca rupees 69,000, or 8,625l.

153. In order to complete the general plan for erecting a new government house, and for improving the town, as well as for concentrating the public offices, and reducing the rent of the public buildings, it was necessary to purchase several houses belonging to individuals (as stated in the proceedings 1st. April, 1801, and the estimates annexed to those proceedings) and to purchase some ground in the vicinity of the new

* Vide letter to the governor-general in council from captain Wyatt, dated 15th April 1803.

† President—M. G. Cameron, chief engineer.
Members—Lieut-colonel Garsten.
Captain Salmond, military-auditor-general.
Captain Preston,
Captain Blunt, barrack-master and engineer.
Mr. Blechynden, civil architect

‡ Vide captain Wyatt's letter of the 15th April, 1803, to the governor-general in council.

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new house. The expense incurred on this account was Sicca rupees 5,71 500, or 71,437l.

154. A further expense was incurred in prosecution of the general plan, of rupees 27,466, or 3,433l. in making two new streets in the vicinity of the new house.

155. From the preceding statement it appears, that the total expense incurred in completing the general plan for the regulation of public buildings resolved upon in December, 1798, was as follows:

Amount. Actual cost of the new government-house as per account.

	Sicca rupees.	English Pounds sterl.
Particulars received by government from captain Wyatt, 15th April, 1803, - -	5,06,326	63,291
Ditto of charges incurred on account of extra works, as per statement from captain Wyatt, 14th January, 1804,	1,26,994	15,874
Ditto of charges by Mr. Choese, for ornamental work within the house, - - -	96,000	8,625
Ditto disbursed in the purchases of houses, ground, &c.	5,71,500	71,437
Ditto of expenses incurred by making new streets, &c. &c.	27,466	3,433
Total Sicca rupees, -	13,01,286, or	162,660
	2.6 the Sicca rupee.	

156. From this sum is to be deducted the amount of savings already effected, viz. Sicca rupees 5,18,904: 10, or 64,863l. 1s. 4d. leaving the actual net expense incurred in completing the general plan Sicca rupees 7,82,382, or 97,797l. This sum has been disbursed in the course of seven years, making the annual average expenditure on this account about 14,000l. If the amount of the expense, which would have been incurred in building a council-house, (15,000l.) and repairing the wharf at the custom-house, (which has been effected with the old materials of the houses purchased by the company, and which otherwise would have cost 14,480l.) be deducted, the actual net expense of the new government-house will amount to 68,317l.

157. The increase of property, acquired by government, under this expenditure, is as follows:

	Sicca rupees.	English Pounds sterl.
New government-house, -	7,02,320	89,040
Value of ground belonging to the government-house, and to the houses purchased and pulled down; except the site of the old council-house, the company possessed no ground in Calcutta, - - - - - -	2,40,000	30,000

New

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New court house and ground,	80,000	10,000
Mr Aurio's house, containing a part of the public offices, - - - - - -	28,000	3,500
Sicca rupees, -	10,50,320	or 132,540

158. The future amount of saving, which may be annually applied to the reduction of the original cost of the house is, at least, 50,000 rupees, or 6,250l. Taking it at 6,000l. annually, from January, 1804. to 1813, (the period when the company's charter will expire) the sum applicable at that period to the reduction of the prime cost of the building will be 54,000l. From this sum, however, is to be deducted the charges of repairs, estimated at one per cent in the cost of the building, as it stood in January, 1804, viz. (sicca rupees 7,02,320, or 89 050l.) say 10,000l. and the cost of the new government-house, together with the expense of all the improvements, &c. effected in the town of Calcutta, will not, in 1813, exceed 45,000l.

159. It is to be observed, that, if the new government-house had not been built, and if the general plan, adopted in December, 1798, had not been carried into execution, the company must have disbursed the sum of Sicca rupees 5,18,904, or 64,863l. and must also have rebuilt the council-house, and incurred a considerable expense for the repair of the wharf at the custom-house; at the same time, the necessity of building a new house would, every day, have become more urgent and indispensable

160. This expense, therefore, would have been a dead charge upon the company's revenues, and there would not have been (as there is at the present moment) a valuable property to counterbalance such expenditure.

161. The question has been argued in this place merely as a question of expense, without adverting to any of the numerous advantages which have been derived from the execution of the plan for the improvement of the public buildings of the government.

162. In addition to the great convenience which has been felt in the transaction of public business since the completion of the new government-house, the construction of that edifice has, during seven years, afforded employment to a numerous class of useful and industrious workmen of all descriptions, and has greatly contributed to improve every branch of labour and manufactures at Calcutta. The health of the town of Calcutta has also been greatly benefited by the various improvements which have been made in the different streets and avenues in the vicinity of the government-house, and by the improvement of the drains and roads in that quarter. The plan having been so far successful, it was lord Wellesley's intention to have extended it to every other part of the town and its vicinity, through the voluntary aid of the inhabitants, assisted, in a certain degree, by the government,

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vernment. The objects in lord Wellesley's contemplation are stated in the annexed minute;* some progress was made in the execution of the plan and a great deal of valuable information was collected by the members of the committee, and submitted to the government. But the war with Holkar, and other more important transactions, suspended the further proceedings of the government-general in the prosecution of its views for the improvement of the town of Calcutta.

163. The result of the preceding observations establishes the following facts:

164. 1st That a revision of the condition of the public buildings of the government in Bengal was indispensable at the period of lord Wellesley's arrival in India in 1798; and that the construction of a new government house was a measure of acknowledged necessity and advantage, and that it could not have been delayed without exposing the public interest to great inconvenience without entailing an immediate and unprofitable expense to a considerable amount, and without subjecting the company to the necessity of a much greater expense at a future period of time.

165. 2d. That every practicable degree of precaution was observed, to ensure accuracy in the preparation of the estimates

166. 3d That the usual forms were observed to check the expenditure of the work, and that the utmost attention was manifested in the construction of the building purchase of materials, &c. &c.

167. 4th. That the different proceedings, relative to the government-house, and to public buildings, were undertaken, after mature deliberation, by the governor-general in council and have been regularly submitted, at different periods of time, to the notice and control of the court of directors

168 5th. That when the whole plan shall have been completed the arrangements for the public offices brought into full operation, the surplus ground† sold and the new streets and avenues finished, great advantage will result to the convenience of the public business the health and ornament of the town, and ultimately to the just œconomy of the public money.

Contrast the want of information with respect to large disbursements,

169. With respect to the court's remark on this disbursement, as contrasted with the expenditure of the government-house, it would be sufficient to state, that

* Vide lord Wellesley's minute, 16th June, 1803. (Appendix A.)

† There is some ground in the vicinity of the government-house which belongs to the company, and which it was ord Wellesley's intention to have disposed of on proper terms, to any person who would have agreed to have followed a fixed plan of building, to assimilate with the architecture of the government-house. From the increased demand for houses in Calcutta, and from the scarcity of ground for building, the company's ground, which it was in contemplation to sell would, not only from the preceding considerations, but from the nature of the situation, have been valuable.

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with the circumstantial account of trifling articles of expenditure, specifying, as an instance, the sum of 97 rupees 13 annas (about 13l.) disbursed at captain Gunge, in the repair of a temporary building. Paragraph 22.

Charging the governor-general with a "deficiency of respect" towards the court of directors, and an "evasion of duty" in not having addressed the court separately on a variety of subjects, on which he promised to address them. Para. 23 to 25.

The court are displeased with the expression of the governor-general's sentiments respecting lord Clive, and with the support afforded by the governor-general to his lordship. Para. 26.

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that this circumstance only serves to manifest the regularity of the government of Bengal, in the statement of its ordinary expenditure in each department. No sum, however small, is expended without being regularly accounted for, or without being stated either in the proceedings or in the general letters to Europe. If the communication of such trifling expenditure, in the ordinary records of the several departments, be deemed objectionable, the practice may be discontinued. But, until the court's orders, on this subject, shall be signified to the government abroad, such reports, even of smaller sums than 97 rupees thirteen annas, will continue to be stated in the usual course of official detail.

170 The preceding statements and remarks will, it is trusted, afford sufficient evidence that lord Wellesley never relaxed his earnest endeavours to execute, with punctuality and dispatch, every part of the various duties of his arduous charge, among which his primary object was to afford to the court of directors the earliest and most complete information of the state of affairs, compatible with the urgent demands of active and laborious local service, and with the necessary division and distribution of the several branches of the public business.

171 On this subject it will be sufficient to quote the 106th paragraph of the letter from the governor-general in council to the court of directors, dated the 20th of May, 1805.

"Whatever may have been the extent of the errors which the governor-general in council may have committed in the pursuit of these important and laudable objects, he is persuaded that your honourable court will receive with favour his sincere assurance, that in every act of the government his motive has been a just zeal for the prosperity of your service, combined with an anxiety to manifest every degree of dutiful respect for the orders and wishes of your honourable court."

172. The public records of the governments in India afford such abundant testimonies of the cordial support which Lord Clive has afforded to Lord Wellesley in every crisis of difficulty and danger, that it would indeed be surprizing if the most intimate cordiality did not subsist between two persons of similar principles in the execution of great public trusts, and of equal zeal for the honour and prosperity of the public interests committed to their charge. Lord Wellesley certainly could have no desire to support lord Clive, or any other public officer, in a contumacious attack upon the court of directors, but he would have abandoned every principle of duty and of gratitude, if he had withheld from lord Clive, after his long and successful administration of the government of Fort St. George, "these unqualified eulogiums," to which the court object in the paper No. 128, and which closed lord Wellesley's public correspondence with lord Clive in India. In point of fact, however, lord Wellesley never saw lord Clive's letter, to which the court objects, before it was dispatched to the court.

173. This

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Irregular innovations in the practice of public business. Para. 27.

The court observes, that, at the head of several days' consultations, they observe, that the following minute is entered:

"His excellency, the most noble the governor-general signifies, that it is not his intention to attend the meeting of council, and desires that the proceedings which may be held at the meeting be communicated to him for his approbation."

Paragraph 30 to 67 inclusive, relate to irregularity in the mode of keeping the public records, in the public correspondence, and in other branches of the public business.

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173. This minute and proceeding appear to be strictly conformable to the law. By the act of parliament, 39th and 40th of the king, cap. 79, dated 28th July, 1800, clause 12, page 634, it is enacted, "that if the governor-general of Fort William, in Bengal, for the time being, or the governor of the said presidency of Fort St. George, and of the said presidency and island of Bombay respectively, for the time being, shall happen to be absent from any council to be assembled for the said respective presidencies of Fort-William and Fort St. George, and the said presidency and island of Bombay, owing to indisposition, or any other cause whatsoever, and shall signify such his intended absence to such council so to be assembled there, then and in every such case the senior member for the time being, who shall be present at the council so assembled, shall preside at such council, and in such manner, and with such full powers and authorities during the time that such council shall continue to be assembled, as such governor-general or governor might or would have had in case such governor-general or governor were himself actually present at such council: provided, nevertheless, that no act of any council so held shall be valid to any effect whatsoever, unless the same shall be signed by such governor-general or governor respectively, if such governor-general or governor shall, at the time, be resident at the presidency at which such council shall be so assembled, and shall not be prevented, by such indisposition, from signing the same: provided always that, in case such governor-general or governor not being so prevented as aforesaid, shall decline, or refuse to sign, such act of council, he, and the several members of the council who shall have signed the same shall mutually exchange with and communicate, in writing, to each other, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions, in like manner, and subject to such regulations and ultimate responsibility of such governor-general or governor respectively, as are, by the said act, passed in the 33d year of the reign of his present majesty, provided and directed in cases where such governor-general or governor respectively shall, when present, dissent from any measure proposed or agitated in such council respectively: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed, to prevent such governor-general, in case he shall be absent from his own government of Bengal, to nominate a vice-president and deputy-governor of Fort-William, according to the provision for that purpose, in the said act, passed in the 33d year of his present majesty."

174. At this distance from India, and without the means of referring to the secretaries of the government, it is impossible to enter into a minute investigation of the causes of the irregularities which are stated in these paragraphs. It is by no means intended to place the responsibility of these transactions upon the secretaries, but it is evident that these transactions are of the nature of official details, which can only be perfectly understood

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stood by personal communication with those who were entrusted with the management of such details.

175. It will be sufficient, therefore, to refer to the general description which has been given in paragraph 6,* of the mode of conducting the public business, and to add, that in the usual course of proceeding, all papers when received, were sent into circulation by the secretary of the department, to the governor-general and the members of council, but were not in general brought upon record until the question to which such papers referred was discussed in council. In the meanwhile a constant communication subsisted between the governor-general and the members of council. It frequently happened that many of the transactions to which the papers referred were in progress, and then it appeared to be inexpedient to bring the papers upon record, until the termination of the respective transactions.

176. This mode of transacting the public business was not established by any order from lord Wellesley, but arose from the convenience and dispatch of the public business

177. In the ordinary transaction of business, as well as on occasions of peculiar exigency, documents were circulated to the several members of council, and minutes, or orders, accompanied them, for the purpose of immediate dispatch. On the day of the meeting of council, the minutes and orders were recorded. This mode of conducting business could not be altered without great inconvenience. It is impossible that the sitting of the council should be permanent and perpetual, in a state to which the governor-general might refer at every hour of the day; yet, unless it be possible, that the council should continue in this condition of permanence, many branches of the public service must either be suspended, or the business must be conducted in the present manner, and orders passed as the occasion shall arise. A variety of questions occur daily, which demand instant decision; and orders must often be issued on a general knowledge of the sentiments of the members of council, and be circulated to them for their approbation.

178. More particular observation is required upon the 47th paragraph, relating to the negotiations at Bassein, and the 69th paragraph, on the subject of colonel Collins's negotiations with Scindiah, previous to the late Mahratta war.

Paragraph 47. The court remark that no notice had been taken of the negotiation at Poonah, either by the governor-general, or by the governor-general in council, to

179. In the 47th paragraph the court observes, that no notice has been taken of the negotiation at Poonah, either by the governor-general, or by the governor-general in council, to the court of directors, or to the secret committee, from the 31st August, 1800, until the 24th December, 1802.

180. The fact, however, is, that no transaction was

* Vide extract of the letter from the governor-general in council, dated 20th May, 1805. Pages 4 to 16 inclusive.

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the government at home, from August, 1800, until December, 1802.

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was ever brought more fully under the notice of the government at home, than the negotiation with the Peishwah, from the governor-general's minute in the political department of the 12th August, 1798, until the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein, in December, 1802. The secret committee was distinctly apprized, at various periods of time, of lord Wellesley's intention to conclude a subsidiary treaty with the Peishwah; and the orders of the secret committee, under date the 10th September, 1800, and 4th December, 1800, specifically approved of a subsidiary treaty with that chieftain, similar to that concluded with the Nizam.

181. In the governor-general's minute of the 12th August, 1798, it is observed, that, "with a view of securing the lasting benefit of this arrangement at the court of Poonah, it is intended, that a proposal shall be made to the Peishwah to enter into permanent subsidiary engagements with us, of a similar nature and extent with those which shall be concluded at the court of Hyderabad."

182. Again, "if Tippoo should accede to the substance of the requisitions which I have suggested, I entertain a sanguine hope that, with the efficiency of the triple alliance, not only restored, but considerably strengthened, with a large army at Hyderabad, and another at Poonah, with a resident established at Seringapatam, and with the exclusion of the French from the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun, of the Nizam, and of the Peishwah, we may be enabled to look confidently to a long continuance of tranquillity in India."

183. On the 7th March, 1800, the governor-general, in a letter to the secret committee, observed, that, "in the continuance of these disorders, I apprehend no injury to our interests; but I still look, with anxious expectation, for a favourable occasion of establishing a British subsidiary force at Poonah, as the final completion of my plan for the absolute exclusion of every hostile European influence from India, and for the perpetual establishment of the British power, and of the peace and happiness of this quarter of the globe."

184. Early in May, 1800, lord Wellesley authorized the resident at Poonah to conclude a secret treaty with the Peishwah, in which the company were to engage to compel Scindiah to remove from the Deccan, and also to bind themselves to maintain the Peishwah in his just rights and authority over that chief, and over the other acknowledged feudatories of the empire. The Nizam, and the rajah of Berar, were to be at liberty to accede to the secret treaty. These instructions were transmitted in the regular course of official detail to England.

185. On the 9th June, 1800, in the 21st paragraph of his letter to the secret committee, lord Wellesley observes, that, "to fix the peace of India on foundations of the utmost stability, and to preclude any intrusion of the French, it is necessary only that the British government should draw the Mahratta powers under its protection."

186. In

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186. In July, 1800, the Peishwah, being apprehensive that his person might be seized by Scindiah, vested certain persons with the power of signing a treaty for him. In the event of the Peishwah's flight or seizure, lord Wellesley ordered the resident at Poonah to conclude a subsidiary treaty with him, or those authorized on his part. Lord Wellesley also ordered the British troops to occupy the Mahratta districts south of the Kistna These orders were regularly communicated to the government at home, through the secret committee

187. The negotiations with the Peishwah were closed in September. 1801, and were not renewed until the month of June, 1802. In the meanwhile, the orders of the secret committee fully justified lord Wellesley in concluding the treaty of Bassein. The only orders which the governor-general in council received relative to a connection with the state of Poonah, are dated the 10th September, 1800, and 4th December, 1801. In the former, the governor-general's plan, for establishing a subsidiary force, is approved; caution is recommended in renewing the negotiation, except at the instance of the court of Poonah, or at a crisis when there can be no doubt of the proposition being accepted.

188. In the letter of the 4th December, 1800, it is stated, that if, by any arrangement not likely to lead to hostilities, the Peishwah could be relieved from the influence of Scindiah, it would be highly desirable.

189. All the orders of the secret committee enjoin a large subsidiary force, and clearly approve the general principles, afterwards carried into effect by the treaty of Basseiu.

190. A reference to the printed papers, laid before parliament, relative to the Mahratta war, will demonstrate that no crisis could have been found more favourable, than that which was embraced by lord Wellesley for the formation of a connection with the state of Poonah It cannot be supposed, that the alliance could be concluded without any risk of hostilities being incurred, particularly as it was declared, and clearly understood, that nothing but the "last necessity" would induce the Peishwah to sign the treaty. Under his instructions from the secret committee lord Wellesley had certainly a right to consider himself justified in pursuing the line of conduct which he adopted, and had every reason to suppose, that those instructions were issued with a full knowledge of all the different negotiations which he had regularly transmitted to Europe, for the consideration of the government

Para. 67. Relates to colonel Collins's negotiations with Scindiah and the rajah of Berar, and directs that all re-

191. In the 67th paragraph of the paper No. 128, the court advert to the omission of colonel Collins in not transacting his negotiations with Scindiah and the rajah of Berar in writing. Colonel Collins's dispatches fully report his conferences* with the confederated chiefs, for the

* Vide printed paper, Mahratta notes, and appendix.

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gotiations shall, in future, be carried on in writing.

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the purpose of inducing them to return to their own territories as a mode of preserving peace. The accuracy of colonel Collins's report was afterwards confirmed by Scindiah's ambassadors, in their conferences with Sir A. Wellesley, for the negotiation of peace. But the court of directors have in their possession the documents which they require. In the letters from Scindiah and the rajah of Berar, to the governor general, written in the month of July,* 1803, those chieftains have stated their opinion of the treaty of Bassein; and, in their letters to Sir A. Wellesley, written in the month of August, 1803, they declare their positive refusal to withdraw to their own territories, excepting on conditions which manifested that their sole object was to gain time.

192. With respect to the general principle of the court's orders, contained in the 67th paragraph of the paper No. 128, that, in future, all negotiations shall be carried on in writing, it is only necessary to advert to the systematic delay which prevails in the negotiations of all the native powers of India, and to observe, that this delay will necessarily be increased to a most inconvenient degree, if every negotiation is to be carried on in writing.

Increase of expense. Para. 68.

193. In consequence of the extended nature of our relations, during lord Wellesley's administration, the expenses of the government have unavoidably been increased in different branches of the government. But the public records afford abundant evidence, that, on every proper occasion, lord Wellesley has not omitted to make every prudent retrenchment in the public charges, which was compatible with the conduct of the public business and with those principles of just economy, which are calculated to ensure, on the part of the public officers of the government, a faithful execution of their respective duties. The court of directors, themselves, have, on various occasions, expressed their sense of lord Wellesley's endeavours to effect every possible reduction of expense.

194. In their answer to the letter from the governor-general in council in the public department of the 2d September, 1799, the court, in a letter, dated 26th March, 1801, observe, paragraph 57, "we entirely concur in the sentiment contained in the governor-general's minute of the 12th June, 1798, that it is a most urgent part of your duty to institute a diligent inquiry into the nature of all the branches, both of your expenses and resources, in order to commence, without delay, every just and salutary reduction of the one, and every practicable improvement and augmentation of the other. From a memorandum which accompanied the governor-general's letter to our chairman, of the 29th of November, 1799, we observe, that the retrenchments already effected in consequence of

* Vide printed papers relative to the Mahratta war.

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of his lordship's suggestions, amount, under the head of civil establishments, to

Sicca rupees - - - -	30,290
Others ordered to take place, -	5,940
In progress, - - - -	14,000

Sicca rupees per month, 50,230 being a saving of six lacs of rupees per ann. or 75,000l. His lordship transmitted,* at the same time, a general outline of the plan which he had adopted for the improvement of the system of public buildings, and of house and office rent allowed to the public servants at Calcutta.

"We entertain a due sense of the merits of the governor-general's conduct, in his endeavours to reduce the charges of the various departments under your presidency within the most œconomical bounds. nor can we too earnestly exhort you to co-operate with his lordship, until a complete reform in your several establishments shall be finally accomplished, of the progress of which we direct that you keep us constantly advised of your proceedings at large upon this very important subject; confidently relying on the assurances contained in the 11th paragraph of your subsequent dispatch of the 31st December, 1799, that every practicable retrenchment will be made in those establishments, as well as in every other branch of the public expenditure.

"We observe, by the foregoing minute of the governor-general, that, although the establishments maintained in our several conquests, were considered as permanent charges until the conclusion of the war, his lordship very properly deemed them the objects of immediate revision. You will, therefore, report to us distinctly upon this article of the proposed reform."

195. In the general letter from the court on the revenue department, dated 8th of March, 1803, paragraph 18, the court makes the following observations:

"We take this occasion to express our high commendation of the measures which have hitherto been adopted towards a reduction of our expenses, and our confident hope that you will continue to exert your most zealous endeavours for bringing the charges of the various establishments under your presidency, within the most moderate bounds that may be consistent with a rational economy, as connected with a due execution of the public business, and with an adequate compensation to those employed therein."

196. The court also in their general letter in the public department, dated 29th February, 1804 paragraph 17, signify their approbation of the governor-general's conduct in the following terms: "We notice with approbation the zeal and exertions manifested by you in the perusal of the several dispatches to which you have referred

* In a former part of the court's draft the court observes, that the first intimation which they received on the subject of the government-house, which formed a principal part of the "plan for the improvement of the system of public buildings," was transmitted in a letter to the chairman, dated 2d April, 1801.

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ferred us in this paragraph relative to the reductions effected in the expenses of your government, and the additions made to the public resources since 1798."

197. In the military department, the court in their general letter dated 20th June, 1804 paragraph 13, observe, "We have already signified our approbation of the zeal and exertions of our governor general in effecting various reductions and retrenchments in the several departments of government, prior to 802. The promptitude with which he proceeded in this desirable object, after receiving intelligence of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace, merits our highest applause." Again, in paragraph 118, the court state that the labours and exertions of our governor-general in council, and the officers chiefly employed under his direction, in affecting a reduction of so considerable an amount, cannot fail to meet with our applause."

198. With respect to the particular instances adduced by the court which have contributed to the increase of expense since 1798 it will be sufficient to state the following observations:

Alteration in the secretary's office, creating an increase of 1,50,000 rupees, or 17,400l. annually. Para. 69.

199. The reasons which induced lord Wellesley to make an alteration in the secretary's department, are fully stated in his minute, dated 29th October, 1799. It is impossible to state upon what principle the court's calculation of expense is founded. The governor-general's minute of the 9th October, 1799, observes, "That the immediate addition to the expense of the establishment of the secretary's office, which will be occasioned by the proposed arrangements, will amount to about sicca rupees 58,200, or 7 27.l per annum, as specified in the annexed statement. This sum would, I trust, be deemed of little consequence, when it is considered that the arrangement has in view the important object of making an adequate and permanent provision for the transactions of the numerous details necessarily involved in the general government of India with ability and dispatch. The great augmentations of those details, connected with the recent extension of our empire constitutes alone a sufficient proof of the necessity of the measure."

"It is my intention however, shortly to propose the annexation of the office of civil auditor to the office of deputy-accountant general, and the saving which will arise from this measure (the grounds of which I shall hereafter state) will nearly meet the immediate expense of the present arrangement. The difference, as well as the ultimate increase of expense, when the salary of the office of the secretary to the judicial and revenue department, shall be increased to its full standard, will be provided for by other arrangements, which I have it in contemplation to suggest."

"The board, concurring entirely in the proposition, resolved that the following appointments take place, and that the allowance, recommended by his lordship, to be annexed to the several offices, be fixed accordingly."

Addi-

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		Sicca Rupees.
Additional expense of the proposed arrangement, viz.		
Addition of the allowances of the chief secretary per annum - - - - -		200
Ditto to the secretary to the secret, political, and foreign department - - -		32,000
Ditto to the secretary to the public department - - - - - - - - -		26,000
		58,200
Deduct.—Savings in the establishment of the chief secretary's office to take immediate effect,	2,592	
Expense of the civil auditor's office proposed to be abolished - -	37,596	
		40,188
Total difference of ultimate expense per annum - - - - - - -		18,012, or 2,251*l.*

200. This arrangement was regularly communicated to the court of directors; who, in their general letter in the public department, dated 24th March, 1801, paragraph 98, signified their approbation of it in the following terms:

"In your dispatch, in the public department of the 25th January, 1800, we are referred to the minute of the governor-general, recorded on your proceedings of the 29th October preceding, respecting a new arrangement which you have adopted for the conduct of the public business in the office of secretary to your government; as this arrangement has professedly in view the important object of making an adequate and permanent provision for the transaction of the numerous details necessarily involved in the general government of India, with ability and dispatch, (and which details must evidently have greatly increased since the recent extension of our dominions, in consequence of the late brilliant termination of the war in Mysore,) we have been induced to sanction it with our approbation: especially as the augmentation of expense occasioned thereby, will be nearly provided for by the proposed annexation of the office of civil auditor to the office of deputy-accountant general, and by other œconomical arrangements."

The college. Para. 69

Excess in the Durbar charges, being in the year 1802-3, 12,00,000 rupees, or 1,39,000*l.* beyond the amount in 1797-8, principally owing to costly and useless embassies. Para. 70th.

201. This question has already been discussed in the 120th paragraph of these notes.

202. The Durbar charges are constantly fluctuating, according to the nature of the political relations of the government in India. The Durbar charges are principally affected by political missions, and the mission to Persia of course contributed to increase the Durbar expenses of 1802-3. It would be difficult to determine whether embassies are "useless," without knowing the particular missions to which the court advert. With regard to the mission to Persia, this is the first time that this embassy has been declared to be useless. The resolution to send a mission to Persia was communicated to the secret committee as early as the month of September, 1799: that mission was directed to the accomplishment

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complishment of various objects of an important nature to the permanent interests of the company. Its immediate objects were to ascertain the attention and power of Zemaun Shah and the king of Persia, to restrain Zemaun Shah from the invasion of Hindostan, which he then menaced, to conclude a commercial treaty with the king of Persia, and to engage the court of Persia eventually to act with vigour and decision either against Zemaun Shah, or the French, if the latter should attempt to penetrate to India through any part of the Persian territories. The detailed instructions to captain Malcolm were communicated to the secret committee on the 25th of January, 1800, and have never been disapproved by that authority.

203. The excess of the Durbar charges, in the year 1802-3, is principally owing to a variety of temporary charges arising from extraordinary embassies, and other charges of a temporary nature, some of which will not occur again. The Durbar charges must fluctuate every year according to the state of public affairs, and to the extension of our political relations with the native states of India. The amount of the excess occasioned by these temporary charges in 1802-3 is rupees 9,35,542, or 116,942l.; the excess was occasioned by the amount of allowance to Rajah Run Bahandur, the abdicated Rajah of Napaul, which has been repaid; by colonel Palmer's travelling charges and expenses from Poonah to Calcutta, in July, 1802; by arrear of salary to residents in November, 1802; by feeding the poor at Hyderabad during the famine; by the expenses of the embassy to Persia from April, 1801, to July, 1802, and the expense incurred on account of the Persian ambassador at Bombay; by colonel Symes's mission to Ava; by major Malcolm's mission to Bombay on the death of the Persian ambassador; by the expenses of the honourable M. Wellesley at Lucknow, and in the ceded provinces, charged on the principle applied to personal expenses of all political agents. By extraordinary and contingent charges arising from the purchase of furniture for the new government-house, extraordinary public entertainments, draining the company's grounds at Barrackpore, &c. as explained in detail in the private secretary's report of the 25th June, 1805, which has been ordered to be laid upon the table of the House of Commons.

204. From these circumstances, the charges of 1802-3 were on a higher scale than usual. The total of the political expenses for the year 1802-3, including every ordinary and temporary charge, was 24,11,476 rupees, or 301,434l. which, under all the circumstances of the case, cannot certainly be considered a very heavy charge for all the political expenses of such an extensive government as that of the British empire in India, yielding a revenue of above fifteen millions sterling.

205. The political charges of the government in India have necessarily increased in proportion to the extension of the political relations of the British government in India with the native powers, and also to the more intimate connection formed with all the principal states.

206. The

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206. The private secretary to the governor-general is the paymaster of the durbar charges: that office is merely an office of disbursement. All the political charges of the government are submitted monthly to the governor-general in council, by the secretary of the political department, and are passed and approved by the governor-general in council, before the bills are presented for payment at the durbar office.

207. The forms here described, are those which have been observed since the first establishment of the political department of the British government in India.

208. At the commencement of the year 1805, the governor-general, lord Wellesley, having undertaken the revision* of all the departments of the government, with a view to the reduction of expenses, and adverting to the approaching prospect of general peace in India, a new check was established for the control of the political charges of the government.

209. Marquis Wellesley directed that all the political charges of the government should, from that period, be subjected to the examination of the civil auditor, and a standard† was fixed by his lordship in council, by which the expenses of the several political agents were to be confined within certain limits. Previously to the establishment of that regulation, the expenses of the political officers were regulated by their own discretion, subject, however, to the approval of the governor-general in council. Many occasions will probably occur when it may be necessary to exceed the scale established by marquis Wellesley for the limitation of political charges; but a considerable saving of expense may be expected to result from the general operation of that arrangement.

210. At the period of time referred to above, when the governor-general was occupied in the general revision of the charges of government, the secretaries in the several departments were directed to revise the establishments under their respective charge, and to report what reductions of the charges of those establishments appeared to them to be practicable.

211. The report of the private secretary, on this occasion, is dated the 25th of June, 1805, and contains a detailed review of the nature of the establishments under the immediate charge of the private secretary, and a full explanation of the cause of every alteration which had taken place in those establishments for a series of years.

212. The durbar account is not a secret account, but is kept and recorded in as public a manner as any other branch of the public accounts. The durbar charges are entered in a separate book by the account-general,

* A report of the general principles of this revision was made to the court of directors. The principal reductions were effected in the foreign presidencies and in the college.

† 12,000 rupees per month, or 1,44,000 rupees per annum. The ordinary scale was about 2,50,000 rupees per annum.

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general, and regularly transmitted every year to England, together with the other books of account. At the end of the book containing the annual account of durbar charges, is an abstract account of the monthly sum expended under every head of charge. The accounts are made out in detail every month, and an index is prefixed to every monthly account, containing the number of the page in which the accounts of each item of charge are detailed. To each book of annual account is annexed a book of vouchers, and the original vouchers are all deposited in the durbar office.

213. The expense of building a government-house, of improving the town of Calcutta, of purchasing ground for the company, of draining the company's grounds, of improving the public roads, and of the construction of quays, and other works of public utility at Calcutta, regularly appear in the public proceedings of the government and in the public accounts, all of which are regularly transmitted to the court of directors. These works are connected with the due discharge of a most important branch of the duties of every well-regulated government.

The government-house. Para. 71.

214. A full explanation has been given of this measure in a former part of these notes, to which it will now be sufficient to refer.

Purchase of plate and furniture for the new government-house. Para. 72.

215. These charges have always formed a part of the public accounts of every government of India which preceded lord Wellesley's administration, and the governor-general has always charged to the company the expense of the purchase and repairs of plate and furniture, and a variety of other expenses, which are included in the durbar account, under the head contingencies.

216. The whole of the furniture and plate for the new government-house was purchased in small quantities, and at various times, during a period of six years. The bills for furniture, purchased for the new government-house, were paid from the durbar office, according to the usage in all former cases. The considerations of expediency and œconomy, which occasioned the application of the former practice, with respect to the payment of bills for furniture, to the provision of furniture for the new government-house, are fully stated in the report of the private secretary.

217. The whole furniture, &c. of the government-house is the property of the company. Regular inventories have been made of it, and have been attested by the proper officers, together with a regular inventory of the company's plate.

218. These inventories have been deposited in the public department of the government, under a new regulation made by lord Wellesley; before this regulation took place, the lists of furniture, plate, &c. were kept only by the private secretary. Under the present regulation no addition or diminution of the plate and furniture can take place, without being regularly noticed in the inventory.

House and park forming the governor-general's re-

219. The necessity of a country residence for the governor-general has been admitted by the public judgment

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sidence at Barrackpore. Para. 73.

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judgment of the court of directors, since an allowance was always given to the governor-general of 500 rupees, or 60l. per month, for a garden-house. This allowance lord Wellesley gave up to the commander-in-chief, and, at the same time, took the company's garden and park at Barrackpore, for the use of the government. Lord Wellesley's intentions, with regard to the establishment at Barrackpore, are stated in his minutes, under date the 26th July, 1804,* and 1st June, 1805; by which it appears, that his views were intimately connected with a great public object of policy, and with the improvement of agriculture and science, and the health and convenience of the military cantonment at Barrackpore, and the vicinity of Calcutta.

220. At the period of time when Barrackpore was transferred to the governor-general, the house consisted of an old cottage in a state of considerable decay. Some additions were made to the building with a view to immediate accommodation, and have appeared regularly in the accounts of captain Wyatt, of the engineers, employed in the superintendence of the buildings of government at Calcutta.

221. The house continued in this state until the commencement of 1804, when the old parts of the building were found, upon examination, to be unsafe. The old building was accordingly surveyed by captain Anbury, (who succeeded captain Wyatt) and was, by him, reported to be capable of repair. It appeared, that, even if the building could have been repaired the expense would have been as great as that of erecting a new habitation on the same spot; and it was apprehended, that the mixture of old with new work would not form a durable building, and would require perpetual repairs. It appeared, therefore, advisable to erect a new building, on the site, and of the same dimensions as the former, applying such parts of the building as had been more recently erected, to the construction of the new habitation.

222. By this plan, with a small additional expense, the company's property at Barrackpore would be rendered of more durable value, and, under any future arrangement, its intrinsic value will be fully equal to the expense which may be incurred on account of the new building. It was, therefore, proposed, gradually to construct a new habitation on the site of the old. A considerable period of time must elapse before the building is entirely finished, and the expense will, therefore, be divided into the accounts of different years, and will not augment, to any considerable degree, the ordinary annual expense under the head of "public buildings."

Governor-general's visit to the upper provinces; the expense of which is stated to be Sicca rupees 281,000, or 32,600l. Para.

223. The objects of lord Wellesley's journey to the upper provinces, subject to the Bengal government, were stated to the secret committee of the court of directors, in a letter from his lordship, bearing date the 28th of September, 1801.

224. The

* Vide appendix B, C.

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74. Public entertainments, illuminations, &c.	224. The expenses of this public visit to the different civil and military stations, and to the courts of some of our native allies, amounted to Sicca rupees 1,97,096: 1: 8, or 24,637l. Of this sum, (the detailed account of which is stated in the durbar accounts) rupees 178,558, or 22,319l. were incurred on account of boat-hire, presents, in the name of the company, to natives of rank, and other public charges, on account of the officers of government who accompanied lord Wellesley, leaving rupees 18,538, or 2,317l. for the amount of the governor-general's extra expenses, during a journey of nine months. 225. It may here be observed, that the extra expenses of the governor-general, and of the commander-in-chief, when employed on the public service, have always been paid;* and that all political agents in India, whether civil or military, are allowed by the company's regulations, to charge the extra expenses which they incur on the public service. 226. Lord Wellesley was accompanied by a considerable number of civil and military officers on the public services, whose travelling expenses, for boat-hire, &c. are included in the general charge of (24,637l.) and contribute greatly to increase its amount. He was absent upon this journey nine months, and, during that period of time, travelled upwards of two thousand miles, investigated the state of every province and principal city within his reach, and entered upon the records of government a detailed official report from the judges, magistrates, and public officers of each district, respecting the condition of the inhabitants, and the general state of each district. These reports† comprize several folio volumes, and contain the only authentic statement which has ever been framed, with respect to the internal administration of the company's provinces. Within the same period of time, lord Wellesley obtained, from the Nabob of Oude, the payment of an arrear of subsidy due to the company, to the amount‡ of 21 lacs of rupees (upwards of

* Vide durbar accounts of the years 1791, 1792, and 1797, for an account of the extra expenses of lord Cornwallis, during his journey to the coast of Coromandel, to conduct the war against Tippoo, and also of lord Teignmouth's, and the commander-in-chief's, extra expenses at Lucknow.

† In the general letter of the court of directors, in the judicial department, dated 14th September, 1803, para. 15, the court thus express their opinion of these reports. "We have received your dispatch in the judicial department, dated 6th July, 1802, transmitting the answers from the judicial officers and collectors of revenue throughout the company's territories, immediately subject to your government, to certain queries proposed by the governor-general upon a variety of important subjects connected with the prosperity of the country, and with the wealth, industry, morals, and happiness of the people. We entertain a due sense of the zeal for the general interest of the company manifested by the governor-general in proposing these queries. But we shall postpone the consideration of the answers to the interrogatories until Sir George Barlow's report and observations, on the very interesting matters contained in the paper before us, shall have been transmitted."

‡ Twelve lacs were paid, during lord Wellesley's continuance in the upper province, and satisfactory arrangements were made for the payment of the remainder.

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of 250,000l.) He also, within the same time, concluded the treaty of Lucknow, in November, 1801, and laid the basis of the settlement of the extensive and valuable provinces obtained under that treaty; and having, at Lucknow, received the preliminary articles of the peace of Amiens, he was enabled, from his vicinity to the commander-in chief, to direct an immediate revision of the military establishments of India, and to effect a reduction* of the military charges, to the amount of 783,733l.

227. In addition to these advantages, the presence of the governor-general at Benares, (which had recently been the scene of a most formidable revolt and massacre) as well as at other places, which had been disturbed by commotion, greatly contributed to restore public tranquillity, and to secure the peace and good order of our provinces. This visit, therefore, was neither idle, nor useless, nor expensive, beyond absolute necessity, and the expense was repaid tenfold by the advantages which resulted from the measure.

Public entertainments, illuminations, &c.

228. This question has never formed any part of the correspondence of the government, or of the court of directors. But it may not be useless to state, in this place, the nature of the public entertainments at Calcutta, and the mode which was adopted by lord Wellesley to regulate that branch of the public expenditure.

229. It has been the practice of the government in India to give three public entertainments every year, on the occasion of their majesties birth-days, and on new year's day. The expense of these entertainments has always been charged to the company. They are, in fact, entertainments given by the company, and are considered as such by the inhabitants of Calcutta. These entertainments are entirely different from the ordinary entertainments of the governor-general, which, being defrayed from his private funds, constantly vary in number and extent, according to the season and the personal convenience of the governor-general.

230. The usual mode of defraying the expenses of the public entertainments has been for the governor-general's agent to draw from the treasury, at the commencement of the season, the sum of 8000 rupees, or 1000l. the sum which was originally allowed for the three public entertainments, and, at the end of the season, to draw the balance between this sum and the actual cost of the entertainments.

231. The

* The governor-general's conduct, in effecting these reductions, was highly applauded by the court of directors. Vide general letter from the court in the military department, dated 20th June, 1804.

Par. 13 to 25, in which the court express the highest applause of the promptitude with which the governor-general proceeded to effect every practicable reduction of expense in every department.

Par. 55, expresses the applause of the court of the labours and exertions of the governor-general in council, and of the officers employed under his orders, in effecting so considerable a reduction of expense.

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231. The sum of 8000 rupees might possibly have been adequate at the period of time at which it was established, when Bengal was a subordinate government, and when the presidency of Fort William did not contain 100 British inhabitants. It very soon became inadequate. The government-house did not afford any accommodation for a public entertainment, and until the new house was finished, the governor-general was compelled to hire the theatre, or one of the taverns, at which the public entertainments were held. The hire of the theatre, in 1799, for two nights only amounted to 5400 rupees, or between 6 and 700l. upwards of two-thirds of the whole original allowance.

232. It is difficult to ascertain what each of the public entertainments at the theatre on the stated occasions in former years may have cost. The amount must have been proportioned to the numbers invited, and established usage had rendered it necessary to invite not only all the king's and company's civil, naval, and military servants, but other British subjects, as well as all the principal Portuguese and Armenian inhabitants. The number invited to a public entertainment, during the governments of lord Cornwallis and lord Teignmouth, was probably between 5 and 600 persons. In lord Wellesley's government, the numbers frequently exceeded 1000 persons, exclusive of the principal native vakeels or envoys, and the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta, who were usually present on these occasions, during lord Wellesley's government.

233. The general amount of the charges, on this account, in lord Wellesley's administration, would have fallen short of their usual scale, if it had not been for the occurrence of great public events, which appeared to lord Wellesley to require signal denominations of public rejoicing.

234. The occasions here referred to are,

1st. The return of the army, under general Baird, from Egypt.

2d. The peace of Amiens.

3d. The peace with Scindiah and the rajah of Berar.

235. It is proper to state, in this place, that, in consequence of the different arrangements which have been made for the provision of furniture, &c. and for the regulation of public entertainments, it has been found to be practicable to reduce the expense of a public entertainment considerably, because, the charge of hiring a theatre or tavern, and other charges, have ceased. The occasional repairs, alterations or additions, which may, in future, be required to the furniture, &c. in the government-house, cannot amount to any considerable sum. The last entertainment, at the government-house, given by lord Wellesley on the 2d of July, in celebration of the king's birth-day, was, in consequence of these previous arrangements, much less expensive than any public

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General observations on the expenses of the government. The court have always been desirous of maintaining the dignity of the government with becoming state, but think it unnecessary that the governor-gen. should give into the style of "Asiatic pomp display." These observations apply, with particular force, in the state in which the company's finances have been for some years past, which required that no new or superfluous expenses should be incurred. Such expenses will occasion debt, which probably cannot be discharged without an accumulation of interest larger than the capital. These expenses might have been applied to defraying the charges of the war then carrying on. Para. 76.

Para. 77. It may be alleged, the court observe, that great additions have been made to the revenues since 1798; but that these additions will be of no avail, and that, unless attended with a due economy, the advantage to the company, in point of finance, will be "less than none." Para. 78 and 79, on the same subject.

Para. 80. Expresses their intention of going into a detailed review of various branches of the public expenditure, and of issuing their orders thereon.

Treaty with the Nabob Vizier, 10th November, 1801; considered to be a direct infraction of the treaty of 1798, and to be contrary to the established policy prohibiting the ac-

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public entertainment which has been given for many years at Calcutta.

236. Upon the question of expense, therefore, it appears, that every practicable precaution was employed to avoid useless expense, but that such arrangements were adopted as appeared to be necessary to the accomplishment of the various objects which lord Wellesley deemed to be consistent with the due appearance of a great government. Lord Wellesley was of opinion, that the public establishments of the government should be maintained on a suitable scale, and should be regulated by fixed principles. All the expenses, incurred during lord Wellesley's government, were of the most public description; they have regularly appeared in the accounts of the government, and there are proper vouchers for every sum that has been expended. The expenditure also has been gradual, and has been divided into the accounts of many years. It is erroneous to suppose, therefore, that the company's finances can have been embarrassed by charges, which have never interfered with any other public object, and which have never demanded the application, at one time, of any sum, which was requisite for other more important branches of the service.

237. With regard to the general observations upon the state of the resources and expenditure of the company in India, it will be found, upon examination, that every branch of the old revenues of the company has been greatly augmented and improved during lord Wellesley's government, that large additions of new revenues and resources have been made, that the ordinary charges, in almost every department, have been reduced, and that the state of public credit has also been considerably improved.

238. With a view to afford a satisfactory reply to the observations contained in the draft No. 128, relative to this important and beneficial arrangement, it will be material to exhibit:

239. 1st. The nature of the relation between the British power in India, and the country of Oude, by which the company was entitled and required to provide for the internal government of Oude; and the right of the company under the existing treaties, as well as under its general relation towards the state of Oude, to station such troops as the company's government might think necessary for the defence of Oude, and to establish satisfactory arrangements for the payment of the same.

2d. The practice of the government in India, and the construction of the company's rights in Oude, as maintained by the court of directors.

3d. The condition of Oude during lord Wellesley's administration, and the indispensable necessity of exercising the right which the company possessed, for the good government and protection of that country.

4th. The mode in which that right was exercised, and the result of the arrangement which has been adopted for the security of the company's interests in Oude.

5th. Th

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quirement of any additional territory. Para. 82 to 97.

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5th. The early knowledge of the court* of directors of the governor-general lord Wellesley's intentions with regard to Oude; the approbation of the government at home of the whole transaction, and the letter of the court of directors approving the result of the arrangement, and indicating a knowledge of the treaty.

240. 1st. "The government of Oude,† both in the opinions of the natives of the country, as well as externally, is considered a dependancy upon the English, whatever its relation under treaties may be. Scindiah referred the investiture of Vizier Ally Khan by his Majesty to the governor-general; and there are many respectable families in Lucknow, who live under the protection of the British influence. In the estimation of the natives of India, the kingdom of Oude is held as a gift from the company to Sujah ul Dowlah, and as a dependant fief.

241. "We are so implicated in our connection with Oude, that we cannot withdraw from it, and we are so situated in it, that, without a decisive influence in its administration, we cannot have any security."

242. Saadut Aly Khan, the eldest surviving son of Sujah ul Dowlah, and brother to the late Nabob of Oude, succeeded to the Musnud of Oude on the 21st of January, 1798

243. Various treaties had been concluded, at different times, between the Nabobs Sujah ul Dowlah, Asoph ul Dowlah, and the company, on principles of mutual benefit to the contracting parties. By these treaties, "the friends and enemies of either were to be considered as the friends and enemies of both;" and the company was bound to defend the dominions of Oude against all enemies, under certain stipulations of subsidy, which are clearly detailed in the several treaties.

244. By the existing treaty on the accession of Saadut Aly, in 1798, the Nabob was bound to pay the annual sum of 55,50,000 rupees, or 693,750l. to defray the expenses of the British troops stationed in Oude for the defence of his dominions, which subsidy was increased to 76,00,000 rupees per annum. or 950,000l. under a treaty concluded with the Nabob by Sir John Shore, in the month of February, 1798.

245. In return for this increase it was stipulated, that "the English forces to be maintained in Oude were never to consist of less than ten thousand men; and if ever it should be necessary to augment the troops of the company in Oude beyond the number of 13,000 men,

* Lord Wellesley's correspondence was, according to established form, addressed to the secret committee Every year an order is transmitted to the governor-general in council, to the following effect:

"Having appointed ————, during the present direction, to be a secret committee, agreeable to, and for the purposes stated in the acts of the 24th, 26th, and 33d of his present majesty, we hereby direct, that all orders and instructions which you shall receive from our said secret committee, be observed and obeyed with the same punctuality and exactness as though they had been signed by thirteen, or more, members of the court of directors, conformably to the said acts."

† Vide the governor-general, Sir John Shore's, minute of the 13th January, 1798. Printed papers, No. 1, page 15.

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men, the Nabob Saadut Aly Khan agreed to pay the actual difference occasioned by the excess above that number; and in the same manner, if the troops of the company in Oude, from any necesity, were less than 8000 men, a deduction was to be made from the annual stipend of 76 lacs of rupees, equal to the actual difference of men below the specified number."

It was also farther established by the treaty, that "the Nabob should engage to discharge the stipulated subsidy with punctuality; but if the payment of the kists should fall into arrear, the Nabob Saadut Aly Khan engaged to give such security to the company for the discharge of the existing arrears, and the future regular payment of the kists, as should be deemed satisfactory."

246. It is evident from the general tenor of the stipulations of this treaty, as well as from the peculiar nature of our connection with the state of Oude, that the right of determining the amount of the force necessary to the effectual and permanent defence of the Nabob's dominions, whether on a view of immediate or contingent danger, rests with the company's government. The treaty also establishes the obligation of the Nabob to defray the expense of such force. For although it is not expressly provided by the treaty, that the right of determining the number of troops requisite for the protection of the Nabob's country shall rest exclusively with the company, the company being absolutely bound to defend the country of Oude against all enemies, that engagement would be nugatory, if the company could not decide, when, and to what amount, it was necessary to augment the forces ordinarily employed for that purpose. It certainly cannot be supposed, that the treaty was intended to provide against dangers merely of a temporary and transient nature, and that it did not embrace the permanent and perpetual security of Oude, and the lasting interests of that party, which was bound, not less by positive interest than by indispensable duty, to protect that country from every danger, whether existing or contingent.

247. In fact, the security of the company's provinces is inseparably connected with the external defence, and with the internal order of the country of Oude. In these principles consists the great bond of connection between the two countries. The authority of the Nabob of Oude has been upholden by the company against various enemies, on the solid ground of the right of the British government to protect a territory, the safety of which is necessary to the security of the British possessions in that quarter of India.

248. The right of the company, therefore, to secure the British interests in the province of Oude, must be considered to exist independently of the conditions of any engagement, and also, independently of the Nabob's consent; and the company would be justified in pursuing the measures necessary for the security of those interests, not only without the nabob's consent but even in opposition to his endeavours to counteract them

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them. On the one hand, the existence of Oude depends absolutely upon the company's power: on the other hand, the security of Oude is indispensably necessary to that of our provinces; nor is it possible to abandon the connection with that state, without exposing our own safety to immediate hazard. It became, therefore, not only the right, but the duty, of the British government, to maintain the connection with Oude, on such principles as should render that connection conformable to the spirit of our original engagements with the Nabob of Oude, and should secure to the company the important frontier of Oude, under such circumstances as should render it an effectual barrier against the enemy.

249. The obligation of the Nabob, to defray the expenses of such additional troops as the company may consider it to be necessary to station in Oude, is equally evident. It cannot be supposed that the company was bound to assist the nabob to its own prejudice, or to remain an inactive witness of the ruin of the country; and yet this would have obviously been the case, unless the principle be admitted of the nabob's obligation to defray every expense which the British government may incur for the good government of the country, and for the protection and prosperity of the dominions of Oude.

250. 2d. Indeed, no other interpretation appears to have been given of the company's rights with regard to Oude, either by the governments of India which preceded lord Wellesley's administration, or by the court of directors.

251. In the letter from the court of directors to the governor-general in council, dated 31st July, 1787,* the court observes:

"One thing is clear, the defence of Oude must be provided for. If, therefore, the Cawnpore brigade be not equal to such defence, either the Vizier's own troops must be reformed so as to make them serviceable, or another detachment of the company's troops must be stationed in the country, the additional expense of which he may be enabled to defray by reducing his own useless troops."

252. The principles on which lord Cornwallis considered that it would be mutually expedient to continue the connection between Oude and the company are stated, as early as the 4th of March, 1787, in a letter to the secret committee. They are, "that on our part we shall totally abstain from interference in the management of the revenues, commerce, and internal government of Oude; but with the entire conduct of all political business, shall undertake its defence against all enemies whatever; and on the other side, that every civil and military expense necessarily incurred by the company in the country of Oude, shall be defrayed by the vizier."

253. The court of directors even carry the company's rights further; for they observe in their political

* Vide printed papers, No. 2.

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cal letter to Bengal, dated 8th April, 1789, that "by lord Cornwallis's minute of the 20th April, 1787, the Bengal government do not conceive themselves precluded from making representations to the Nabob on the subject of his administration whenever the government might think it necessary, or from proposing such general arrangements as should appear likely to contribute to the prosperity of both governments."

254. In a letter to the Vizier, dated 28th January, 1793, lord Cornwallis maintains these principles in their widest extent; for he states to the Nabob, that "although the company's subsidy was then paid up with regularity, yet that he could not risk his reputation, nor neglect his duty, by remaining a silent spectator of evils, which would in the end, and perhaps that end is not very remote, render abortive even the Nabob's earnest desire that the subsidy should be punctually paid."

In the same letter lord Cornwallis observes, "that the Nabob must be aware that such is our close connection, that every chief in India must consider the two states as forming one power; and that he flattered himself that the Nabob set that value on the company's friendship that would induce him to listen to their counsels in a manner that might render unnecessary any other measures on the part of the company for their own security and defence."

255. The opinion of Sir John Shore appears to have been equally clear with regard to the nature of the connection between the two states, since it is observed, in the political letter from the governor-general in council to the court of directors, dated 12th May, 1795, "that there was an assurance which he (Mr. Cherry, the British resident) made to the Nabob, as the court would observe from his recital, that the government thought it proper to notice, 'that unless asked, it was the governor-general's firm resolve not to intrude his recommendations upon him.' The Bengal government considered this declaration not only unguarded, but inconsistent with the strong recommendations already pressed upon the Vizier by marquis Cornwallis, and enforced by the governor-general. The government of Bengal was also apprehensive that if the Vizier should think proper to take advantage of it (a circumstance to be apprehended from his habits and disposition), it would add to the embarrassments attending any future remonstrances the government might be compelled to make on the subject of reform in his administration."

256. The conduct of the government of Bengal was highly approved by the court of directors, who, in their political letter to Bengal, dated 22d April, 1796, express their "surprise at what is stated in the resident's letter of the 5th March, 1795, relative to the unaccountable opinion entertained by the Vizier, that there exists in himself an interest separate from his government. It was perfectly proper, the court observes, to do away the effect of the assurance which Mr. Cherry unguardedly made to the vizier, 'that unless asked,

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asked, the governor-general would not intrude his recommendation upon his excellency.' On the contrary, under the intimate connection which at present subsists between the vizier and the company, we deem it to be your indispensable duty to interfere, whenever it shall be deemed necessary, not only with advice, but with remonstrances, in order to bring about that effectual reform in his administration, without which, both his and the company's affairs must be constantly exposed to embarrassment."

257. 3d. "At no period of time was the necessity of a reform in the administration of the affairs of Oude so urgent as during the period of lord Wellesley's administration; nor was the duty which the engagements between the two states had imposed upon the British government so imperious as at the moment when lord Wellesley succeeded to the government of India."

258. Lord Wellesley had not been established in the government more than a few weeks, when he discovered a negotiation between Tippoo Sultaun and the French government, which soon produced the necessity of war with the power of Mysore, the most formidable enemy of the British name in India. At the same moment, the Nabob Vizier's dominions were menaced by an invasion from the violence and injustice of Zemaun Shah, connected with the views of Tippoo Sultaun. It is unnecessary to state, that the inveterate hostility of Zemaun Shah to the state of Oude, had been publicly and repeatedly announced to all the nations of Asia; and that the design of that prince to subjugate the Nabob of Oude's dominions, to plunder his subjects, and to extinguish the power and dignity of his family, had long formed the primary object of Zemaun Shah's policy.

259. While this danger menaced the territories of Saadut Aly the Nabob of Oude, Vizier Alli, the rival of his authority, broke those barriers which the friendship of the company had provided for the tranquillity of the Nabob's dominions, and for the maintenance of his power. Having basely and cruelly murdered Mr. Cherry, the representative of the British government at Benares, and several other British gentlemen, the assassin escaped from the company's provinces; by his successful flight, and through the aid of numerous disaffected persons attached to his cause in the Nabob's dominions, exciting alarm and confusion throughout several districts subject to the Nabob's authority. The escape of Vizier Alli, and its immediate consequences, menaced the foundations of Saadut Aly's title to the government of Oude, and general confusion was apprehended in every part of that province.

260. In this awful crisis, the British government called forth the energy of its military resources, and manifested its zealous attachment to the cause of the Nabob's just authority, and to the welfare of the inhabitants of Oude. A powerful British army was assembled in the north-western frontier of Oude, under the command of Sir James Craig, for the purpose of frustrating the extravagant ambition of Zemaun Shah, while a sufficient detachment of British troops, sta-

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tioned at Lucknow and its vicinity, precluded the possibility of any danger to the Nabob's person or authority from the revolt of Vizier Alli.

261. It will be useful, in this place, to advert to the internal condition of the Nabob's government, which aggravated both the alarm and danger of this crisis, and to the means by which he was delivered in so great a peril from the combined apprehension of foreign invasion and of domestic convulsion. In the extreme exigency of these accumulated dangers, the principal cause of alarm was stated, by the Nabob himself, to arise from the turbulence, insubordination, and rooted disaffection of his own undisciplined and mutinous troops. When the hour arrived, in which the enemy was to be opposed in the field, the Nabob declared to the British general that no aid was to be expected from his troops; that he placed no reliance on his own army for defence against a foreign invader, and that the presence of any part of his expensive military establishments in the day of battle, would prove more advantageous to his enemy than to himself or his ally. This candid declaration did not express the full extent of the Nabob's alarm in that arduous crisis; while he placed no reliance on his own army as a defence against the common enemy, he declared the most serious apprehensions of the danger of retaining any considerable part of that army near his person. In a period of domestic rebellion and of foreign war, the Nabob declared,* that neither the defence of his country, nor the safety of his person, could be entrusted to the inefficient and treacherous protection of his own disaffected soldiery. Fully impressed with a conviction of the desperate state of his own troops, the Nabob solicited the British general to divert a considerable part of the British army, destined to act against Zemaun Shah, to the necessary purpose of protecting his highness's person against the evil intentions of his own guards, in the centre of his own capital. A British force accordingly afforded to the Nabob at Lucknow the protection which he had required.

262. It is also proper to state, that, when Vizier Alli, uniting the guilt of usurpation, rebellion, and murder, had fled before the British troops, he found refuge and protection in the treachery of a division of the Nabob's own troops, which the Nabob had specially appointed for the express purpose of arresting his flight.

263. These facts, together with the Nabob's repeated acknowledgments of the defective condition† of his

* This declaration was made to Sir J. Craig, and to Mr. Lumsden, the resident, when it was necessary to adopt measures of defence against Zemaun Shah.

† August, 1798. The Nabob, in a letter to the governor-general, lord Wellesley, observed, "that the organization of his government, which had, for a long period of time, been very loose and confused, was become, in the last degree, ineffective and irregular," adding a request, "that the governor general would instruct the resident at Lucknow to afford the Nabob his effectual aid, in establishing his authority on a new basis." Page 2, printed papers, No. 3.

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his troops, and his repeated* application for the aid and direct interposition of the governor-general's authority and power in delivering the Nabob and his subjects from evils of such magnitude and violence, as the existence of a military force without any restraint of discipline, or of any attachment to the state, or to the Nabob, were the primary causes which moved the governor-general to consider the means of applying an effectual reform to the military establishment of Oude. The plan of this reform originated, not in the voluntary suggestion of the governor-general's mind, but in the alarming state of the Nabob's dominions and power, and in the Nabob's express desire † The reduction of the Nabob's troops must always have constituted a necessary branch of any system for the defence of his dominions; since experience had manifested, that the danger of rebellion and war would always have been increased in proportion to the extent of such an armed body, which would always have required the check and control of an adequate body of efficient and disciplined troops, and, consequently, must have operated as a proportionate diversion in favour of an invader or rebel.

264. These considerations induced lord Wellesley to commence the reform of the existing abuses in Oude, by the reduction of the Nabob's troops, which constituted the principal source of the public calamity, and the most dangerous obstacle to every improvement. But great delay was opposed by the Nabob to the reduction of his own forces; the necessary

* In June, 1799, the Nabob wrote to the governor-general in the following terms: "I therefore hope you will repeat your orders to the resident to be aiding and assisting me in all matters, so that I may concert with him the means of removing my embarrassments, and, with his assistance, carry on the affairs of my government, in a manner to produce ease and satisfaction to my mind." Vide page 9, printed papers, No. 3. Vide also letter to the secret committee, dated 31st August, 1800. Printed papers, No. 5, page 5.

† Sir Alured Clarke having, during lord Wellesley's absence at Fort St. George, addressed a letter, on the 25th June, 1799, on the subject of the reform in the military establishments of Oude, the Nabob declared, "his thorough concurrence in the sentiments which it contained." The Nabob also, on the 5th September, 1799, observed, of his own accord, "that the proposed measure was not impracticable, but such as, he hoped, might be accomplished." Vide printed papers, No. 3, page 15.

In reply to lord Wellesley's letter of the 26th September, 1799, the Nabob declares, "that the benefits, both immediate and future, of such a reform, are even more strongly impressed upon my mind than they have been described by your lordship. A year before this time, under a sense of the benefits in question, and of the evils arising from the failure of my resources, and the increase of my expenses, I planned, of my own accord, in my mind, a reform of the system, and was the first to propose it."

In the same letter the Nabob observes, "perceiving, in this, your lordship's kind solicitude and benevolent attention, to the support and prosperity of my government, I am proportionally impressed with sentiments of gratitude and obligation. Please God, by introducing a reform in the military system, all danger and all apprehension of disturbance will be removed." Vide printed papers, No. 3, page 22. Vide also lord Wellesley's letter to the Vizier, dated 9th February, 1800. Page 96 of printed papers, No. 3.

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sary consequence of this delay was sensibly felt in an aggravated pressure upon the Nabob's finances; and the Nabob declared, that he found himself unable to provide funds for the payment of the additional British troops, forgetting, in this instance, the unquestionable right, and indispensable duty, of the company to provide an adequate defence for the province of Oude, in the place of troops which were inadequate to that necessary purpose, (even by the admission of the Nabob) and omitting also the recollection of his obligation to defray whatever expense might be incurred by the company, in the prosecution of that right, and in the discharge of that duty.

265. The Nabob's neglect of the duty of effecting a seasonable reduction of his useless and dangerous force, could not exonerate him from the exigency of his duty towards his subjects or towards his allies, and least of all from his obligation to supply the company with effectual means of maintaining the safety of Oude against every existing or contingent danger.

266. But these means were daily diminishing with the declining condition of the Nabob's resources, and the Nabob himself had declared his expectation* of an approaching failure in the subsidiary funds. In fact, such was the unhappy state of the Nabob's internal government, and the general distress of his affairs, that, on the 12th Nov. 1799, the Nabob made a voluntary, formal, and unexpected declaration† to the resident at Lucknow, of his "invariable desire, and of his fixed resolution, to relinquish a government, which he felt himself unable to manage, either with satisfaction to himself, or advantage to his subjects." He declared that what he was possessed of was abundant for his own support; that, as the governor-general would nominate one of his sons as his successor, his name would remain established; and he demanded to keep possession of the public treasure, and to have the sole and absolute disposal of the whole of the said property." The Nabob said, "that these were the cordial and voluntary suggestions of his own mind, and that he was not disposed to the cares of government. He was disgusted at the want of fidelity and zeal in the men immediately about his person, with the arrogance of some of his aumils, with the open disobedience of others, and with the perverse disposition of the people at large." He concluded by saying, "the measure was the most serious and momentous a sovereign could undertake," but added," that the execution

* Vide the Nabob's letter to colonel Scott, dated 17th November, 1800, in which the Nabob admits the fact, that the apprehended failure of his resources was to be ascribed to the precarious realization of his revenues, and to the declining assets of the country.

† Vide colonel Scott's report to the governor-general, 22d November, 1799. Printed papers, No. 3.—Letters from the governor-general to the secret committee, dated 28th November, 1799, and 25th January, 1800; also letter from the governor-general in council to the secret committee, dated 31st August, 1800. Printed papers, V. Pages 3, 4, 5, et seq.

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execution of it was indispensable, since he was neither pleased with his people, nor they with him."

267. But the public treasures then formed a part of the Nabob's means of fulfilling his public engagements, and consequently of the company's security. The governor-general therefore could not consent to the Nabob's abdication, which, indeed, would have exonerated the Nabob from his engagements. But the embarrassments of the state of Oude, and of the company, would have been augmented in the same proportion in which the Nabob would have been relieved. In objecting to the Nabob's abdication, lord Wellesley proposed to the Nabob the only arrangement which was calculated to reconcile the Nabob's desire of retiring from the government, with the principles of national justice and policy, as well as with the personal dignity of the Nabob, and the happiness of his people. His lordship proposed,* that the Nabob should commit the entire administration of the government of Oude to the company, under such arrangements as should provide effectually for the Nabob and his family. But the Nabob rejected this proposition, and determined to retain the charge of the government.

268. This change in the Nabob's disposition could not, however, be traced to any improvement in the general administration of affairs, to any augmentation of his means of conducting the government, or to the consequent establishment of reciprocal confidence and attachment between the Nabob and his people. The Nabob had again stated the alarming condition of his resources, and renewed and aggravated symptoms† appeared, of the most dangerous disaffection towards his person and government.

269. The Nabob's life had been attempted in the month of November, 1800, under circumstances of a formidable nature. Active support had been afforded by his subjects to an impostor, who had recently assumed the name of Viz er Alli, and who, on the 4th November, 1800, published a proclamation, declaring his intention of waging war against the infidels of Europe, and calling upon every "sect to join him in that holy enterprize." He was acknowledged by several Zemindars, was soon enabled to collect a body of men, and was defeated, on the 12th Nov. by a party of British cavalry, who were sent out to apprehend him.

270. At the same it appeared, by the Nabob's own statements,‡ that he was embarrassed by the continuance

* Vide notes for a memorial, page 42 of No. 3; and sequel to ditto, page 56 of No. 3.

† Vide colonel Scott's dispatches, 17th August, 1800; and 7th October, 1800, pages 130 and 132, of No. 3.

‡ Vide colonel Scott's letters to the governor-general, 17th January, 10 February, 1800; and the Nabob's letter to colonel Scott, 17th November, 1800, pages 77. 102. and 141, of No. 3. Vide also lord Wellesley's instructions to colonel Scott, page 145 of No. 3; and lord Wellesley's letter to the Vizier, page 148 of No. 3, dated 22d January, 1801.

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ance of the charge of a large portion of his own troops; and that the general resources of his country were actually declining, with a rapidity which menaced the joint interests of the Nabob and of the company in Oude, with utter and speedy destruction.

271. The nature of this decrease of the revenues of Oude will best appear by a reference to the resident's letter to the governor-general of the 21st June, 1798.*

272. There was a deficiency of upwards of 62 lacs, (775,000l.) and the country, so far from improving, continued, by the Nabob's admission, in a declining state. Bareilly, which was ceded to the Nabob in 1774, yielded, at that time, an annual revenue of 62 lacs of rupees (775,000l.) In 1799, the revenue was 36 lacs, or 450,000l. Reher, ceded by the Rohillas in 1794, produced 10 lacs of rupees, or 125,000l.; but in 1798, only yielded 4 lacs, or 50,000l

273. The causes of the defalcation in the Nabob's revenues were notorious,† and had daily acquired new strength. In fact, every settlement with an aumil was concluded for a diminished revenue. Had the Nabob's territories been subject to frequent or occasional devastations of the enemy, had they been visited by unfavourable seasons, or by other calamities which impair the public prosperity, the rapid decline of the revenues of Oude might have been imputable to other causes than evil administration; but no such visitations had afflicted the provinces of Oude, while the powerful

* No 13 of printed papers, marked 2.

† This will be best explained by a statement of the mode in which the revenues were farmed and collected. At the commencement of the year, the aumil, or his agent, entered into written engagements with the ryot, or cultivator, which were signed by both parties. These engagements were usually moderate, that the ryot might be induced to cultivate as large a portion of land as his means would admit; but, when the crops became ripe, the aumil insisted upon a new engagement, founded upon a calculation of their actual value. The unfortunate cultivator, well aware of the inutility of resistance, usually submitted to the demands of the aumil. but, if he refused compliance, the aumil immediately placed a guard over the crops, and it has sometimes happened, that the cultivator has suffered them to be burnt, and destroyed by the sun, rather than submit to the injustice and rapacity of the aumil. More frequently, however, in the event of non-compliance on the part of the cultivator, the aumil directed the crops to be cut, and appropriated the whole of them to his own advantage. The most fatal consequences naturally resulted from such a system—large tracts of land were left uncultivated, and the inhabitants, encouraged by the Mahrattas, under Mons. Perron, upon the frontier, abandoned their native homes, and resorted annually, in large numbers, to the Mahratta country, subject to the authority of the French officers in Hindostan.

The rapacity of the aumil increased in proportion to the decay of the country: having only a temporary interest in the soil, his sole consideration was how he might enrich himself during the period of his lease by every species of extortion, and in violation of every principle of justice, humanity, and good faith. The Nabob never made any enquiry respecting the character of his aumils; the leases were granted to the highest bidders; and it has frequently happened, that, after having had recourse to every species of extortion and violence, in the districts committed to his management, the aumil, unable to fulfil his engagements, has been thrown into prison by the Vizier.

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ful protection of the British forces had maintained the Nabob's dominions, together with all the company's possessions in that quarter of India, secure from the ravages of war, in the full enjoyment of peace and tranquillity. The company's territories had been advancing progressively during the same period of time, in prosperity, population, and opulence; the Nabob's dominions, enjoying equal advantages of tranquillity and security with the possessions of the company, had rapidly declined. The operation of these evils did not commence with the government of Saadut Alli. They necessarily flowed from the system of administration which existed at the period of his accession to the Musnud. But none of these evils had been diminished under the government of Saadat Alli; their daily increase was evident, acknowledged by the Nabob, and without the interference of the British government, must have been progressive to the utter ruin of the resources of Oude, and of the company's interests in that quarter.

274. In addition to these circumstances, the arrears[a] due, on account of the troops stationed in Oude, in 1798, during the expected approach of Zemaun, (the justice of which demand it has not been attempted to dispute) amounted to 38 lacs of rupees, or 475,000l. of which sum the Nabob had only paid 17 lacs, leaving the amount of arrears due to the company, at the period of signing the treaty of Lucknow, in November, 1801, 21 lacs, or 262,500l. But, even admitting that the Nabob had been punctual in his payments, the apprehension of the calamities which were to be expected from the existing system of administration was not diminished, nor was the company's right to demand satisfactory security against the operation of evils, of which the existence was evident, and the effect certain, in any degree affected. To have refrained from demanding adequate security until the resources of the country should have failed, would have been to have defeated all expectation of attaining the security to which the company was entitled. The resources which had been found inadequate to the regular payment of the subsidy, must have proved still more insufficient to have supported the additional burden of a heavy arrear. The danger which existed was permanent in its nature; its immediate exigency might have been so sudden as to have precluded the possibility of providing against it by any temporary effort. It was, therefore, necessary to resort to such a constant

[a] In the month of November, 1798, the force in Oude, in consequence of the threatened invasion of Zemaun Shah, was considerably augmented beyond the largest number defined in the treaty of 1798. Part of the excess was, in a few month, withdrawn, and a portion was necessarily detained for the protection of the Nabob's dominions.

The expense of 13,000 men, with the necessary equipments of ordnance, &c. was set apart as a charge to be borne by the company, and the expense attending the excess of troops above that number, with their necessary equipments, (38,13.590 rupees) was charged to the Nabob, every corps for the actual period it was serving in Oude. Vide page 184, of No. 3.

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stant and permanent system of preparation and precaution, as might effectually secure the safety of Oude under all circumstances. The retreat of Zemaun Shah, the suppression of Vizier Alli's rebellion, and the overthrow of Tippoo Sultaun, appeared to open a favourable crisis for the establishment of external security, and internal order in Oude, and for preventing the recurrence of similar alarm.

275. Convinced of the justice of these principles, and urged by the recollection of past dangers, by the pressure of present calamity, and by the prospect of future destruction to all the interests connected with the prosperity of Oude, lord Wellesley felt it to be his duty to recommend to the Nabob the adoption of such arrangements as might afford the hope of remedy to the evils which had prevailed, or of prevention to the ruin which was apprehended. The governor-general was of opinion, that neither the civil nor military government of Oude could be placed on foundations of security without the direct interference of the British power; and his lordship therefore proposed,* that the civil and military government of the country should be vested in the company under certain conditions, calculated to provide for the Nabob's dignity and convenience, and to secure an ample allowance for his expenses, and for those of his family, relations, and dependants. The Nabob, however, having peremptorily rejected this proposition, no other alternative remained to lord Wellesley than to insist upon adequate security for the company's rights and interests in Oude. It was indispensably necessary, consistently with lord Wellesley's sense of the danger to which these interests were exposed, and of his duty to his country, to insist that the funds for the regular payment of the subsidy, to the full extent of the augmented force, should be placed, without delay, beyond the hazard of failure. The only security which lord Wellesley deemed to be satisfactory, with a view to the attainment of this object, was a cession to the company of such portion of territory† as should be sufficient, according to the existing produce, and after deducting the expense of collections, to provide for the subsidy, and for the expense of the additional troops, the former amounting to 76 lacs of rupees per annum, and the latter to 54,12,929, making the aggregate sum of 1,35,12,929 rupees, or 1,689,116l.

276. It is unnecessary, in this place, to enter into a consideration of the various negotiations which preceded

* Vide lord Wellesley's letter to the Nabob, dated 5th April, 1801, page 185 of No. 3; also instructions to colonel Scott, dated 28th April, 1801, page 193 of No. 3.

† The territory that was selected for the proposed cession (the Doab of the Jumma and the Ganges) and Rohilcund, was added to the possessions of the Nabob by the British arms, and was not the original possession of his ancestors. The honour and dignity of the Nabob's government was therefore as much consulted as it was possible (consistently with the attainment of security) in the adoption of this arrangement.

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ceded the conclusion of the treaty of Lucknow in November, 1801. It was certainly the duty of lord Wellesley to urge the nabob, by every justifiable means, to afford that security, which was considered to be necessary for the preservation of the rights and interests, which were entrusted by the company and by the nation to his superintendence. There can be no doubt, that it would have been extremely desirable to have obtained the cordial concurrence of the nabob in every measure of this nature; but, if its expediency was not equally evident to the nabob, and to the British government, it is obvious, that either the nabob must have submitted to the judgment of the company, or have formally exonerated it from the obligation which the company had contracted "to defend his dominions against all enemies." Such a state of affairs would amount to a virtual dissolution of the reciprocal engagements subsisting between the company and the vizier, and, were it compatible with the security of the company's dominions, the British government would be justified, under such circumstances, in abandoning all connection with the state of Oude.

277. But it has already been observed, that the security of Oude is indispensably necessary to that of our provinces. It is not possible for the British government to leave that country to become the victim of evil counsels and the prey of our enemies, without exposing our own safety to imminent hazard; the connection with Oude must therefore be maintained on such principles, as shall render that connection conformable to the spirit of our original engagements for its protection, and shall secure to the British government the important frontier of Oude, under such circumstances as shall render it an effectual barrier against an enemy. On this subject ample explanation is afforded by the governor-general's declaration, contained in page 6, of No. 2, of the printed papers, and by the governor-general's instructions,* of the 19th September, 1801, to Mr. Wellesley and to colonel Scott, page 18 of the same collection of papers.

278. Great advantages have been derived to the company from the conclusion of the treaty of Lucknow in 1801. The treaty embraces every point connected with the welfare of both states; and, while it exonerates the nabob from the weight of obligations of an indefinite extent, it has consolidated the British power, and fixed its stability on solid foundations, by extending the operation of the laws and regulations of the British government to a large tract of country. In fact, the treaty may be considered to afford many important advantages to the nabob. The nature of his obligations to the company are now clearly defined; instead of a fluctuating and considerable subsidy, the nabob, by a territorial cession, has fixed the precise extent of his pecuniary engagements, while the security

* These instructions contain the principles on which the British government would have been justified in assuming the entire civil and military administration of Oude, in the event of the Nabob's having rejected both the propositions submitted to him, as well as any admissible modification of them.

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rity of his reserved dominions, and the stability of his power, are fully established by the dismissal of his mutinous and undisciplined troops, and by the introduction of the regular and disciplined forces of the company. The nabob has also gained in point of finance by the treaty, since the territories ceded to the company, under the treaty of Lucknow, did not regularly produce to the vizier more than was sufficient to pay the permanent subsidy, previously to the introduction of the additional troops.

279. 5th. The whole of this transaction was reported, through all its stages, to the government at home, and approved by the same authority.

280. By a reference to the printed papers, laid before the House of Commons, relative to India affairs, marked No. 5, it appears, that, as early as the 3d October, 1798, lord Wellesley stated to the secret committee that he had under consideration "the best means of securing the regular payment of the subsidy in Oude, and of reforming the nabob's army."

281. In his letters of the 21st and 28th November, 1799, lord Wellesley continues to state "his anxiety to carry into execution such a reform of the nabob vizier's military establishments as should secure us from all future danger on the frontier of Oude, and should enable him to introduce a varity of necessary improvements in the government of the country."

282. The subject is again brought before the consideration of the secret committee on the 25th January, 1800, and the 7th March, 1800. In the last letter lord Wellesley observes, "when I shall have completed my arrangement for the military defence of Oude, and shall have disarmed the useless and dangerous troops of the vizier, I shall proceed to adopt the most effectual measures for the reform of all branches of his excellency's government. Such a reform cannot be postponed without the certain injury, if not the absolute destruction, of the valuable resources which the company at present derives from that country; and his excellency's repeated and earnest application for my direct interference in the administration of his affairs, will abundantly justify the most decided interposition of the British government in the management of Oude, whenever the proper period for exercising our authority shall arrive."

283. On the 31st August, 1800, the whole of the negotiations, down to that period of time, with the nabob vizier, were reported to the secret committee by the governor-general in council; and it is observed, "that it is the intention of the governor-general in council to proceed, with the least possible delay, to a revision of his excellency the nabob vizier's civil establishment, and of the general interests of the company in the province of Oude."

284. The treaty was concluded on the 10th Nov. 1801. The intelligence of the conclusion of the treaty was transmitted to England on the 13th Nov. 1801, and a copy of the treaty was forwarded on the following day to the secret committee, who were placed in their dispatch,*

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dispatch,* under date the 19th November, 1803, to signify their approbation of the provisions of that engagement, and to observe, that they considered "the stipulations therein contained as calculated to improve and secure the interests of the vizier, as well as those of the company, and to provide more effectually hereafter for the good government and prosperity of Oude, and, consequently, for the happiness of its native inhabitants."

285. The court of directors also, in their revenue dispatch, dated 14th September, 1803, in reply to the report of the settlement of the revenues of the ceded districts in Oude, after expressing their satisfaction at the increase of the revenues of those districts, state, "that they received great pleasure from the information in Mr. Wellesley's letter of the 23d March, 1802, that the utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout the ceded provinces, and that the change in the government appears to have given general satisfaction." This letter is signed by Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Roberts, two of the three directors who signed the letter from the secret committee, dated the 19th November, 1803, approving of the treaty of Lucknow.

286. Without entering into any question respecting any differences of opinion which may have prevailed in England, between the court of directors and the government; it is evident, therefore, that, as far as lord Wellesley could form any judgment of the opinion of the government at home respecting his transactions in Oude, he had every reason to believe, that his conduct, on that occasion, in all its stages, was entirely approved by the controlling authorities in England.

287. The arrangement has produced all the advantages which were in lord Wellesley's contemplation. There is every reason to believe that the nabob vizier is perfectly satisfied, under the operation of his engagements with the company; and it is certain that, during the late Mahratta war, he manifested the greatest zeal† for the success of the British arms, and, unsolicited, afforded abundant aid in loans of money, and other military resources, to the army under lord Lake. On the other hand, by the conclusion of the treaty of Lucknow, the British government has become the instrument of restoring to affluence and prosperity one of the most fertile regions of the globe, now daily improving, but reduced, at the period of concluding the treaty, to a condition of the most afflicting misery, by the weak and inefficient administration of the native government of Oude.

Treaty with the nabob of Furruckabad, stated to be equally unjustifiable. Para. 98.

288. The territory of Furruckabad is situated on the right, or west side of the river Ganges, constituting a small district, yielding an annual gross revenue of about 10,000,000 of rupees, or 1,25,000*l.* and entirely surrounded by the possessions, which the British government

* Vide No. XII. of list of papers, printed and marked No. II. page 58.

† Vide letter from the governor-general in council to the court of directors, dated 28th March, 1805.

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government had received from the nabob vizier, on whom the nabob of Furruckabad was dependant.

289. By an agreement concluded between the Vizier Assof ul Dowlah and the Nabob of Furruckabad (under the guarantee of the company), the Nabob of Furruckabad was bound to pay an annual tribute of 4,50,000 rupees, or 56,250l., to the Vizier. The number of troops to be maintained by the Nabob of Furruckabad was limited to purposes of state, and the Vizier was charged with the protection and defence of the country from internal and external enemies.

290. Although the internal administration of affairs was conducted by the Nabob of Furruckabad, that province was considered to be a dependancy of the dominions of the Nabob Eizier; and the occasional interference of the Vizier and of the company, in the administration of affairs, was practised and admitted.

291. On the death of the late Nabob of Furruckabad, the eldest son, being convicted of the murder of his deceased father, was carried to Lucknow, and confined, by order of the Vizier. The succession devolved upon the present Nabob, (the second son,) then a minor; a manager was appointed by the British government, with the consent of the Vizier, to conduct the affairs of Furruckabad, during the minority of the Nabob. This arrangement continued in force until the month of November, 1801, when the transfer to the company of the tribute of Furruckabad, and of all the Vizier's rights over that principality, by the treaty of Lucknow, placed it immediately in a state of dependance on the company.

292. A violent animosity subsisted between the Nabob of Furruckabad, and the person appointed to conduct the administration of affairs during the Nabob's minority, which had produced great disorder in the government, and had augmented the evils and abuses resulting from a defective and vicious system of administration. Both parties solicited the interposition of the British authority, for the accomplishment of their respective views. The Nabob accused the manager of mal-administration, and (the period of his minority being nearly expired) claimed the right of being vested with the management of his own affairs, and of appointing a minister of his own choice, for conducting the details of his government. On the other hand, the manager complained of the obstacles opposed to the due administration of affairs, by the counteraction of the Nabob, and of his profligate associates; and declared his utter inability to discharge the duties of his station, unless his authority should be supported by the active interference of the British power.

293. In the meanwhile, the notoriously turbulent disposition, and ferocious character of the inhabitants of Furruckabad (who are principally Afghans), the total want of system and subordination in the government of the province, and the distractions which prevailed in it, rendered the contiguity of Furruckabad to the possessions lately acquired by the company in

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in Oude, a source of imminent danger to the tranquillity and security of the company's dominions in that quarter; and greatly endangered the advantages which were expected from the operation of the treaty of Lucknow: adverting also to the general disposition (a fatal instance of the effects of which occurred in 1794) of the Afghan tribes, it became an obvious object of policy, to preclude the means of any future combination or co-operation, between the numerous body of Afghans occupying Rohilcund, and those inhabiting the province of Furruckabad.

294. In this state of circumstances, the governor-general (lord Wellesley) was called upon to adopt an arrangement for the conduct of affairs in the province of Furruckabad. On one hand, a continuation of the system of guardianship, after the expiration of the nabob's minority, could not be justified, excepting under circumstances which absolutely disqualified the nabob from the exercise of his right: on the other hand, the transfer of the government to the exclusive authority of the nabob, would have placed the administration of affairs in the hands of a few persons of the most vicious and turbulent dispositions, who possessed an unbounded influence over the nabob's mind, but were utterly unfit to conduct the government. As long as they retained any portion of authority, it would have been impossible to control the mischiefs which they would have occasioned in the country.

295. At the same time, the company, who had succeeded to the rights of the vizier, was charged with the protection and defence of the country from internal disorder, and external enemies. Under such circumstances, the right of the nabob of Furruckabad to exercise the government of Furruckabad cannot, upon any principle of justice or policy, be admitted to an extent injurious to the welfare of the province, and to the interests of the company. The company could not justly be required to protect the nabob in the exercise of authority, without providing effectual means for precluding the abuse of it.

296. In framing the arrangements, which it became necessary to adopt, for the government of Furruckabad, the British government proposed no advantages to itself, beyond an adequate security for its rights and interests, as combined with those of the nabob, with the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants, and with the just claims of different individuals, of the relations of the nabob, and of other dependants of the state. All these considerations required, that an adequate government should be established in the district. It was evident, that such a government could not be conducted either by the manager, or the nabob. The governor-general, with whom the decision of this question necessarily rested, and who was at the same time responsible to his country for the safety of the interests committed to his charge, was of opinion, that the only mode of securing these important objects, was to transfer to the company the civil and military government of the province, making a suitable

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suitable provision for the dignity of the nabob, and granting liberal stipends for his expenses and for those of his relations, and of such dependants as were entitled to the immediate protection of the company. A treaty was accordingly concluded with the nabob of Furruckabad on these principles, by Mr. Wellesley, on the 4th of June, 1802; the nabob having in reality manifested no other reluctance to the arrangements* than what originated in a desire to secure for himself, and his immediate followers, the most advantageous terms. In fact, although the revenues of Furruckabad were estimated at ten lacs of rupees, the nabob, at no time, received for his personal expenses, more than 62,000 rupees, or near 8000l. per annum; and it is impossible to describe the degree of misery which he experienced under the government vizier, and which he suffered at the period when he solicited lord Wellesley to adopt some arrangement for the administration of affairs in Furruckabad. Under the new arrangement concluded by Mr. Wellesley, the nabob receives a fixed stipend of 1,24,000 rupees, or 15,500l. exclusive of the most liberal pensions to his connections and attendants, and to the old servants of the family; indeed, there is every reason to believe, that the nabob is entirely satisfied with the arrangement, and with his actual situation.† The company has not gained any thing by the arrangement, beyond the accomplishment of those salutary views, which rendered it absolutely necessary, in lord Wellesley's judgment, to transfer to the British government, the administration of the province; and beyond the benefits which may hereafter be expected to result from an improved system of affairs in Furruckabad, calculated to produce the most beneficial effects upon the welfare of the country, and upon the ease and happiness of its inhabitants.

297. The details of the negotiation were transmitted to England, in the general letter in the secret department from the governor-general in council, to the secret committee, dated the 1st of January, 1803.

Treaty of Bassein. Para. 99 to 102 inclusive.

298. The principles of the treaty of Bassein have been so fully discussed, in the various dispatches to England from lord Wellesley (the greater part of which are now printed for the use of the house of commons) that it appears to be unnecessary to enter into any argument in this place to demonstrate the justice and policy of that arrangement. Of the legality of the transaction, no doubt can be entertained for a moment by any person, who may peruse the instructions from the secret committee to lord Wellesley.

299. But the court have stated several objections to the conclusion of the treaty founded on the following considerations.

1st. The

* Vide Mr. Wellesley's report to the governor-general, of his proceedings with regard to the nabob of Furruckabad.

† The favourable change which has taken place in the condition and appearance of the nabob of Furruckabad, is stated in Mr. Wellesley's report on the administration of the ceded provinces in Oude, dated the 10th February, 1803. Vide printed papers relative to Oude.

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1st. The disinclination of the Peishwah to a connection with the company, and that it was not until the last extremity that he consented to the alliance.

2nd. The tendency which the treaty had to involve the company in immediate hostilities with the other Mahratta chieftains.

3d. The legal objections under the defect of the governor-general's powers to conclude the treaty.

Disinclination and jealousy of the Peishwah.

300. 1. When it is considered how new every species of alliance of the nature of the treaty of Bassien is to the Mahratta powers, and with what difficulty they are brought to relinquish their ancient prejudices, and to enter into other views of things, the obstacles which attended any preliminary connection with the Peishwah are not a matter of surprise.

301. We were not, however, to relinquish our advantages because others were jealous of them, nor were we to desist from pursuing a certain line of conduct, evidently favourable to our interests, because another either did not rightly appreciate it, or found in it something hostile to his prejudices. Nothing certainly but the fullest impression of the necessity for a subsidiary alliance could ever have induced the Peishwah to have accepted it. Lord Wellesley always relied for the accomplishment of an alliance at Poonah, on the necessity which induced the Peishwah to seek the protection of the company, against the oppression of his feudatory chieftains. The necessity for the connection is the foundation of every political alliance. Assistance was never proposed by us, but as a relief to the Peishwah's embarrassments; and it could not be supposed that he should ever have viewed the proposal in any other light. The solid advantages which the Peishwah acknowledges himself to have derived from his alliance with the company, afford sufficient security for the Peishwah's future faith. If the connection had not been formed at the particular juncture at which the treaty took place, at what other time could it have been made with equal advantage? Were we to wait until the Peishwah's enemies had wrested all authority out of his hands? In that case we should have lost our Ally, while another power would have been greatly strengthened by his ruin. The weakness of the Peishwah's government, therefore, afforded the most favourable occasion for concluding the alliance; the effects of which might ultimately be expected to strengthen the Peishwah's just power.

Tendency of the treaty of Bassein to produce hostilities.

302. 2d. Any argument founded upon a supposed aversion to the treaty on the part of Scindiah and the rajah of Berar, is best answered by the declaration of those chiefs, "that they had no objections to offer against it." One benefit to be derived from the alliance was, that any unfriendly disposition on the part of Scindiah, or the rajah of Berar, would be less dangerous, and that their means of injury would be diminished. Scindiah certainly did not find any thing in the treaty of Bassein of which he could justly complain, or he suppressed his feelings at a time when he possessed the best opportunity of manifesting

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festing them, for he expressly avowed, that the "treaty contained no stipulations injurious to his just rights."

303. But the truth is, that all parties engaged in the dissensions at Poonah, solicited the interference of the company; and this appeal to the British power afforded the most favourable opportunity for the successful and pacific mediation of the British government. In the conjuncture of affairs which at that time existed in the Mahratta empire it is evident, that the British government was compelled, either to employ its pacific and equitable efforts for the restoration of the Peishwah's authority, or to abandon all hope, consistently with public honour, or permanent advantage, of concluding with any of the Mahratta states those engagements, which have always, until the present moment, been declared, by the secret committee and the government of India, to be essential to the complete consolidation of the British empire in Iddia, and to the future tranquillity of Hindostan.

304. The argument respecting Scindiah's rights, as the guarantee to the treaty of Salbye, appears to be inapplicable to the question of the right of the Peishwah, and of the British government, to improve the connection which already subsisted between the two states. The duty of a guarantee to a treaty, cannot be considered to extend to the obligation of precluding any change in the terms of such treaty, or even its entire abrogation, provided the contracting parties have agreed by mutual consent to vary or annul it. In his capacity of guarantee to the treaty of Salbye, Scindiah is merely authorised to bring to a right understanding either of the parties to that treaty, which shall deviate from its stipulation. In that capacity, therefore, Scindiah does not possess any authority to prevent the contracting parties from concluding any additional engagements, or even from abrogating the treaty of Salbye by mutual consent. At all events, his feelings and interests were sufficiently consulted by the offer which was made to him of becoming a party to the general defensive alliance, or of contracting separate engagements on the basis of that treaty.

Legality of the treaty of Bassein.

305. 3d The court's objections to the legality of the treaty of Bassein, have already been discussed in a previous part of this paper. Under his instruction, there can be no doubt that lord Wellesley was not only authorised, but may be considered to have been directed to follow the course which he pursued, and that it was his positive duty to make every practicable effort to establish an alliance with the government of Poonah.

Objections to the treaty of 1800, with the Soubahdar of the Deccan (the Nizam.)

306. This treaty was concluded at Hyderabad in the month of October, 1800, and is now, for the first time, at the expiration of four years and an half, condemned by the court. The determination to conclude a general defensive alliance with the Nizam (which in fact was merely an improvement of

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of the existing treaty with that power) was stated as early as the month of April, 1800, in a letter from the governor-general to the resident at Hyderabad. A treaty was afterwards concluded, which the governor-general did not ratify, because it contained a variety of stipulations which appeared to be objectionable, and which would have rendered it an offensive alliance. This transaction was reported to the secret committee in the month of June, 1800, and the governor-general having substituted another treaty, which was finally concluded in the month of October, 1800, the whole arrangement was submitted to the judgment of the government at home, who have not however, until the present moment of time, signified any opinion upon the subject.

307. In fact, hostilities had not ceased in Mysore at the period of time when the treaty was negotiated and concluded. On the other hand, the interests of the British government, and of the Nizam, had become so far identified by the war in Mysore, that no doubt remained, that it would be incumbent on the British government, on every principle of sound policy, to defend and assist the Nizam in the most effectual manner, in the event of any attack on his highness by the Mahrattas, having for its object either the material reduction of his highness's resources and power, or the attainment of a preponderant influence in his councils.

308. The state of the Mahratta empire at that period of time rendered it nearly certain that the tranquillity and safety of the Nizam's dominions would be menaced by Dowlut Rao Scindiah. That chieftain had for a long period of time continued to commit various acts of hostility against the possessions of his highness the Nizam, and, by the success of his unwarrantable attacks upon the authority of his highness the Peishwah, had acquired additional means of prosecuting his manifst designs against the Nizam, and against the general tranquillity of India. The aggrandizement of Scindiah in whatever form, must always have been prejudicial to our interests, and to those of the Nizam. It would have been particularly injurious to us, whenever it tended to weaken any of the barriers, which were placed between us and the Mahrattas, and it would have been dangerous to us in an imminent degree, if it ever had involved the actual removal of any of those barriers. The British government, therefore, was particularly interested in frustrating any hostile designs of Scindiah, upon the government of Hyderabad; and on this ground lord Wellesley was willing in April, 1800, to concert with the court of Hyderabad the means of providing, in the most effectual manner, against the danger to be apprehended from Scindiah, and, for that purpose, to enter into a defensive alliance with his highness, the Nizam, for the mutual guarantee of his highness, and of the company's territories, against any attack which

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which might be made by Dowlut Rao Scindiah on the possessions of either.

309. But the same considerations which claimed our protection of the Nizam against the meditated designs of Dowlut Rao Scindiah upon his highness's territory and power, suggested also the expediency of extending that protection to a general guarantee of his highness's dominions against every hostile and unprovoked attack, from whatever quarter it might be made. If the interests of the company, and of the Nizam, were become so far identified, as to render it incumbent on us to defend his highness from the ambitious or violent projects of Scindiah, or of the Mahratta power, the security of those interests equally required, that we should counteract every attempt, whether secret or open, from any other quarter, to destroy the power of the Nizam, or to acquire the direction of it.

310. In this view of the subject, the British government felt no hesitation in agreeing to make the guarantee of the Nizam's dominions general, instead of confining it to the designs of Dowlut Rao Scindiah. The expediency of such an arrangement was the more obvious, as the Peishwah was completely in the power of Scindiah, who might, at any time, have compelled the Peishwah to take up arms against the Nizam, without appearing, himself, to be any further concerned in the contest, than in his character of a feudatory of the Mahratta empire, bound to obey the commands of his superior, the Peishwah.

311. But although, for the reasons stated, lord Wellesley was entirely prepared to make the proposed guarantee general, he did not think proper to proceed to that extent in the first instance, without obtaining from the Nizam a suitable return for so important a concession.

312. It had been constantly an object of the utmost solicitude at the court of Hyderabad, to obtain a general guarantee from the British government, and to secure the full benefits of the company's efficient protection: that court has evidently a deeper interest in such an alliance than the British government: it was, therefore, reasonable to expect, that his highness, the Nizam, should make suitable concessions to the company on this important occasion. The result of this arrangement has produced a considerable augmentation of the subsidiary force serving in the Nizam's dominions; a commutation of the whole amount of subsidy for territory, assigned by the Nizam in perpetuity, and in complete sovereignty to the company; and lastly, the effectual removal of all the existing restraints on the commercial intercourse between the two states; and the regulation of that intercourse on principles mutually beneficial to the subjects of both.

Defensive subsidiary alliances, and commuting

313. The court ground their objections under this head, on the reluctance with which the different parties

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subsidy for territory. Paragragh 103.

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parties entered into the engagements; and observe, that the advantages to be derived from such alliances will not be realized, "because the reluctant, or the constrained party, can never be relied upon in the hour of danger." The court then apply this general principle to the alliances with the Peishwah, the Nizam, and to the rana of Gohud, and Ambajee Ingha.

314. This general objection to subsidiary alliances in India is entirely novel; alliances of a similar description have formed the basis of our power in every quarter of India, from the origin of the British dominions in that country to the present moment; and, upon these principles, every foundation of our establishment in India might, with equal reason, be subverted. It is certainly true, that treaties of very unequal conditions have usually been found of short duration, and that no undue advantage should be taken in any political negotiation. But it may be observed, that no connection was ever formed between two states, of great inequality, in point of power, in which the advantages did not, sooner or later, preponderate in favour of the stronger. But are no such alliances therefore to be formed? Are we to forego our obvious advantages, lest others should not be equally benefited? It it sufficient that the agreement was voluntary, and that the weaker party conceived it to be his interest to accede to it. No idea has ever been entertained of governing the native states, with whom we have formed alliances, in a sense of government, when applied to their internal relations; but it is obvious, that our superior situation must necessarily create a great ascendancy over the course of their politics, by giving firmness and efficiency to their governments. If the existence of sentiments of jealousy, with respect to the British influence in India, could have affected our empire, it could never have attained its present extent. No state ever attained great eminence without calling forth the jealousy of its neighbours. And it cannot be doubted, that, in every period of our progress in India, certain states, especially the Mahrattas, have beheld our advancement with feelings of envy. Admitting the facts alleged by the court, is there any measure adopted by the British nation, on any former occasion, for its advancement, which was not viewed with equal jealousy? All our treaties of alliance with the native states have arisen from their want of political resources to maintain their respective governments, and must naturally bear the marks of the principles on which they were founded.

Para. 104 and 105, observe that general Wellesley was obliged to march to Poonah unaccompanied by any of the Peishwah's troops.

315. In adverting to the treaty with the Peishwah, the court observes, that only two chiefs joined general Wellesley on his march to Poonah. The fact, however, is, that general Wellesley was accompanied to Poonah by all the chiefs who had any power or authority in the southern provinces of the Mahratta state, and the governor-general's orders in that respect were strictly obeyed. It is true, that these chieftains did

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Para. 107. Relative to the conduct of Nizam, and to a speech made by the minister at Hyderabad to the British resident.

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did not at all take part in the war afterwards, for causes which are unconnected either with the policy or justice of the treaty of Bassein, and which it does not appear to be necessary to explain in this place.

216. The speech which the court has quoted as an observation by the minister at Hyderabad, viz. "Surely there must be some bound to demand and concession, lest the city of Hyderabad should be claimed of us next," was made by the minister, when the resident applied for an increase of the subsidy, as the revenues* of the ceded districts had not, at that time,

* Since the year 1800, the ceded districts have, under prudent management, greatly increased in value. By a letter from lieutenant-colonel Munro, the collector, to lord Wellesley, dated Anantpoor, 28th July, 1804, it appears that, "during the two last years, the same drought, which caused a famine in the Deccan, produced a great scarcity in the ceded districts, and retarded their recovery from the exhausted state to which they had been reduced under the Nizam's government. The season of 1804-5 having been favourable, the cultivation was extended, and the revenue considerably augmented in that year. The amount of the principal heads of revenues was as follows:

Land rent - - -	Star Pagodas,	14,89,565
Licenses, chiefly spirituous liquors -		63,900
Customs, - - - - - -		65,000
Settlement, exclusive of Kurnoul,	Total S. Pags.	16,18,465
	In Cantary Pags.	19,42,158

Amount by the schedules, -	Cant. Pags.	20,91,427	
Deduct, Kurnoul, Peishcush, -	- -	66,666	
Muzufer Mool Mulk's Jagheer -	- -	41,804	
Harpenelli Polligars, do. -	- -	20,000	
		1,28,470	19,62,957

Difference between the settlements and schedules, Pagodas 20,799

"The revenues of the ceded districts, not including the Kurnoul Peishcush, will probably in 1805-6 amount to twenty-one lacs of Cantary pagodas; but as the board of revenue will most likely make an abatement of ten or twelve per cent. in order to facilitate the introduction of the permanent system, the average settlement for the ensuing five years cannot be taken at a higher sum than nineteen or nineteen and a half lacs of Cantary pagodas. Were the customary rate of assessment continued, I should have no hesitation in reckoning it at twenty-two lacs. The difficulties which were at first experienced in realizing the revenue, owing to the turbulent spirit which had been encouraged by the weakness of the Nizam's government, have all gradually disappeared. Of the settlement of 1803-4, there is not a rupee outstanding: of that of 1804-5, above 99 per cent. is already in the treasury: and the whole of the remainder, without a balance, will be received in the course of a few weeks.

"The principle exports of the ceded districts are grain and cloth. The trade with the company's possessions below the ghauts is increasing, but that with the Mahratta states has suffered some diminution, in consequence of the anarchy that has prevailed during the last ten years, in the southern parts of the Deccan.

"About seventeen thousand weavers, and twenty thousand looms, fabricate annually, cloths of different kinds, to the value of above twenty lacs of rupees, and, were the demand greater, the produce might be increased eight or ten lacs. The demand will be augmented by the return of peace, by the growing prosperity of the country in general, and, perhaps, at no distant period, by an investment on account of the company.

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time, produced their estimated amount, and not in the negotiation of the treaty of 1800, by which subsidy was commuted for territory. In fact, that commutation was first suggested in a proposition made by the minister himself, to commute the payment of the additional regiment of cavalry for a territorial cession; the commutation was equally acceptable to the Nizam, and has proved highly advantageous to him.

317. Indeed, the advantages of the treaty with the Nizam have been so frequently discussed in the correspondence with the government at home, that it appears to be unnecessary to enter into any further explanation of them in this place. It is impossible to form an accurate idea of the nature of Asiatic alliances without considering the nature and constitution of the contracting parties; their objects and systems, the rules of policy by which they are respectively influenced, and their respective connection with other sovereign authorities.

318. The governments of Asia are constantly fluctuating; they have no established system, the effect of which is to afford protection to their weaker against their more powerful neighbours; on the contrary, the object of every Asiatic state separately, and of all collectively, is to destroy the weak; and if by chance they are induced, under a sense of common danger, to combine their efforts for mutual defence, the combination is dissolved by the first reverse; and in most cases long before the danger has ceased, the apprehension of which originally caused its formation.

319. There cannot be a stronger proof of this defect of policy in the Asiatic governments than the dissolution of the combination formed in the year 1790, between the English, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, by the attack of the Mahrattas on the Nizam, in the year 1795.

320. The company's government in India, the other contracting party to this alliance, is bound by all

"Of above thirty thousand military peons employed by the Nizam's officers, and the different Zemindars and Polligars, upwards of seven thousand have been retained in the service; it would have been dangerous to have disbanded the whole at first, for ten or fifteen thousand more depend upon them as fathers, sons, or brothers. By having one man of each family in pay, the fidelity of the whole is insured. Their reduction, when begun, should be made very slowly. Their annual pay is above fifty thousand pagodas, but more than half this sum returns to the treasury, as the rent of the lands cultivated by their families, who would have those lands waste, were they not enabled to plough them by the help of the peon's pay.

"The expulsion of the Polligars leaves the cultivators at leisure to prosecute without fear the labours of agriculture; and the tranquillity of the country is so firmly established, that were there not a single battalion in it, I should have no apprehensions about the revenue.

"But this province is not valuable only on account of its revenue, but also on account of its advanced situation, and its resources in grain and cattle, favouring the operations of our armies in the Deccan. Without the possession of the ceded districts and Mysore, and the command of all their supplies, those armies could not, even under the general by whom they were led, have dissipated the armies of Scindiah and the Berar rajah in the course of one short campaign."

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all the rules and systems of European policy, and by acts of parliament, not to undertake wars of aggression. The company's government is also connected with his Majesty's government; and, as an Asiatic power, is liable to be involved in wars with European powers possessing territories in India, whenever his Majesty may be at war with these powers.

321. This view of the state of politics among the Asiatic power proves, that no permanent system can be adopted for preserving the weak against the strong, and for maintaining the different powers in their relative situation, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity, excepting by the interposition of a power which, either by the superiority of its strength, its military system, or its resources, shall preponderate, and be able to protect every state in alliance with it. The company has been the preponderating power, and any degree of constraint which our allies may be supposed to feel, is the necessary consequence of alliance between powers such as the native states of India, and a power such as the company's government, bound by fixed rules of policy, by act of parliaments, and by the acts of his majesty's government.

322. With respect to the treaty with the Nizam, which has been so particularly referred to for the first time by the court, it is sufficient to state that, after the destruction of the hostile power of Tippoo Sultaun, in 1799, it became necessary for lord Wellesley to determine the relations of the British government towards each of the remaining powers; the Mahrattas and the Nizam.

323. It was obviously the interest of the company, that the power of the Nizam should continue to exist in a state of independence. If any reasonable hope could have been entertained, that the Nizam's government could, without assistance from a foreign power, have been maintained in a state of independence, there might possibly have been no occasion for an alteration of the treaty which then subsisted between the Nizam and the company. By this treaty the Nizam was precluded from the employment of the British subsidiary troops against the Mahrattas, or against certain tributaries of the Nizam and of the Peishwah. It is evident, therefore, that, however advantageous the treaty of 1798 had been in many respects to the Nizam's government, his highness was still in the situation in respect to the Mahrattas, in which he had been previously to the treaty of 1798, with the difference, however, that he had no longer the support and service of the corps commanded by the French officers, which was dissolved by lord Wellesley in 1798. It became necessary, therefore, for lord Wellesley to decide, respecting the Nizam's government, whether he would allow it to fall into the hands of the Mahrattas, whether he would permit it to revert to the French adventurers, (from whose influence he had relieved the Nizam) or whether he would, by an alteration of the treaty of 1798, extend

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the objects of the alliance, and render it defensive against all powers whatever.

324. It is scarcely necessary to advert to the consequences which would have resulted from the adoption of the first measure. The Mahrattas would shortly have exercised the power of the Nizam's government, whose territory, at that time, extended to the southward of the Kistnah and Toombudra rivers, along the frontiers of the newly-established government of Mysore. They would soon have found the means of making claims in the Peishwah's name on the rajah of Mysore, or the nabob of the Carnatic, or even on the company; and the consequence would have been a war with that restless power, of which the seat would have been the territories of the company or their allies, which offered the resources whence the means of carrying on the war were to be drawn.

325. The second mode would have been in direct contradiction to the opinion of parliament and the nation, and of every person who had expressed an opinion on the governor-general's conduct in his transactions with the Nizam's government in the year 1798. It would have introduced Frenchmen, French influence, interests, and power, into the heart of India, after they had been expelled by the governor-general in 1798.

326. There remained then only to admit the Nizam to the protection of the company, and this measure was adopted by the general defensive treaty of 1800, which is now condemned by the court of directors.

327. In considering all questions of Indian policy, it is necessary to extend our views beyond those powers immediately possessing territory in India. It is well known, that the French have never ceased to look to the re-establishment of their power in India; and, although they do not possess any considerable territory on the continent, they have, at all times, previously to lord Wellesley's arrival and subsequent arrangements, exercised some influence in the councils of the different native powers, and sometimes derived great ascendancy by means of the European adventurers introduced into the native armies. There can be no doubt that the French government would make use of an instrument, such as the influence or the power of those adventurers would afford, to prosecute their plans in India; and whether at peace or war with Great Britain, the object of every French statesman must be, to diminish the influence, the power, and the prosperity, of the British government in India. In the consideration of every question of Indian policy, or in an inquiry into the expediency of any political measure, it is absolutely necessary to view it, not only as it will affect the native powers, but as it will affect the French. It is not contended that every political measure of the government should be justified by the mere assertion, "that the French interest has been affected." But it is necessary, in

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Rana of Gohud and Ambajee. Para. 108, 109, and 110.

Para. 111, ad finem. The court are decidedly of opinion, that the late subsidiary engagements, proposed to the native powers, have a tendency to excite their jealousy, and ought to have been most sedulously avoided. They are also of opinion, that the late plan which has been adopted of commuting subsidy for territorial revenue, has not only been deemed highly repugnant to their feelings, but must be considered as directly contrary to the system of policy as by law established The territories which the company has lately acquired under the different treaties, and by conquest, are of so vast and extensive a nature, and the engagements, lately concluded with the several chiefs and rajahs so complicated, that the court cannot take a view of the company's situation without being seriously impressed with the wisdom and necessity of that solemn declaration of the legislature, "that, to pursue schemes of conquest,

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in the consideration of political affairs in India, to recollect, that French power and influence are important parts of every political discussion by the governments abroad; that French influence was powerful in India, and that, to have omitted to guard against the French, would have been equally injurious to the interests of the company, and of the nation.

328. The various discussions which have arisen out of the 9th article of the treaty of peace with Scindiah, have been fully stated to the government at home. It would be impossible, without entering into a most minute detail, to explain them in this place. They have been ordered to be laid before the House of Commons, and are contained in the letter to the secret committee, dated 7th June, 1805. In fact, the discussion is not at all necessary in this place, with a view to any remarks contained in the court's draft 128: these treaties cannot be justly appreciated, until the nature of the arrangements, which may be concluded under lord Cornwallis's orders to lord Lake, of the 19th September, with the other petty states of Hindostan, shall be known.

329. In concluding these notes it may be useful to advert to the general censure which the court have passed on subsidiary alliances, on the commutation of subsidy for territory, and on the general policy of Lord Wellesley's government, with reference to the declaration of the legislature, "that, to pursue schemes of conquest, and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of the nation."

330. With this view it will be necessary to consider,

1st. The intention of the legislature, in that branch of the Indian bills which respects conquest, and extension of territory in India.

2d. The practice of the governments abroad, the orders of the government at home, and the opinion of parliament respecting the same points from 1764 to 1805.

3d. The positive enactment of Parliament upon the same points in 1800.

4th. The ultimate result of the augmentation of territory and power which have taken place in India since the year 1784, upon the strength and security of our eastern empire, and upon the happiness and prosperity of our subjects in India.

331. The resolution passed by the House of Commons in the year 1782, and introduced into the India act of 1784, and also into the act of 1793, declares, "that the pursuit of schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India is repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of the nation."

332. This declaratory preamble introduces the regulation for preventing the commencement of hostilities in India, or the conclusion of treaties of guarantee involving the contingency of war, without the express command and authority of the court of directors, or of the secret committee.

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and extension of territory, in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of the nation."

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333. At the period of time when this resolution passed, and even when it was enacted into a law, the situation of the native states of India, as well as of our several tributaries and dependancies, rendered it impossible to suppose, that the intention of the legislature could be to preclude altogether any extension of the territory of the company, or any extension of the civil and military authority of the company over territories, which we were already bound by treaty, or by positive interest, to defend.

334. The situation of the power of Tippoo Sultaun, of that of the Mahratta states, and of the Nizam at that period of time (1784), appeared to afford just apprehension, that war might arise in India, on grounds of justice and necessity, which might compel the company to seek security in a reduction of the resources and power of some of those states: and it cannot be supposed, that parliament intended to fix the exact limits of the dominion of the company, excluding all reference to the conduct and policy of the native states of India, to the changes of power and interest which might occur on the continent of India, or to the advantages which might be derived from the success of our arms, in any contest in which we might be engaged by the necessary course of events.

335. To forbid war absolutely was impracticable, while we were surrounded by powerful military states, whose policy might compel us to resort to arms; and to forbid any reduction of the resources and dominions of any state whom we might defeat in war, or any additional strength which we might be enabled to found upon favourable conditions of peace, would not have been consistent with the wisdom of parliament.

336. No inference can be drawn from the letter or spirit of the resolution, or clause of the act, to preclude the extension of the British territories in India by just and legitimate means, unconnected with schemes of conquest and irregular ambition.

337. The strict construction of this principle has been repeatedly argued in parliament; and, in both houses, the opinion has uniformly prevailed, that the intention of the legislature was not to prohibit absolutely either war or extension of territory in India, if either shall become necessary to our security on principles of justice: the resolution and the clauses in the acts referred to preceding transactions India, which appeared to the legislature to have originated in an irregular spirit of aggrandizement; and although it is certain, that unjust wars, or exorbitant conquests, would have been criminal, if no such principle had been expressly declared by the legislature, it cannot have been deemed superfluous to have declared the rule at a moment (1784), when it was supposed to have been violated, and therefore to require additional confirmation, and a new sanction of authority.

338. Neither the practice of the government abroad, nor the orders of the government at home, nor the conduct of parliament, from the time of passing this resolution to the present moment, will warrant any

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any other construction of the rule, than that which has been stated with reference to war and conquest.

339. The extension of the company's territory which occurred upon the result of lord Cornwallis's war against Tippoo Sultaun, under the treaty of peace in the year 1792, would otherwise have been deemed a violation of the rule prescribed by parliament; but that war, and all its consequences, in the extension of territory, were fully approved.

340. The extension of territory which followed the conquest of Mysore in 1799, would also have been condemned on similar grounds. That conquest was the result of a just and necessary war, and the transfer of the enemy's dominions to our authority, although involving considerable extension of territory, was never deemed, for that reason only, to be inconsistent with the policy of the act of 1793, but was declared to be justified by the same principles, which had justified the commencement of the war.

341. In the year 1789 lord Cornwallis, under the treaty of 1768 with the Nizam, obtained the cession of the guntoor circar to the company. This transaction, as a mere accession of territory, would have been censurable under the doctrine now maintained, but it was approved under the circumstances of the case.

342. The same observation applies to the arrangement concluded with the rajah of Benares in 1795, by Mr. Duncan, under the orders of lord Teignmouth, by which arrangement, the company's authority was extended over the province of Benares.

343. The state of the Carnatic, of Oude, and of other possessions of our tributaries and dependancies, had long (1784 and 1793) been a subject of complaint and alarm.

344. The company had, in fact, supported these tributaries in their respective countries, and they owed the existence of their power, and must have owed the continuance of it entirely to the company's assistance. The administration of these countries was grossly abusive and injurious to the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants, and to the prosperity of the country. Internal disorder and external weakness, accompanied by the rapid decay of the resources of those states, were the consequences of those evils.

345. The company was bound by positive interest, and in many cases, by treaty, to protect and defend those states, and was entitled to derive the means of defending them from the resources of the same countries. But, under the mismanagement and corruption of the native governments, the means of supplying the defence of the country were declining, while the people suffered the utmost extremity of misery. To extend the authority of the company over these countries, would, in fact, prove no extension of territory, weakening the line, or impairing the means of our general defence, but an augmentation of power within territories, which we were already bound to defend. Such an augmentation of power, so far from weakening,

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ening, would tend greatly to secure and consolidate the strength of our empire in the east. Nor is it rational to suppose, that our means of protecting these countries could be diminished by the introduction of the civil and military authority of the company into their respective governments. It is evident, that the opinion of the government at home has uniformly been, that the company was bound to provide effectually for the good government of the possessions of our tributaries and dependants, and even to interfere directly for that purpose in cases of exigency.

346. The extension of the company's authority over the Carnatic was always considered as a measure essential to our security in the event of war; the Carnatic was accordingly assumed both by lord Macartney and lord Cornwallis, in time of war; and the assumption of the Carnatic in time of war, afterwards became a formal article of the treaty concluded by lord Cornwallis with the nabob, in 1792.

347. In the short war of 1799, lord Wellesley did not assume the Carnatic, as he might have done under that article. But, in expectation that he would have assumed it, he received orders from the secret committee, not to restore it to the nabob, until a new arrangement for its government should be concluded.

348. It is therefore evident, that the extension of the company's authority over those territories of our dependants or subsidiary tributaries, which we were bound by treaty or interest to defend, has not hitherto been deemed rupugnant either to law or good policy.

349. With the nabob of the Carnatic, and with the rajah of Tanjore, subsidiary engagements were concluded by lord Cornwallis in 1792, which eventually stipulated for a considerable extension of the authority of the company over the territory of those princes, in the contingency of ultimate failure in the regular payment of the subsidy; but it never has been contended that, in the event of such failure, it would have been inconsistent with the policy of the act of 1793, to have insisted upon the right of the company to demand the execution of those articles of the respestive subsidiary treaties, which, either in direct terms, or by manifest implication, entitled the company to an extension of territory, in commutation of the subsidiary payments.

350. The following extracts, from the act of 28th July, 1800, 39th and 40th George III. cap. 79, will explain the opinion of the legislature upon this subject at that time.

Clause I. "Whereas the territorial possessions of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in the peninsula of India,* have become

* This passage is a clear sanction of such extensions of territory as had been notified to the government at home at that time, and is also a clear exposition of the intention of the legislature, by the acts of 1784 and 1793. If these acts had been intended to constitute positive prohibitions of any extension of the company's territory in India, this preamble would have been improper; it is evident,

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become so much extended as to require further regulations to be made for the due government of the same.

"And, whereas the province or district of Benares has been ceded to the said united company, and been annexed to the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, since the establishment of the said supreme court of judicature at Fort William aforesaid, and it is expedient that the same should be subject to the jurisdiction of the said court, in like manner as the kingdoms or provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and that the said province or district, and all other provinces or districts, which may hereafter be annexed and made subject to the said presidency, should be subject to such regulations as the governor-general and council of Fort William aforesaid have framed, or may frame, for the better administration of justice among the native inhabitants, and others within the same respectively: be it, therefore, further enacted, that, from and after the day of March, which will be in the year of the Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, the power and authority of the said supreme court of judicature, in and for the said presidency of Fort William aforesaid, as now, and by virtue of this act established, and all such regulations as have been, or may be hereafter, according to the powers and authorities, and subject to the provisions and restrictions before enacted, framed, and provided, shall extend to and over the said province or district of Benares, and to and over all the factories, districts, and places, which now are or hereafter shall be made subordinate thereto and to and over all such provinces and districts as may at any time hereafter be annexed and made subject to the said presidency of Fort William aforesaid."*

351. The company on various occasions, with the authority of his Majesty, has expressed great anxiety to commute the subsidies of the Carnatic and of Tanjore, for adequate territorial security. It never has occurred until the present moment to represent such a commutation as in any degree repugnant to the wish, the honour, or the policy of the nation, or to the letter and spirit of the acts of regulation.

352. On lord Wellesley's arrival in India in April, 1798, he endeavoured, in conformity to his original instructions

from the words of this preamble, that the legislature admitted the propriety of extending the company's territority in India, under certain circumstances, and in certain cases, notwithstanding the declaration of the law concerning "schemes of conquest, and extension of dominion."

* These words form a further explanation of the intention of the legislature respecting any extension of territory which might occur subsequently to the passing of this act in 1800. So far from considering any such extension of territory to be illegal, this act expressly supposes the case, that other provinces and districts may hereafter be annexed and made subject to Bengal, and provides for the good government of such new acquisitions. In fact, a part of the cessions from Oude was annexed to the district of Benares, and the remaining cessions from Oude, together with the cessions from the Mahrattas, were formed into another district. The whole was annexed to the presidency of Bengal, and brought under the jurisdiction of the supreme court by the operation of this act.

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instructions from the court of directors, to obtain a commutation of this nature in the Carnatic. It is unnecessary to state the repeated and anxious efforts which lord Wellesley made to effect this object; or to observe, that in pursuing it, lord Wellesley followed the steps of lord Hobart's government, which had proceeded also under the commands of the court of directors.

353. Lord Hobart and lord Wellesley were equally unsuccessful, but their efforts have received the most unequivocal testimonies of official approbation; nor was an attempt hazarded to represent their endeavours for the improvement of the subsisting subsidiary engagements of the company in the Carnatic, as a systematic violation of the act of 1793, although the success of those endeavours must have been accompanied by an extension of the civil and military authority of the company, over territory not at that time subject to either.

354. In the settlement of Mysore, upon concluding subsidiary engagements with the rajah of Mysore, lord Wellesley declared to the court of directors in 1799, that his express purpose was to facilitate the direct control of the company over the whole territory of Mysore, with a view to the more effectual security of the subsidy, and the good government of the country. In fact, the territory governed in the name of the rajah, was actually annexed to the company's dominion, by that article of the subsidiary treaty of Seringapatam, which empowers the company at any time to assume the direct management of the whole country. But this treaty has not until the present moment been quoted to prove the existence of a systematic plan of territorial acquisition, inconsistent with the policy of the act of 1793.

355. In Tanjore a commutation of subsidy was effected in 1800, founded on the spirit of the governor-general's original instructions respecting the Carnatic, and accordingly the territory of Tanjore was subjected to the company's authority.

356. At the termination of the war with Tippoo Sultaun, while hostilities still continued in various provinces of Mysore in the year 1800, a new treaty of subsidy was formed with the Nizam; adverting to the uniform policy pursued by the company since the act of 1793, to the tenor of the governor-general's instructions respecting the Carnatic, and to the experience of the evils resulting from the existing systems of subsidy in Oude and the Carnatic, lord Wellesley framed the subsidiary treaty with the Nizam upon the principles of obtaining territorial security for the payment of the subsidy, instead of depending for the safety of those funds, on the precarious power and imperfect administration of an Indian government.

357. It as never been supposed that such an arrangement was precluded by law. The government at home was fully apprized of the whole transaction.

358. The treaties of Surat, and the treaties with

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the Guickwar were founded on similar principles with those of Tanjore and Hyderabad, substituting territorial security for an engagement to pay the amount of the subsidy from the treasury of the state. The right to conclude a subsidiary engagement with the Guickwar, was derived from that stipulation of the treaty of Salbye, which constitutes the company to be the guarantee of the succession and government of the Guickwar state.

359. The new subsidiary treaty concluded with the nabob of Oude in November, 1801, rested on the same foundations, and effected a commutation of all the nabob vizier's engagements with respect to subsidy and in war, for a cession of territory.

360. The treaty of Bassein concluded with the Peishwah, proceeds on the same grounds; in renewing the ancient alliance between the peishwah and the company, it has cemented that alliance by a subsidiary engagement, and by a territorial cession formed upon the improved plan of policy repeatedly sanctioned by the authority of his majesty and of the East India company, and already effected with other dependant states, in preference to that defective scheme of subsidiary alliance, which had produced innumerable evils in various parts of our dependencies in India, (which for many years) had constituted an annual theme of lamentation for all the governments in India, and for the honourable court of directors, and the policy of which appeared to have been exploded by the deliberate wisdom and long experience of that body.

361. The whole course of the negotiations at Poonah, from the year 1799, to the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein, was regularly submitted to the secret committee.

362. The transfer of the civil and military government of the Carnatic to the company in 1801, was warranted by the justice and necessity of that proceeding, founded upon the forfeiture incurred by Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah, and upon the dangers which menaced the security of the company's rights on the coast of Coromandel, in consequence of their treachery. The justification of this proceeding rests upon principles similar to those by which war is justifiable against any public enemy; and the extension of authority which accompanied the prosecution of a just and legitimate public right, cannot be condemned upon any principles correctly derived from the act of 1793.

363. In prosecuting the just rights of the company against the nabob of the Carnatic, lord Wellesley resorted to his original instructions respecting the Carnatic, and he framed the new settlement with reference to the acknowledged expediency of effecting a commutation of the subsidy for territorial security, and of rescuing the Carnatic from the evils of divided government and conflicting power, by establishing over that province one distinct authority in the hands of the company, with a liberal provision for the nabob and his family. It is impossible to comprehend

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the application of the act of 1793, to any part of this transaction.

364. The acquisitions of territory which have been accomplished in India during lord Wellesley's administration, have proceeded, either from the successful prosecution of just war; or from forfeiture in consequence of the violation of dependant alliances; or lastly, from the improvement of existing, or the formation of new treaties of subsidy and guarantee. The first description includes those provinces and possessions of Tippoo Sultaun, retained by the company under the partition treaty of Mysore, (1799) together with the conquests made from Scindiah and the rajah of Berar, at the termination of the late Mahrattawar (1803.)

365. The second description consists of the possessions of Omdut ul Omrah in the Carnatic; and the last comprehends the territories commuted for subsidy by the rajah of Tanjore, by the Nizam, and by the nabob of Oude, and the territories ceded in payment of subsidy by the nabob of Surat, by the Guickwar, and ultimately by the Peishwah.

366. The records of the company will furnish sufficient evidence, that every extension of territory acquired under each of these classes, has originated in principles, not only strictly conformable to the act of 1793, but to the general maxims of justice and policy applicable to our Indian empire.

367. No extension of territory has been acquired otherwise than by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, or of just and legitimate public right; the result of these acquisitions has not involved the necessity of defending any territory, which had not previously furnished increased means of offensive war to our enemies, or which we were not previously bound to defend either by the obligation of positive treaty, or of our own manifest interest.

368. Our means of defence in every case are now greatly augmented by the annexation of the civil and military government of the territories from which we derive the military resources, applicable to defray the charge of their respective protection and security.

369. The result of the whole progress of these wars and negotiations, will appear to be nearly conformable to the following statement:

(1st.) The limits of the company's civil and military authority have been considerably extended since the year 1784.

(2d.) The principle of those successive extensions of power, has been conformable to justice and good policy, and regularly brought under the consideration of the authorities at home, and sanctioned either by distinct law, or by orders from the government at home, or by long acquiescence in the arrangements effected in India.

(3d.) The magnitude of our empire in India has been increased by these events, but its strength and resources have also been greatly increased; our frontier in every quarter is improved, our internal government invigorated, and our means of defence considerably augmented.

APPENDIX A.

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APPENDIX A.

MINUTE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The increasing extent and population of Calcutta, the capital of the British empire in India, and the seat of the supreme authority, require the serious attention of government. It is now become absolutely necessary to provide permanent means of promoting the health, the comfort, and the convenience of the numerous inhabitants of this great town.

The construction of the public drains and water-courses of the town is extremely defective. The drains and water-courses in their present state neither answer the purpose of cleansing the town, nor of discharging the annual inundations occasioned by the rise of the river, or by the excessive fall of rain during the south-west monsoon. During the last week a great part of this town has remained under water, and the drains have been so offensive, that unless early measures be adopted for the purpose of improving their construction, the health of the inhabitants of Calcutta, both European and native, must be seriously affected.

The defects of the climate of Calcutta, during the latter part of the rainy season, may indeed be ascribed in a great measure to the state of the drains and water-courses, and to the stagnate water remaining in the town and its vicinity.

The health of the town would certainly be considerably improved by an improvement of the mode of draining and cleansing the streets, roads, and esplanade. An opinion is generally entertained, that an original error has been committed in draining the town towards the river Hooghly; and it is believed that the level of the country inclines towards the salt-water lake, and consequently that the principal channel of the public drains and water-courses ought to be conducted in that direction.

Experience has manifested that during the rainy season, when the river has attained its utmost height, the present drains become useless. At that season the rain continues to stagnate for many weeks in every part of the town, and the result necessarily endangers the lives of all Europeans residing in the town, and greatly affects our native subjects.

Other points connected with the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of this capital appear also to require immediate notice. No general regulations at present exist with respect to the situation of the public markets, or of the places appropriated to the slaughter of cattle, the exposure of meat, or the burial of the dead; places destined to these purposes must necessarily increase in number with the increasing population of Calcutta. They must be nuisances wherever they may be situated, and it becomes an important branch of the police to confine all such nuisances to the situations wherein they may prove least injurious, and least offensive. It must however have been generally remarked, that places of burial have been established in situations wherein they must prove both injurious and offensive; and bazars, slaughter-houses, and markets of meat, now exist in the most frequented parts of the town.

In those quarters of the town occupied principally by the native inhabitants, the houses have been built without order or regularity, and the streets and lanes have been formed without attention to the health, convenience, or safety of the inhabitants. The frequency of fires (by which many valuable lives have been annually lost, and property to a great extent has been destroyed) must be chiefly ascribed to this cause.

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It is a primary duty of government to provide for the health, safety, and convenience of the inhabitants of this great town, by establishing a comprehensive system for the improvement of the roads, streets, public drains, and water-courses; and by fixing permanent rules for the construction and distribution of the houses and public edifices, and for the regulation of nuisances of every description.

The appearance and beauty of the town are inseparably connected with the health, safety, and conveniency of the inhabitants, and every improvement which shall introduce a greater degree of order, symmetry, and magnificence in the streets, roads, ghauts, and wharfs, public edifices and private habitations, will tend to meliorate the climate, and to secure and promote every object of a just and salutary system of police. These observations are entirely compatible with a due sense of the activity, diligence, and ability of the magistrates of Calcutta, by whose exertions considerable improvements have been made in the general police of the town. The governor-general in council has frequently expressed his approbation of the conduct and services of the present magistrates of Calcutta, who have zealously and judiciously employed every effort within their power to mitigate the effects of the evils described in this minute. But the magistrates of Calcutta must be sensible that the establishment of a more comprehensive system of permanent regulation is indispensably necessary, for the purpose of securing to the town the full benefit of the laudable services of the officers, to whom the administration of the police has been entrusted by government.

With these views the governor-general proposes, that the under-mentioned gentlemen be appointed a committee to consider and report to his excellency in council the means of improving the town of Calcutta.

Major-general Fraser,
Major-general Cameron,
Mr. Speke,
Mr. Graham,
Mr. Brooke,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. R. C. Birch,
Colonel Pringle,
Mr. S. Davies,
Mr. G. Dowdeswell, superintendant of police,
Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt,
Captain Shawe,
Colonel Garstin,
Mr. Tucker,
Mr. Fairlie,
Mr. Colvin,
Mr. Ross,
Mr. Alexander,
Major Colebrook,
Captain Wyatt,
Mr. Dashwood,
Captain Aubury,
Captain Preston,
Captain Blunt, of Engineers,
Captain Sydenham.
Messrs. C. F. Martin,
W. C. Blaquire,
E. Thornton, and
A. Maclew, justices of the peace of the town of Calcutta; and
Mr. R. Blechynden.

The governor-general proposes that Mr. Teretta be directed to attend the committee and that Captain Blunt of the engineers be appointed to officiate as their secretary.

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The governor-general further proposes that the following special instructions be issued to the committee.

1. To take the level of the town of Calcutta and the adjacent country, and ascertain and report what alteration may be necessary in the direction of the public drains and water-courses.

2. To examine the relative level of the river during the rainy season, compared with the level of the drains and water-courses.

3. To suggest what description of drains and water-courses may be best calculated, 1. To prevent the stagnation of rain-water in Calcutta, and the vicinity thereof; and 2. To cleanse the town.

4. To consider and report what establishment may be necessary for cleansing the drains and water-courses, and for keeping them in constant repair.

5. To take into consideration the present state of all places of interment in the vicinity of Calcutta, and to propose an arrangement for the future regulation of those places, in such manner as shall appear to be best calculated for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity.

6. To examine the present state and condition of the bazars, and markets for meat, and of the slaughter-houses in Calcutta; and to propose such rules and orders as shall appear to the committee to be proper for the regulation of those already established, for the removal of such as may have actually become nuisances, and for the establishment of new markets or slaughter-houses hereafter.

7. To enquire into all existing nuisances in the town and vicinity of Calcutta, and to propose the means of removing them.

8. To examine and report for the consideration of government the situations best calculated for opening streets and roads, leading from east to west, from the new circular road to Chowinghee, and to the river; and from north to south, in a direction nearly parallel with the new road.

9. To suggest such other plans and regulations as shall appear to the committee to be calculated to promote the health, convenience, and comfort of the inhabitants of Calcutta; and to improve the appearance of the town and its vicinity.

10. To form and submit to the governor-general in council an estimate of the expense required to complete all such improvements as may be proposed by the committee.

The means for raising the necessary funds for the purpose of defraying the expense which must attend the execution of the important improvements suggested in this minute, will claim the early and deliberate consideration of government. The governor-general entertains no doubt that those funds may be raised without subjecting the honourable company to any considerable expense, and without imposing an heavy tax on the inhabitants of Calcutta. It will certainly be the duty of government to contribute, in a just proportion, to any expense which may be requisite for the purpose of completing the improvements of the town.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort-William, June 16, 1803.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX B.

MINUTE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort-William, July 26, 1804.

The knowledge hitherto obtained in Europe, respecting certain branches of the natural history of the continent of India, and of the Indian isles is defective. Notwithstanding the progress which has been made within the last twenty years in the prosecution of scientific enquiries connected with the manners, produce. and antiquities of this part of Asia, many of the most common quadrupeds and birds of this country are either altogether unknown to the naturalists of Europe, or have been imperfectly and inaccurately described.

The illustration and improvement of that important branch of the natural history of India, which embraces an object so extensive as the description of the principal parts of the animal kingdom, is worthy of the munificence and liberality of the English East India company, and must necessarily prove an acceptable service to the world.

To facilitate and promote all enquiries which may be calculated to enlarge the boundaries of general science, is a duty imposed on the British government in India by its present exalted situation; and the discharge of that duty is, in a more especial manner, required from us, when any material addition can be made to the public stock of useful knowledge without involving considerable expense.

The governor-general entertains a confident persuasion that, with the facilities which we now possess for the collection of accurate information from every part of India, the natural history of this quarter of the globe may be greatly improved and extended within a comparatively short period of time, without involving the necessity of any material charge on the public resources; but this desirable object will never be attained, unless it shall be made the duty of some public officer, properly qualified for this service, to collect information, and to digest and publish the result of his researches. Under these considerations the governor-general has had it in contemplation, for some time past, to select a person, conversant in natural history, to be employed in the cultivation of that useful science, in the Asiatic possessions of Great Britain.

The knowledge, the learning, and the former habits of Dr. Francis Buchanan have rendered him perfectly competent to the performance of this task, and the governor-general accordingly proposes, that Dr. Buchanan be directed to collect materials for a correct account of all the most remarkable quadrupeds and birds in the provinces subject to the British government in India, and to extend his enquiries as circumstances shall admit, to the other divisions of this great continent, and to the adjacent isles.

To facilitate the discharge of this duty, the governor-general has provided an establishment at Baruckpore, where the quadrupeds and birds which may be collected for Dr. Buchanan, will be kept until they shall have been described and drawn with that degree of attention to minute distinctions, which is essentially necessary for the purpose of the natural historian.

The governor-general proposes, that circular orders be transmitted to the principal civil and military officers at every fixed station under this presidency, requiring them to instruct the medical gentlemen, under their authority, to correspond with Dr. Buchanan on this subject, and to reply, with dispatch and accuracy, to Dr. Buchanan's letters; that the principal civil and military officers be further directed to authorize their medical officers to solicit assistance and information from all officers of government under their authority, whether European or native, and that they be required to instruct all persons employed in the service of government to afford to their medical officers the necessary assistance in procuring

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curing such animals as may be required, to communicate the most accurate information which can be obtained from the most intelligent persons in the vicinity respecting their natural history, and to furnish such aid as may be necessary for the conveyance of the animals to the presidency.

The governor-general proposes, that the right honourable the governor in council of Fort St. George, the honourable the governor in council of Bombay, and his excellency the governor of the British possessions on the island of Ceylon, and the lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales's Island, be requested to direct the proper officers, under those governments respectively, to correspond with Dr. Buchanan, and to afford every practicable assistance to Dr. Buchanan, in the prosecution of his researches within the limits of their local authority, and that similar orders be sent to Malacca and to Bencoolen.

With the view of facilitating Dr. Buchanan's correspondence, it will be necessary that the post master-general should be ordered to receive and to forward, free from postage, all letters written by or addressed to Dr. Buchanan, on the subject of his researches in the department of natural history, and that the governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Ceylon, be requested to issue similar orders to the post-master-general at those settlements respectively. All letters written by, or addressed to, Dr. Buchanan, on matters connected with the duty now committed to him, must be superscribed on the envelope, with the name of the writer, and with the words "Natural History of India."

The following monthly establishment will be required to enable Dr. Buchanan to perform the duty now assigned to him.

	Sic. Rup.
For the support of the establishment necessary for the quadrupeds, and birds at Baruckpore,	500
For a painter,	100
For a writer,	40
Stationary and colours,	60
Expense of collecting wild animals and birds,	300
Total per mensem,	Sic. Rup. 1000, or 125l.

In proposing the appropriation of the monthly sum of 1,000 rupees, for the purposes described in this minute, it is the intention of the governor-general, to limit, within the amount of 12,000 rupees per annum, the whole of the ordinary expenditure to be incurred in the prosecution of the important objects in his excellency's contemplation. Some contingent disbursemments may occasionally be required for the construction of buildings for the quadrupeds and birds. The amount, however, will be inconsiderable. It is proposed, at the same time, to authorize Dr. Buchanan to disburse this sum, (or such inferior sum as may be required) in such manner as shall appear to Dr. Buchanan to be best calculated to promote the purposes of his appointment, and that he should be directed, at the expiration of every six months, to submit to the governor-general in council in the public department, a detailed account of his actual expenditure, with a report of the progress which may have been made in the course of the preceding six months, in forming a collection of rare, beautiful, or singular birds at Baruckpore.

In the month of June, 1800, a collection of birds and quadrupeds was commenced at Garden-Reach, for the service of the proposed institution which it was intended at the time to have annexed to the college of Fort William. The expense incurred for these animals since they were transferred to Baruckpore is sic. rup. 2,791,8,6, or 349l.; The amount of this charge will of course be advanced from the general treasury.

The governor-general proposes that the observations of Dr. Buchanan on such subjects of the natural history of animals as may be collected, together with the drawings of each subject, be transmitted once in each season to the honourable the court of directors, with a request to the honourable court to direct the publication of the work, in such a manner as they may deem most proper.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

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APPENDIX C.

MINUTE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort-William, June 1, 1805.

Upon the first improvement of the grounds at Baruckpore, it was in the contemplation of the governor-general to combine with the arrangements then adopted at his recommendation, the establishment of an institution calculated to effect the gradual improvement of the agriculture of India, and to meliorate the general condition of our native subjects in these extensive and populous provinces.

To a cursory observer, the extensive and highly-cultivated plains which are to be seen in every part of Bengal, suggest an opinion, that the utmost abundance every where prevails, and that nothing remains to be accomplished to assist the fertility of the soil, or to augment the comforts of the people. On a more accurate investigation, however, it will be found that the great mass of the people who are employed in agriculture (and especially the day-labourers) are in a state of comparative indigence.

The poverty of the lower classes of our native subjects must in some measure be ascribed to the improvident policy of the landholders, in generally renting their lands on short leases at the highest rent which can be obtained, and to the long-established practice amongst the Hindoos of every description, of lavishing all the wealth which they can amass in expensive religious ceremonies, at the marriages of their children, and for the maintenance and support of religious mendicants, and other idle retainers. It is however an unquestionable fact, that the produce of the soil is infinitely below what it is capable of yielding under proper management, and that the resources and comforts of the people might be much improved, if they were instructed in the best means of converting its natural fertility to the utmost advantage.

Under the present system of Indian agriculture, with the advantage of a soil of uncommon fertility, and of a climate which yields a crop of some description at every season, the industry of a single ploughman, however exerted, is insufficient to enable him to cultivate a greater extent of land within the year than seven acres, and the expense of separating the rice from the husk for culinary purposes, after the grain is reaped, cannot be estimated at a sum inferior to one-fifth part of the value of the grain; whilst a similar operation can be performed in England, and in other European countries, at an expense not exceeding one-fortieth part of the value of the crop.

Similar defects pervade every branch of Indian agriculture, and in no instances are their injurous consequences more manifestly exemplified, than in the general state of the cattle employed in the labours of the field within these provinces. A breed of strong and powerful black cattle is to be found in very few situations producing good pasture throughout the year; but the weak and inefficient condition of the cattle generally employed for agricultural and other purposes, as well in Bengal as in the upper provinces, cannot have escaped the notice of the most inattentive observer.

The advantages which would accrue from an improvement of the breed of cattle are great and important; but this desirable object can only be accomplished by the introduction of a more perfect system of husbandry, where the skilful application of art shall be employed to provide suitable nourishment for the cattle at those seasons when the pasturage is almost universally destroyed by the parching heat of the sun.

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The permanent settlement of the revenues, in the lower provinces, by insuring to the landholder the enjoyment of all the advantages which may arise from the improvement of his property, has contributed essentially to the encouragement of agriculture; under the present defective system of husbandry, however, the large proportion which the rent, payable to the state, bears to the value of the produce of the soil, operates, in a certain degree, as a check to the employment of the capital of the landholder in the improvement of his property; and this obstacle is only to be removed by the introduction of a system, calculated, at the same time, to augment the produce of the land, and to diminish the expense of preparing the grain for general use.

In the opinion of intelligent European gentlemen, conversant with the subject, the profits of the landholder might be augmented in a considerable proportion by the introduction of many simple improvements in the implements of agriculture, and in machinery now in general use throughout Europe; by these means the property of a large proportion of our native subjects would be increased, and gradually the comforts of affluence would be more generally diffused through the mass of the people.

Independently of the moral duty imposed on the British government to provide, by every means in its power, for the improvement of the condition of its subjects, substantial advantages must necessarily be derived by the state from the increased wealth and prosperity of the people. The consumption of all articles of comfort and of luxury would increase with augmented wealth, and the government would be enriched by the additional produce of the taxes on those articles, without imposing any burden on the people.

Adverting to the genius and habits of the natives of India, it cannot be expected that any attempts will ever be made by them to improve the system of agriculture, practised for ages by their ancestors, unless the example shall be given to them by the government, and unless the personal advantages to be derived from such improvements as shall be found to succeed in practice shall be clearly manifested to them.

Under these considerations, the governor-general is satisfied that the establishment of an experimental farm, under proper regulations, in Bengal, would be an object of great public utility; and he is persuaded that the expense of such an institution would not prove considerable. The object of the establishment ought to be, as already stated, the improvement of the breed of black cattle, the introduction of a better system of agriculture than the system now in general use in these territories, and the reduction of the expense of preparing the grain for consumption, by the use of machinery, or by other means.

The quantity of land required for the proposed farm would not exceed three hundred acres, or nine hundred begas, and the establishment could not be founded in any situation so desirable, on many considerations, as at Baruckpore; and, at that place, manure might be obtained at little expense, and the greater part of the grounds at Baruckpore might be employed as pasture ground for the cattle. The business of the farm would there be conducted under the occasional inspection of the governor-general, whose influence might be employed with great advantage to explain the benefits of the plan to the natives of rank and property, and to induce them to introduce, on their own estates, such improvements as might be found to be useful at Baruckpore.

To superintend the proposed farm with advantage, the assistance of an European overseer of experienced knowledge in the practice and theory of agriculture, and of an ingenious European mechanic and civil engineer, would be absolutely and indispensably necessary. These persons ought also to be men of some education, capable of applying the general knowledge they shall have acquired, to the circumstances of a country differing so materially from England in soil, in climate, and in its natural productions; and of explaining, in clear and intelligible language, to be translated for the use of the natives, the principles on which their system of management may be founded, and the prospect of ultimate success.

It would likewise become a part of the duty of the superintendent or overseer, to correspond on agricultural subjects with intelligent European gentlemen, residing in every part of India, by which means a knowledge of the practice of agri-

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culture, in its various branches, as established with success in any one province, might be disseminated and tried by actual experiment throughout the British possessions. In this manner the drill husbandry, now practised with advantage in the centre of the Deccan, might be extended to many parts of Bengal; means might be devised to instruct the inhabitants in the preservation of hay, for the use of the cattle, at the season when little or no herbage is to be found, and many other useful improvements might be introduced.

Amongst these it has been suggested, that the cultivation of the turnip might be introduced with considerable advantage, for the purpose of feeding cattle at that season of the year, when the deficiency of the articles of food for cattle, now in common use, is most severely felt.

When a sufficient number of intelligent and industrious natives shall have been instructed in the improved system of agriculture, to be introduced at the experimental farm at Baruckpore, they may be dispersed throughout the country, for the purpose of disseminating a knowledge of its advantages; and other establishments may be formed in the distant provinces, as circumstances shall indicate the propriety of the measure, on principles corresponding with those of the proposed establishment at Baruckpore.

It is not improbable that some intelligent Europeans, capable of conducting the business of an experimental farm on these principles, might be found in India; but it appears to the governor-general to be proper, that the establishment of the farm, upon any extended scale, should be postponed, until the sanction of the honourable the court of directors to the measure can be obtained, who may possess the means of considering this important subject, in concert with those distinguished personages in England, whose recent labours and example have contributed so largely to augment the agricultural resources of Great Britain. The question is highly deserving of the mature deliberation and attention of the honourable court, nor can any subject be presented to their notice more worthy of engaging the exertion of that spirit of liberal patronage, which the East India company has always manifested towards every plan of improvement, calculated to meliorate the condition of the natives of these possessions.

The governor-general accordingly proposes, that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the honourable court, with the request of this government, that, in the event of their approving the general principles of the plan, on which it is proposed, that the experimental farm shall be established, the court will be pleased to engage two active and intelligent Europeans, possessing all the qualifications required to enable them to carry the arrangement into execution with a reasonable prospect of success, and to send them to Bengal at as early a period of time as may be practicable. In the meanwhile, such part of the present park at Baruckpore, as may be rendered useful to the proposed purposes, may be applied to them, under the inspection of Mr. Douglas and of Mr. Buchanan.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

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The following statement, relative to the MASSACRE *at* VELLORE, *was submitted to the* MADRAS GOVERNMENT, *and to the* COURT *of* DIRECTORS *of the* HONOURABLE *the* EAST INDIA COMPANY, *by the* COMMANDER *in* CHIEF LIEUTENANT, GENERAL SIR JOHN FRANCIS CRADOCK, K. B.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1806.

THE late unhappy event, at Vellore, has led to wide diversity of opinion, and arguments may have been so conducted, as, perhaps, rather to disguise truth, than convey information.

The object of the following statement is therefore to recur to original circumstances, to fix a date prior to the fatal catastrophe on the 10th July, and to give a plain narrative of a transaction, each step of which is accompanied by official documents.

The explanation so much involves the acts of the commander in chief at Madras, that it is necessary a great part of the detail should proceed in his name.

It is stated, and to a certain degree believed, that the introduction of a new turban, in the native army; an order to prohibit the marks of casts, on the foreheads of the Sepoys, on parade; with innovations upon their former dress, in the obligation to wear stocks, white waistcoats, feathers, pantaloons, &c. had created so much dissatisfaction in their minds, as produced the massacre at Vellore. —But the question chiefly rests on the turban; the other circumstances are only accounted auxiliaries; for, though the restriction, upon the marks, might naturally be thought the prevailing point, yet, through the long course of examination, it scarcely appears in operation.

From great variety in the turban of the army, and the one generally in use being ill-suited to convenience and very heavy, upon the representation of the adjutant-general and the deputy, it came into contemplation to direct a common pattern for the whole service, and the arrangement was left to these officers, of whose experience, and local knowledge, the commander in chief could entertain no doubt. At length turbans, made up under their direction, (1) were presented to him, upon the heads of sepoys, (2) introduced for the purpose, and they seemed entitled to commendation.

The business of making them up proceeded universally, and without remark, till attention was excited by a spirit of opposition in the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment, at Vellore, who declared, that the turbans were offensive, and infringed upon their casts, &c.

As circumstances of extreme insubordination marked the conduct of the corps at that period, and there appeared nothing that could justify the supposition, that any real objection did exist, it seemed required, that measures to support discipline should be immediately adopted; and some of the ringleaders were confined, and sent to Madras for trial.

At that moment, ("too fully illustrated by subsequent acts") the conduct of the native commissioned officers was most suspicious; not one appeared active in

(1) Vide Colonel Agnew's and Major Pierce's Letter.
(2) A Syed and a Rajahpoot.

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in his duty; they all seemed to enjoy the rising discontent, and at the same time, to strengthen evil circumstances, and ignorance, they all declared the turban free from objection, and persisted in the same avowal, upon the subsequent court of inquiry at Vellore. (1)

(2) It is in evidence, that the first opposition to the introduction of the turban, by the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment, at *Vellore*, (3) was manifested before they had ever seen it, and that an agreement had been made, between the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment, quartered also in "*Vellore*," and the 2d battalion of the same corps, marching post, not to wear it, though in equal ignorance of its appearance, formation, or materials.

To perfect the view, *that the revolt was not a resistance to an article of dress*, that *in the wound it gave to casts or prejudices, might, in this country, give birth to acts the most extravagant; that it was not an explosion of injured feelings, that might destroy every principle of allegiance or humanity*; but THAT SILENT, SECRET TREASON was the object, the chief conspirator, SHAIK CASSIM, jemidar in the 1st regiment, a few days previous to the insurrection, upon being questioned by his commanding officers, if any dissatisfaction existed, offered, in the presence of the other native officers, to place the KORAN on HIS HEAD, (4) (the most solemn appeal to truth) and swear, that there was none; and that the whole corps were forward to wear the turban.

The court of inquiry, established by the commander in chief, at Vellore, as he proceeded to Mysore, consisted of lieutenant-colonel M'Kerras, lieutenant-colonel Forbes, and lieutenant-colonel Marriot; the two former commanding battalions, and the latter, the paymaster to Tippoo's family,—officers distinguished for their knowledge of the language, and the native customs; and the proceedings will fully evince, that no objection to the turban was then discoverable; and, in the private opinion those officers were requested to give upon the subject, to the commander in chief, a preference to the former turban in many particulars appears, *a declaration, that it in no shape interfered with cast or prejudice*; (5) and attention is only directed to the alteration of some tape, or trifles of that nature.

The commander in chief then proceeded to Mysore, and gave directions for the trial of the prisoners, before a native general court martial at the presidency.

At each trial, evidence was produced from persons of the highest casts, (6)—THAT THE TURBAN WAS FREE FROM ANY OBJECTION WHATEVER—The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to corporal punishment.

The commander in chief, being anxious that government should be acquainted with every circumstance, and feeling that his absence from the presidency might lead to ignorance of the real state of the case, directed the adjutant-general

(1) Court of Inquiry, 14th May, 1806.—Vellore. (2) Court of Inquiry.
(3) Shaik Cassim's Confession. (4) Lieut. Col. Forbes's Evidence.
(5) Vide Private Report, 26th May, 1806. (6) Vide the trials.

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ral(1) to lay all the proceedings of the trials before the right honourable the governor, and follow such measures as the council might please to direct. The result was, that two of the ringleaders of the 2d battalion of the 4th regiment were punished, and the rest, upon their apparent contrition, pardoned.

No further intelligence reached the commander in chief at Nundydroog, till the latter end of June; when he received a very impressive representation from an experienced and able officer, that the TURBAN had occasioned great discontent in the army, and earnestly recommended a repeal of the order.

The commander in chief, at once adopted the resolution of confiding his embarrassment to the government, and submitted the following secret reference to the right honourable the governor in council.

(*Secret.*)

"Mundydroog, June 29, 1806.

"My Lord,--- I must have recourse to your lordship's judgment, and that of the council, to relieve me from great anxiety and embarrassment upon the subject of the turbans, the full particulars of which case are so well known to your lordship; and upon the proceedings, from my absence, I have already requested your lordship's personal direction.

"The introduction of this turban originated from the advice, and under the superintendance of colonel Agnew, the adjutant-general, and major Pierce, the deputy-adjutant-general; and, as an alteration from the former one appeared wanting, I thought I could not confide so simple a matter to better hands, or officers of more local experience.

"I have the strongest reasons to suppose, that almost universal objection arises against the turban; and though force and punishment may overcome individual opposition, yet the firm dislike does not abate, and the frequent recurrence of severity may produce, though it may be remote, bad consequences.

"I am as aware as the human mind can possess the sentiment, that opposition to military and just authority cannot be yielded to, and that the attempt must be crushed in its earliest stage. This is the sole reasoning towards a British soldier, and were it purely a British case, I should neither feel embarrassment, nor should I thus trouble your lordship in council.

"But upon the prejudices of India, the force of casts, which, in its various shape, no European may perfectly comprehend, it is allowable, even in a soldier's mind, to pause, and solicit the advice of the head, and his companions in the government.

"The question is not confined to the ignorant soldiery; it is the subject of conversation among the best-informed officers; and my intelligence from Seringapatam, where there is a numerous garrison, is, that it is the common cry, *that the next attempt will be to make the Sepoys christians.*

"I lay before your lordship, in confidence, a private letter from colonel Brunton; and the same sentiment prevails with many other moderate and discreet officers.

"Still it is my wish, and the best judgment

(1) Letters to the adjutant-general, 18th and 20th June, 1806.

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judgment I can apply to the untoward subject, to persevere, and conquer prejudice, as perhaps the least evil; but, where consequences may ensue of a disadvantageous nature, and even the source of recruiting is at stake, so difficult at all times, with due selection or effect, I am not satisfied in my own mind to persevere to the full extent, without recurrence to your lordship's advice, and the sanction of government.

"J. F. CRADOCK,
"Lieut. General."

The commander in chief thus endeavoured to unite military principles with the strictest caution, and was prepared to follow such steps, as the best information, and the selection of the highest authority, should dictate.

The government honored him with an answer, and proposed the issue of an order to the army.---The determination was expressed to enforce the turban, as the opposition arose from "ignorant clamour, unfounded on any principle;" but at the same time to respect the usage and customs of the native troops on all occasions.

Both appeared to the commander in chief highly proper, and calculated to produce the best remedy in a case of extreme embarrassment. The order was not issued, as government, with whom the decision remained, on account of the commander in chief's absence from Madras, did not deem it necessary.---The following are the most material extracts from this correspondence.

(1) "If there had been reason to suppose that the late change of dress was liable to the objection of militating against the religious principles of the inhabitant of this country, we should have had no hesitation in immediately recommending to your excellency the relinquishment of the intention to establish the proposed change---but as it appears, from the evidence taken in the late inquiry at Vellore, (2) that no objection of this nature exists, we certainly deem it advisable, that the alternative of yielding to the "clamour," arising from an unfounded prejudice, should if possible be avoided.

(Signed) "W. BENTINCK."

(3) "The right honourable the governor in council having been informed by his excellency the commander in chief of the opposition, which has been in some instances experienced in establishing an alteration, which it was deemed expedient to adopt in the form of the turban in use among the native corps of the establishment, his lordship in council is led to express his extreme regret, that any part of the native army, whose merits have been so frequently extolled, and rewarded by this government, could have suffered itself to be deluded by an unfounded clamour.

"It will be in every instance the wish of the right honourable the governor in council, to evince a sacred regard for the religious principles of the native troops, as well as of all other inhabitants of this country; but in the present case, it appears, after the strictest enquiry, and according to the testimony of natives of the highest cast, that the opposition which has been experienced in the late change of turban, is 'destitute of any foundation,'

(1) Public Letters to the commander in chief, 4th July, 1806, secret department.
(2) 4th July. (3) General orders, by government, 4th July.

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in either the law or usage of the Mohammedan or Hindoo religions; and any person who may persevere in that opposition, cannot in consequence fail to be subjected to the severest penalties of military discipline."

(*Secret.*)

"Nundydroog, July 9, 1806.

"My Lord,—I have been much honoured this morning by the receipt of the letter from your lordship in council, upon the subject of the turbans, and feel myself peculiarly gratified by the transmission of the proposed order by government, previous to its circulation.

"I take the liberty to express my entire concurrence with the spirit and terms of the order, as every way calculated to preserve just authority, and still to allay any prejudices that may exist upon the imputed disregard to the rights attached to cast, or ancient custom. —The point was of infinite embarrassment; and if any act was to be resorted to, beyond the immediate and constant vindication of violated discipline, as it might arise, I conceive, that an order from government of this nature would seem to promise the best effect.

"I will confess, that by the present communication with government, I have gained the object I had in view; which was to receive from them an unreserved opinion, as to the propriety of full coercion, should it prove necessary; but which, situated as this country is, buried in the absurdities of casts, or prejudices, dear to them as existence, I was fearful to take a step of any doubt, without the explicit knowledge and sanction of government.

"Since I last had the honor to address your lordship in council, I have heard nothing more; which silence leads me to hope, that the disinclination to the turban has become more feeble, or perhaps that reports have been exaggerated. ---Under this view it may be judicious to postpone the publication of the order, either to let the subject fall to the ground, as no longer the interposition of the government is required, or to reassume the issue, as your lordship in council may determine by future events.

"J. F. CRADOCK, lieut.-gen."

The commander in chief has thus explicitly detailed all the circumstances relative to the turban, anterior to the 10th July, that the public mind may form its judgment according to its first principles, and not suffer undue impression from any course of events---The appellation of "obnoxious order" may now be attached to the measure; *but the public acts of the council, that declared the turban free from objection, that imputed the opposition to unfounded clamour and groundless discontent,*" and the private act of the right honourable the governor, who, after deliberate inquiry, and at a late period, expressed his desire, that *his corps of fencibles should wear it,* will surely have weight to recall the "UNMERITED EPITHET," and reinstate original sentiment.

It is unnecessary to go through the painful recital of the atrocious revolt and massacre on the 10th July at Vellore:---The fatal occurrences are within universal information.--- They comprehend every case of disloyalty, treachery, and horror---The whole was planned with unequalled secrecy and concealment---The object was to destroy every European, and place a Son of Tippoo at the head of a Moorish

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Moorish government. (1)---With this view, letters were ready, or even were dispatched, to the Mahratas, and to disaffected chieftains at Cuddapass, in the ceded districts, and Vencatagharry, in the Carnatic, to excite a general hostility.---Indiscriminate fury and slaughter raged for many hours, and wretches were seen tottering from the hospital to partake in the bloody scene---while the British soldiers were dragged from the same asylum, and devoted to a deliberate death.---Fatal insurrection extended so far, that even the Sepoy boys armed themselves with their carbines of exercise, and lent their aid to the general destruction.(2)

To what extent the calamity might have reached, it is impossible to say; most happily a body of cavalry arrived from Arcot, under the intrepid colonel Gellispie, performed a military wonder, and regained possession of the fortress, rescued the brave survivors of the 69th regiment, reduced to the last extremity, and closed this scene of cruelty and cowardice.

Upon the arrival of the commander in chief at Vellore, on the third morning after the dreadful event, it appeared to be the leading principle to conciliate and restore confidence, to banish apprehension or suspicion of every nature, and pursue the paths of justice and spirit---While innocence was to be discovered from the mass of apparent crime, and protected with ardent zeal, the firm punishment of the guilty seemed equally necessary; and this unparalleled outrage, against the British name and existence, was to be vindicated in the signal chastisement of the savage perpetrators.---Against them alone was punishment to direct its just reprisal;(3) towards all others policy; good principles and judgment seemed to dictate the full exertion of every former feeling of confidence and cordiality. The Indian character would understand this distinction, and not confound the operation of generosity with apprehension.

The whole dispensation seemed to require the earliest practicable termination, that the progress of oblivion might commence.

These principles actuated the commander in chief from the beginning, while at Vellore, and still direct his conduct.

Before the active causes of the insurrection at Vellore are entered upon, it appears necessary that the order to prohibit the marks of cast on parade, and the wearing earrings, &c. should be adverted to, and explanation given on this subject.---The commander in chief has already delivered his opinion on this subject; and what belongs to a statement of this nature, is only to mark circumstances, as they really are, and not to condemn on extenuate the alleged usage of the service, which does prevail on the Madras establishment, and it is stated, the Bengal also.--- Captain Sydenham, the resident at Hyderabad, writes in these terms:

"Many corps on the Madras establishment, and almost all the corps in Bengal, which are composed of Hindoos of the highest cast, never use their distinguishing marks on duty---The orders did not apply to the Mussulmans, who certainly were the most active, both in receiving and exciting the unfavorable impression which led to discontent."

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(1) Military court of inquiry. (2) Lieut. col. Forbes's Report.
(3) Vide proclamation of the commander in chief, Vellore 14th July—and other papers addressed to government.

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It had been found necessary to collect into one code the several regulations of the military service, and the work was allotted by the order of government to the deputy-adjutant-general of the army, major Pierce, an officer of 25 years experience in India, and who seemed in every respect most qualified for the task.

As a general instruction, the commander in chief directed major Pierce to note, with read ink, all matter, in the least different from former practice or usage; that, when the book was submitted to government for their sanction, attention might be attracted to any alteration.

When the deputy adjutant-general reported the work prepared, the commander in chief assembled the adj.-general, col. Agnew, the quarter-master-gen. lieut.-col. Orr, and the dep. adj.-gen. major Pierce, and the regulations were read by himself on many successive days, and discussed, paragraph by paragraph---when the order in question, to prohibit the marks of casts, &c. under arms, appeared in its turn. It immediately attracted the commander in chief's attention, as an impolitic interference with the customs and prejudices of the inhabitants.

The adjutant-general, and the deputy, (on this day the quarter-master-general happened to be absent) assured the commander in chief, that it was the invariable practice of the service, that in no well-regulated corps was it ever permitted; and appealed to the commander in chief's personal observation among the battalions he had inspected, whether he had remarked such distinctions.—The commander in chief, as a stranger, and with an opinion only formed from books, could not oppose such arguments; and, anxious to leave undisturbed the usual course of a sepoy battalion, (instead of introducing, to resist innovation) he suffered the insertion of the order.

A few extracts from the correspondence that has taken place on this part of the subject, will place the question in the true point of view.

Letter from sir John Cradock to Colonel Agnew, 16th July, 1806. Vellore.

"But upon the other points, the abolition of the marks of cast from the foreheads of the sepoys, and the measurement of the meustache to a military pattern, &c. as expressed in the order, as the rumour now stands, and I may say accredited by government and others, I do feel the greatest inquietude—that it is in the power of possibility, that infringement of the rights and prejudices of the natives, dear to them as life, should originate with me, who, I will say, as much as any man in India, respects those immemorial usages. —I therefore, my dear sir, must call upon you, and major Pierce, who compiled the orders, to give every explanation on this particular point, 'whether any innovation has been introduced; or is it only a continuance of the long practice in the army.'

"As such I understood it from you, when the orders to be published were read, by me, in the presence of yourself, major Pierce, and colonel Orr, expressly, that I might derive information from such lengthened experience, as those officers possessed, upon local points; and I recollect adverting to the order in question, when I was assured, that it was the established military custom; and, had I not sanctioned its common course, I must have conceived I was induced, by self-sentiment, to overthrow the usual established rule of a sepoy regiment.

(Signed) "J. F. CRADOCK."

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The Adjutant-General Colonel Agnew's Reply to Sir John Cradock. Vellore, 18th July, 1806.

"I now reply to the second part of your excellency's inquiry, and trust this statement will fully shew, that nothing was further from your excellency's intention than any interference with the customs of cast.

"The total want in many of the native corps of any standing orders for the ordinary routine of regimental duty, and interior arrangement, and the glaring deficiencies in those which existed in other corps, had been brought to public notice, in the course of the inspecting of corps. The deputy-adjutant-general, then employed by appointment of government in revising the existing code of regulations, undertook to prepare a body of standing orders for a battalion of native infantry; by which the whole army should in future be guided; and he referred to former approved systems of this kind, while preparing that which was submitted to your excellency for approval.

"The 10th paragraph of the 11th section of these orders is as follows: 'It is ordered, by the regulation, that a native soldier shall not mark his face to denote his cast, or wear earrings, when dressed in his uniform; and it is further directed, that at all parades, and upon all duties, every soldier of the battalion shall be clean shaved on the chin. It is directed also, that uniformity shall, as far as it is practicable, be preserved in regard to the quantity, and shape of the hair, upon the upper lip.'

"This paragraph, when read by Major Pierce, I considered as the mere recital of what had been long practised in well-regulated corps, under the received custom of the service; although, like many other customs, not especially directed by any formal order, or always rigidly enforced; an opinion I joined in expressing, when your excellency stated your dislike to touch in any shape on the customs of cast, certainly not conceiving it to be a novel innovation, but what custom, if not remote regulation, had long established.

(Signed) "P. A. AGNEW."

Sir John Cradock to Major Pierce, Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Army, July 24th, 1806.

"But I view the clause to abolish the distinctions of casts, &c. in the gravest light, and such, both as to sense and national interest in India, as to call for unreserved proceeding, and to fix the error, if not to be done away, where it should lie.

"You will recollect, that previous to the submission to government of the body of standing orders, I employed many days in reading over all the orders that you had taken the trouble to collate, and which work was entrusted to you by government, not only as the deputy-adjutant-general, but an officer of long military experience in this country. To prevent, as far as the most reflective precaution could reach, the possibility of local error, in respect to the usage of the Indian army, I summoned the adjutant-general, the quarter master-general, and yourself, and each paragraph was discussed.—The one in question caused my notice, and I was assured it was not only unobjectionable, but the invariable course of every regiment.—As a stranger, and in the hands of the principal staff officers of the honorable company's army, could I oppose to their experience my single sentiment, and direct the overthrow of an established custom?

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"It may appear, that I have too much sensibility on the point; but that is impossible, when the character of discretion, and even common sense, is at stake.

(Signed) "J. F. CRADOCK."

The Deputy Adjutant-general, Major Pierce, to Sir John Cradock. 26th July, 1806.

"This compilation was principally founded upon standing orders, established by the late Sir John Braithwaite, as colonel of the 2nd battalion of European infantry, for that corps, with the requisite directions to render it applicable to native troops, and in reference to some of the most approved regulations formerly in force in native battalions.

"It was read aloud by your excellency, and when the 10th paragraph of the 11th sect. particularly attracted your notice, and your excellency asked, whether it would interfere with the prejudices of the natives? I answered, under the same impression that had induced me to insert it, as did the adjutant-general to the same effect, that it would not; and that it was not the custom, in well-regulated corps, for native soldiers to appear in the manner forbid by that paragraph.

"In inserting the above-mentioned paragraph, I considered that I was merely recording what had always appeared to me to be a regulation in the well-conducted part of the service, &c. &c.

"It was my good fortune to act for a series of years as public staff officer of a station, under an officer, (General Braithwaite) who, at the same time that he paid the most unremitted attention to the comforts and real prejudices of the soldier, enforced discipline throughout every rank under his command, in a degree that I have not since seen equalled; and I declare, upon my honor, that I do not recollect to have ever seen, during that period, a native soldier on duty with his face marked, or with large rings in his ears; and further, that I am certain, if any man had appeared so bedecked on any parade, he would have been turned off from it.—I was afterwards stationed as major of brigade at Vellore, where it never occurred, &c.

"The regiments of cavalry have in their ranks men of the highest cast, of all sects and religions; and a reference can be made to the old officers of those corps for information, whether it has, at any period, been customary for their soldiers to appear on duty, with marks on their faces, or with large earrings?

"The proof adduced with respect to the turbans, added to what I have had the honour to state in regard to the prohibition of marks, &c. will I hope enable your excellency 'to fix the error where it should lie," and that it will be traced to that implacable hostile spirit against European dominion, that could transform a soldier's turnscrew into the holy cross, that could excite the artificers at Wallajahbad to refuse to work after the arrival there of the news, that Tippoo's sons were in possession of the fort of Vellore, and that could occasion the sticking up of placards in the mosques about Madras, calling upon the people to rally in defence of the true faith: a spirit which, from report, appears to have been very generally diffused; and to have been particularly instilled into the minds of the native troops at Vellore.

(Signed) "FRED. PIERCE,
"Deputy Adjt. Gen."

The commander in chief cannot be surprised, that the public mind should receive a strong impression upon

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upon these orders, when he recollects his own emotion, upon the perusal before mentioned; but on examination it will be found, that such has been the silent common course of practice in almost every battalion of the service—that the orders, (1) in direct words, exist in many orderly books, and are understood to prevail, though not expressed, in nearly all.—The commander in chief does not say universally, because there may be an exception; but he is not aware of the instance. It is the stranger's ear which receives alarm on the subject; the officer of long standing, and years experience in the country, knows the real case, and views it with indifference.

Is it possible, that an officer of the long experience of colonel Agnew, the adjutant-general, inferior to no officer on any staff, and superior to most in ability and intelligence, could propose such an order, were it contrary to the usage of the service, was it an innovation?

The commander in chief abstains from present remark on the policy or injury of the principle; but justice to individuals, as well as the cause of truth, demands the statement.

The following extracts of letters will assure its foundation.

From Major-Gen. Dugald Campbell. Bellary, Sept. 12, 1806.

"Since the general orders issued about eight years ago, the marks of cast have been generally discontinued throughout the army; and I am confidently assured, that many instances have occurred of native officers, of their own accord, chastising sepoys for their appearing in the ranks so distinguished."

From Lieut.-Colonel Chalmers, 1st bat. 2d. regt. 28th Aug. 1806.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant; in reply to which, I beg leave to inform your excellency, that so far back as the year 1777, Colonel Edinton, one of the best officers in the service, to whose battalion (the 4th) I then belonged, prohibited the wearing of earrings, when on duty, or marks of cast—it was complied with, without a word being said, as it was no degradation to them, in regard to the casts, they having it in their option to wear both earrings and marks the moment they were off parade; large earrings is not a necessary mark of cast—the ears being bored is quite sufficient; nor is it a crime in a Hindoo being without a mark, for any number of days. The leaving off the large earrings and marks was such an improvement to the native soldier's appearance, that a well-regulated corps never allowed either.

"I have served in seven different corps, and was adjutant to two, and I declare that I never saw either large earrings, or conspicuous marks of cast, on a sepoy, when on duty, since the period above mentioned; nor is it at this moment adopted in the corps I command.—Those officers with whom I have had any conversation on the above subject are

(1) Vide Order, 11th January, 1805. "1st. Bat. 1st regt.—Major-General Campbell commanding the army. Agreeably to instructions received from the adjutant-general's office, the commanding officer of the army directs, that officers in command, and in charge of companies, will be particular in explaining to their men, that it is the commander in chief's orders, that no man whatever is to appear with a mark of any description on his face, to distinguish his cast, or to wear earrings of any kind."

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are of my opinion, that the order respecting the wearing of the earrings, or marks on the forehead, does not militate against the highest cast of the native soldiers. It has been the practice so generally for these 29 years back, that an order had never been thought necessary to be published on that subject.

(Signed) "J. F. CHALMERS."

Major Bruce, 20th regt. Madras, 4th Sept. 1806.

"Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, and have to inform your excellency, that I have always considered it as a standing regulation of the native service, and to the best of my recollection it was invariably practised in the different battalions I served in, since the year 1783; namely, that when sepoys were paraded for general or regimental duty, they always appeared clean shaved on the chin, without the marks of cast on the forehead, or earrings.

"At exercise of a morning, and at evening parades, I have not unfrequently seen sepoys permitted to fall in with the different marks to denote their cast, on the supposition, that they have in the course of the day attended some religious ceremony; but I have ever had the idea, that in the majority of native corps this indulgence was not permitted.

(Signed) "D. BRUCE."

The terms "Innovations" "Obnoxious Orders" have still further extent.—They may reach the entire dress of the sepoy, for the whole is alteration or innovation. Twenty years ago the sepoy was not better dressed or equipped than the present lascar; at this day the native soldier, except in a turban (which in nothing is like a real turban, and as any other, "the production of fancy," and may be called a hat with equal aptitude as the objected one) and the black complexion, which cannot be altered, is scarcely to be distinguished from the European. It is the prevailing wish in the coast army to assimilate the appearance in every thing practicable, and each successive corps raised goes beyond the former in further similitude, and the last formed, (the Madras fencibles) are distinguished by feathers and pantaloons. In this ardour of introduction the commander in chief found this army, and "nothing has he added to it." He is anxious as any person for the fair enquiry, if the practice is judicious?—if, in improved appearance or supposed foundation of dicipline, the affection of the army may not have suffered injury, and, while gaining a shadow, we may not have weakened a real substance?

The commander in chief can easily account for the feeling of the officer's mind in India upon the inconvenience of casts, and the anxiety to discard their appearance, under arms; while they prevail, military rank and subordination almost cease their influence; the private of high cast will not permit his officer of inferior cast to sit down before him. In the coast army all orders and casts are admitted; and the pariah, or chuckler, stands in the ranks close to the syed, or rajahpoot.

The functions of duty are also impeded, and the native soldier, though under arms, if casts have all their force, must refuse numerous orders. It is alleged, that the Mahrattas (Hindoos too) are the best native soldiers in India, because in the field they are prevailed upon to abandon the more injurious effect of cast. (1)

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(1) Vide Major Smith's book, an officer in the Mahratta service.

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The event at Vellore may now stand examination, and the question be fairly resolved, whether the insurrection of the two native corps that composed the garrison, arose from a mind, alienated from the service by the introduction of a turban, and other orders, "termed obnoxious," or whether the act, with all its horrors, was not the fruit of deep-laid artifice, perhaps of foreign as well as domestic growth, to destroy the British power, and to raise up that Moorish government, which, in hereditary hatred, pursued the overthrow of the English dominion and existence.

To appreciate fairly the case, it is necessary to examine all the evidence that has been collected from different quarters. What has been produced goes far beyond the information admitted by the commission at Vellore; and when considered must establish a stronger and different conclusion than results from their defective report.—If the testimony has wanted the formality of an oath, every man, who knows India, will disregard that point; for the oath, in no view, is to be depended upon, but truth is alone to be sought through variety of evidence and circumstances, and the exercise of sagacity and judgment. The nature and extent of the oath of the conspirators, with the most important facts that have come to knowledge, and admitted as the best foundation to rest the truth upon, will be found in the confession of the chief conspirator, Shaik Cassim, evidence not received by the commission.

It will be admitted, "that opposition to the turban first appeared at Vellore;" that at no other station of the army, where it was preparing, was any dissatisfaction, or any discontent, to be observed.—To this hour, throughout the extended quarters of India, the southern division, the northern, the ceded districts, and Mysore, no discontent has been discovered, and many regiments, since the repeal, have petitioned to wear this turban. Whenever agitation has shewn itself, it was among the few corps, who had connection with Vellore, from late residence; or "it was in a situation," (at Hyderabad) where the same spirit, though under different agency, was calculated to produce similar effects.

It was necessary to remove the mutinous battalions (the 2d of the 4th) from Vellore, and another from the south was to march to its relief. The corps (the 2d of the 23d) fatally composed of Polygars, and the relations of those who had fallen by the sword, or civil power, in late contests, in those provinces, were the chief perpetrators of the bloody acts that ensued, and proved that Vellore early matured their hostile sentiment.

(1) It is in evidence, from lieutenant-colonel Forbes, commanding the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment, the other corps in garrison, that for a length of time the dependants of Tippoo's family had incessantly laboured to instil into the minds of the Sepoys, that every part of their dress was objectionable, and that many articles were direct attempts to introduce christianity—No circumstance escaped their remark; the turnscrew at the soldier's breast was converted into the cross.

More decided means had been adopted to secure the minds of the native commissioned officers; and thus

(1) Vide examination before the Commissioners.

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thus all chance was removed to enlighten the ignorant Sepoy, or avert the evil effect of this destructive machination.

(1) At this period, "when so much is known," upon the painful subject of the native officers, the truth of their total disaffection and disloyalty, in the two corps, that composed the garrison of Vellore, cannot be doubted. It may be traced from the earliest period connected with the event; and their active obstinacy in assertion, that the turban was free from objection, or created no dissatisfaction, was in the truest spirit of conspiracy, and its only object the dire event they had long meditated.

No common pains can have produced such a change in the minds of persons, bred and elevated to distinction in the service; and the "enlightened or patriotic inquirer" will not rest satisfied with the "indolent answer," that it was a turban, against which not one was to express disapprobation, or orders, that had existed for years in effect, that could, in so short period, (2) drive these men to the complicated charge of guilt and treachery, in which they now stand. They were the native officers (3) of the two battalions of the 1st regiment, that met on the glacis of Vellore, and determined on the opposition to the turban, (4) before they had seen it; and it was a subadar of the 4th regiment that incited the grenadier to the same insubordination; (5) under the same ignorance, and the whole, with similar evil spirit, as appeared in the 1st regiment to the latest moment, declared the corps free from discontent on the subject of the turban, and thus kept their officers without information or suspicion.

It appears unnecessary to detail the extensive evidence, *that the family of Tippoo took an open and active part in the fatal scene;* that the most confidential persons in the palace had been employed in (6) negotiation and direct hostility. The guilt of two sons is established, and their murderous intentions left without a doubt. The plot had nearly succeeded to its full extent, and it appears, in a species of wild Asiatic arrangement, that only the body of (7) lieutenant-colonel Marriott, the paymaster to the family, who, in unaccountable mystery, was to be suffered to exist the last European, was wanting to be produced to Moiz-Ud-Deen, before he was to issue from the palace, and display his person.

The concealment of all this plot may be deemed wonderful. An oath was administered to hundreds —the terms were singular in their nature— "Secrecy" "a determination not to wear the turban,"— and "to destroy all Europeans," and re-establish the Mussulman government.---The first and last articles are perfectly understood in fatal connection, but the introduction of the other only proves the wicked ingenuity of the projectors; for, while secrecy prevailed, any objection to the turban lay dormant. How could its adoption be countermanded?

It will scarcely be credited at a future time, that but one person, the faithful Sepoy, Mustapha Beg, whom the native officers represented to the commanding officer as insane,

(1) Colonel Montresor and captain Sydenham's communication from Hyderabad.
(2) Vide communication from Hyderabad. (3) Shaik Cassim's confession.
(4) Court of Inquiry, 14th May, 1806. (5) Lieutenant-colonel Forbes's evidence.
(6) Evidence of Jummul-O-Deen, foster brother of prince Moiz-ud-Deen.
(7) Military court of Inquiry.

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insane, should be found to give information, and that none of the authorities that ruled over Vellore, or its pottah, "the commandant," "the paymaster of stipends," or "collector," (for, by late regulation all had joint, where, for security, there should have been but one sway) had a single faithful adherent to watch the design, or report the meetings of the conspirators. It is even stated in evidence,(1) amid the numerous bands of the family of Tippoo, collected from all parts of the country, and resident in the pottah, there were five hundred persons in regular pay. Thus the extraordinary liberality and munificence of the British government, with indulgence to the same extent, became instruments towards their own destruction.

An agitation that arose at Wallajahbad, subsequent to the mutiny at Vellore, demands the next attention; accounts of a very alarming but still general nature, were received from lieutenant-col. Lang, who commanded a force of three battalions, assembled at that station for exercise; the commander in chief thought it necessary to repair to that quarter, that the promptest measures might be effected, or the requisite investigation pursued.

It would only increase, unnecessarily, the length of this account, to describe the detail of the transaction, (2) or inquiry, that took place; it appeared to the commander in chief, that real cause of alarm had never existed, that under the unfavourable impression that prevailed, apprehension was very natural; but that representation had been much exaggerated, and that casual expressions from individuals of the corps, of a seditious tendency, or suspicious import, might have been overheard, but could not be substantiated by any proof.

Justice, and the spirit of conciliation and confidence, required, that some irregular proceedings in one of the battalions (3) should be passed over, and beyond the separation of the corps, it did not seem necessary, or, indeed, practicable to extend punishment. The occurrence at Wallajahbad is no further remarkable, than that the three corps that composed the force, had direct connection with Vellore; the 2d battalion of the 14th regiment were raised principally at Vellore, and the other two, the 1st battalion of the 23d, and the 2d battalion of the 1st, were battalions of the same regiments that formed the late unhappy garrison. It cannot be omitted, that upon the investigations which were pursued at Wallajahbad, the same indifference, in action, and the same silence prevailed on the part of the native officers; and that, if no information could be obtained,(4) it arose from their apparent and decided resolution to withhold all intelligence.

Information was given here by an old subadar of cavalry, that disaffection had crept into the cavalry, and he named some regiments as liable to great suspicion;(5) those that had been quartered at Arcot, and near the scene of general seduction at Vellore, were chiefly mentioned; such communication appeared to the commander in chief of the highest interest, and he laid the account before government in a minute,(6) (to which he begs to refer) in the secret manner,

(1) Military court of Inquiry. (2) Vide Proceedings before government.
(3) 1st battalion, 23d regiment. (4) Proceedings before government.
(5) Vide examination before lieut.-col. Munro. (6) 2d of August.

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ner, so delicate a concern demanded. An extraordinary embarrassment attends the evidence; at the time the subadar, Secunder Khan, a man of the most respectable appearance and pretension, gave the intelligence, information was transmitted to colonel Montresor, at Hyderabad, that he was a man of the most dangerous character, and known disloyalty; and that all his actions should be watched. His information respecting the cavalry has by no means been confirmed, but still there were alarming points in his intelligence, that are known to be the truth, and correspond entirely with the confession of the chief conspirator at Vellore, Shaik Cassim. It is possible, that this man, conscious of his guilt, and even apprehending the information against his own character, became informer to screen himself; since that period he has become reserved and silent, and seems to wish to weaken even his own intelligence.

Whatever related to the cavalry, or the general name of Moorman, from the earliest moment, gave the commander in chief the greatest inquietude; for while it was the common conversation, that it was a Moorish plot, to restore the mussulman government,(1) it could not escape reflection, that the regiments of cavalry are nearly all of that description; and the apprehension of imprudence on this point, became so strong, that the commander in chief privately addressed the general and commanding officers, to suppress as much as possible such dangerous language.

Uneasy sensations were experienced at the presidency, and suspicion entertained upon the conduct and disposition of the two corps, that formed the garrison of Fort St. George. The commander in chief cannot determine, whether the apprehensions, which proceeded to great extent, were founded or otherwise, as he was absent; but if just, they must be imputed to the poison of Vellore, for the two battalions, 2d of the 4th regiment, and 1st of the 22d, had been stationed in that quarter, within the last six months; and without doubt exposed to all the artifices of that place. Except *Vellore, Wallajahbad,* and the *presidency,* universal good order and satisfaction prevailed throughout the whole of the territory of Fort St. George, in the army, and the turban, and "obnoxious orders" never were mentioned.

The remaining instance is the imputed design of the subsidiary force, at Hyderabad, in foreign dominion, to have acted the same dreadful scene, as took place at Vellore.

To the latest period the commander in chief received the most favourable reports from colonel Montresor,(2) the commanding officer, of the discipline, the subordination, the harmony, that prevailed; nothing led to the most distant suspicion, that any dissatisfaction existed; at once, as subsequent reports confirm, the most mutinous spirit broke forth, and accident, or judicious measures, seem to have averted the calamity of Vellore. Proof may yet be wanting to establish the connection that subsisted, but coincidences are too strong in dates, and circumstances, in every fair reasoning upon the subject, to admit the doubt, but that similar artifices had been

(1) Letter to general officers—Vellore, July 19th, 1806. (2) 9th July.

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been practised; and though the exact object might be different from Vellore, yet the general end was the same, to overturn the British, and restore the Mussulman government. Details of circumstances are not required; they must be pursued through all the documents, that again run over all the case of turban, orders, &c. but, at Hyderabad, as at Vellore, the same machinations appear, the same inflammation, the same attempts (the ground work of delusion) to persuade, that christianity was at hand, and the sepoys to be made the first converts. The extraordinary appearance of the *chief sirdars* from the city, every where in the camp, unusual intercourse of the most dangerous characters with the battalion attempted, all prove, that some general object was in agitation, and at this moment the extent of design or danger then frustrated, is not known, but still requires active and cautious investigation.

At Hyderabad the painful points of the native officers come forward in a shape, and with a force, that truly demands the most interesting attention.(1) The commanding officer, colonel Montresor, has invariably stated his opinion, that the alarms and agitation that have so recently distracted the subsidiary force, have been instigated by these persons; and though he failed to obtain required proofs, in conjunction with the opinion of the resident, he had been obliged to send away to Masulipatam, in confinement, three native officers, of whose complicated guilt no doubt existed; and that their influence and disloyalty was so great, that their immediate removal was necessary to the security and tranquillity of the force.

The commander in chief has lately laid before government, a letter transmitted to him by colonel Montresor,(2) the authenticity of which he does not seem to doubt, from the principal of those native officers, addressed to the nizam, which, if true, communicates disaffection, and the most sanguinary design on the part of the native officers of that force, to an extent most alarming; and carries with it other reflections that excite apprehension in a different quarter.

In several minutes the commander in chief has expressed his persuasion, that in the late commotion, the object of our enemies has been to corrupt the native officers, and, by securing their co-operation, they well knew, that the ignorant multitude would be deluded into any belief.

It remains yet to be discovered, what have been the exact sources of the general misrepresentation that is abroad; whether they are of domestic or foreign origin, or perhaps an united effort; but a revival of Mussulman power seems to be the object; and with this in view it has been a wise, but fatal policy to seduce the native officers, the majority of whom, it has long been the practice of this army to select from that faith, and their seduction on that account the easier to be accomplished.

Since the event at Vellore, the subject of the punishment of the guilty persons has often come under consideration, and the commander in chief has recorded his sentiments

(1) Colonel Montresor's letter, 12th September, 1806. (2) September 20th, 1806.

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timents in several minutes, to which he requests attention.(1)

It will be found, that his first object was to discover and protect innocence; but that he never lost sight of the necessary vindication of the crimes, that equally outraged humanity, and violated every principle of fidelity and discipline. Such is the undistinguished mass of guilt,(2) that, were an amnesty to take effect, it would bring back into the ranks wretches, covered with blood, who must look those surviving officers in the face they attempted, but could not destroy.

Innocency has not been discoverable, except in a few solitary instances; the prisoners are chiefly those, who only ceased their murder and plunder at the moment of flight, and the native general court martial now engaged upon the trials,(3) are the most forward to express their sense of the general guilt, and to press for banishment. Such was the general sentiment at first; and from the hour the intention was altered, difficulty has increased upon every deliberation.

To the proposed confinement the commander in chief dissents in the most solemn manner; even impunity, with all its risque, is preferable;—while it continues, mutual malevolence will never cease; the European and the sepoy never can be friends. It will supply a perpetual theme of fatal consideration; and "termination and oblivion," "terms so highly prized," and in the front of all proceedings, can never have existence.

The commander in chief has now detailed, with as much brevity as the case would permit, the several circumstances that actuate the object of the present dispatch to England. It appears to rise out of the subject, that some general opinions should be annexed upon the state of the country, that our rulers at home may know how far real improvement has taken place, and whether the order of things, in this part of India, is amended by the variety of late regulations.

As a stranger, the commander in chief cannot feel himself competent to deliver an opinion; but, in zeal for the public advantage, he may be permitted to state the prevailing sentiments of others, the most moderate, and most experienced in the society of this presidency.

The general belief is, (it may not yet have reached the government) that the condition of the people is not as happy as it was; that their own arrangements, their own institutions, pleased them better than our regulations. It is reasoned, with apparent force, that slaves, as they are, to their own customs and habits, in every trifle of their lives, the introduction of all our systems (which it is vain to make them comprehend) alarms and annoys them, and they view them only as preparatory to greater innovations, which may extend to every circumstance that surrounds them. It is said, while the treasures of the state are expended on judicial establishments, throughout countries without distinction, where even military force, at times, is unable to preserve subjection, it would be better to enquire into the state of the inhabitants, and regulate the means of subsistence; that the numerous dependants, on former

(1) 9th, 14th, September, &c. &c. (2) Lieutenant-colonel Forbes's report.
(3) Letter from the deputy judge advocate to colonel Harcourt, September, 1806.

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mer power, and ancient establishment, the crowds of Moormen, in the different provinces, unemployed, may not remain in distress, and continue to excite discontent.

The inhabitants of this country do not comprehend the convulsion at present before their eyes; within their shortest remembrance, military establishment and control attracted all their attention; they understood and felt its origin, as congenial to their own notion of authority; at present they view a different order of things, and in the place of the old and experienced officer, to whom they have long looked up with respect, they see his power and ascendency passed away, and the youthful inexperienced judge, or boyish collector, occupy all, and more than his former place. In England such institutions are right, are suited to the civilization and felicity of that incomparable land; but in India, where nothing is alike, it seems visionary, to order all things to be the same, and it is feared will only prove the goodness of the intention.

The people of India must be left to find happiness in their own way, and our attention directed to the security of our own "singular situation," and the general advantage of the state.

In the range of desired improvement, philanthropy and religion, cannot fail to make a person wish to see christianity extended; but what danger will not follow from this ardour? Apprehension of the design universally prevails, however difficult to account for it; and if the pursuit be continued, or the suspicion suffered to gain further ground, our existence in the country is at stake.

A paper of this nature cannot well close without some general remark on the situation of the army (1) on this establishment. In the minutes the commander in chief has occasionally laid before government, in different shapes, he has given his opinion on defects that appeared, and proposed measures of improvement; before his departure it will be his duty to enlarge upon the subject to the utmost of his ability.

What seems to require immediate attentions, is the augmentation of the number of European officers to the native corps. To establish, by a more powerful incentive than the doubtful effect of a common order, a better communication, and more intercourse between the European officer and the native soldier; to promote the attainment of the native languages by every encouragement and reward; and to consider "well" the situation of the native officer in our service, whether, placed as such in his own corps, in the enjoyment of that respect and confidence due to the appellation or rank of officer, (2) and without hope of further elevation or emolument, his mind may not naturally

(2) 30th November, 1805.—2d January, 1806.

(2) Vide commander in chief's letter to the adjutant-general, June 16th, 1806.—"I cannot close this subject without giving vent to an opinion, I have long formed, that it is the prevailing practice of this service to withhold that respect and intercourse from the native commissioned officers, to which their situation and common opinion, as attached to the appellation of officer entitles them; and thus, outcasts from confidence, or even friendly communication, it will in vain be expected, that at moments of difficulty, or pressure, these men will proffer that rapid aid, and energetic assistance, which affection, or indentity of feeling or interest alone will inspire.

"I am so impressed with this sentiment, from concurring proofs every day, that I

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rally become discontented, try to secure an undue influence over the Sepoys, and rest his thoughts on other objects than fidelity, or the advantage of our cause.

These considerations, or rather their execution, may require time; but the augmentation of the establishment of officers, ("in effect," not one third of his majesty's service) and the full supply of vacancies, (for there has not been an ensign for some years) can be no question, and press for immediate adoption.

The last and most important point is the loss of the regimental officers of rank and experience, called away from their corps to fill the numerous staff situations, and other employments. Every officer of talent, or consideration, bends his mind to this attainment, and generally succeeds; his place cannot be supplied either in ability or real efficiency, (for he cannot be placed on half-pay, as would be the case in his majesty's service) and the regiment, and all the conduct of it, must suffer in proportion.

J. F. CRADOCK,
Lieutenant-general.

To LAWRENCE DUNDAS CAMPBELL, ESQ. *Editor of the* ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER.

Sir,---1. It is lately, only, that I have had an opportunity of observing the article, under the title of "the singular case of Ulee Moohummud," which, in page 148 of the Miscellaneous Tracts, in your Volume for the year 1805, has been introduced, through the respectable medium of your valuable and much-admired repertory, to the belief of the world.

2. Beyond the motives of common justice to any individual, and charity to the character of a dead one, the reputation of the body of Europeans in India seems to demand, that an imputation, so grossly disgraceful as a neglectful, supine indifference in any the most trifling instance, to the dignity of the national colours, should not pass unnoticed, and that the understanding and sentiments of their countrymen, at home, should not be left to struggle with so preposterous an impression against them, as that a circumcised plebeian of India, and a Mohammedan emperor of Marocco, taught, by their tenets of faith to detest and despise christian prosperity and glory, should feel a degree of concern and affliction for the dishonour of the British flag, to which the sensation of Britons were callous, or altogether dead! Forbid, great genius of our isle! that the bosoms of any of thy sons should be poisoned with such foul, unfriendly prepossession against their brethren, who are not the less patriotically devoted to the honour and interests of their nation, because the scene of their services is in a distant part of its empire.

3. Under the influence of these reflections, I consider myself, possessing, as I do, from my experience and situation here, more

shall lose no time in communicating it to the heads of the army, in the manner most likely to alter the present system, and produce an opposite effect of the highest importance to the service." (Signed) J. F. CRADOCK.

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more ample and authentic means than most persons, of combating the misrepresentations of the narrative now adverted to, impelled by duty, without a liberty of choice, to come forward with such documents, in refutation thereof, as I have by me, and am sanctioned in the use of; and, in requesting of you, that they may be brought on the public pages of the same record, I am also offering an humble service to the authenticity of your work; which I trust to your candour, will secure me the indulgence I ask, and render further solicitation unnecessary.

4. The execution of my task will be most clearly and satisfactorily performed, I am inclined to think, by my compiling, from the evidence before me, a concise epitome of such parts of this man's history, as are in point; and referring, by notes to the former, for the accuracy of the latter, forming a narrative, which may, if you please, be entitled, the "real case" of Ulee Moohummud, opposed to the "extraordinary case" of the same person, published in page 148 of the Miscellaneous Tracts of the Asiatic Annual Register, for 1805.

5. The hero of these very different stories was not, by his birth, likely to have ever become a subject of so much as has been said of, and done for him; nor did his education, adventures, or powers, develope more probability afterwards. It has been the ignorance of his character, and not the importance of it, that has brought him into so much notice.

6. It appears that his brother, Moohummud Gasim, was a jemmadar of twelve horsemen, attached to the purgunnas of Occlaseer and Hansoot, previously to our cession of Broach to Seindiah, in 1782-3; after which event, through the interests of some English gentlemen, of our former establishment there, he got employment, as subadar of the chief of Surat Peons; and this Ulee Moohummud served in a subordinate capacity, under his brother, and, on his demise, succeeded to his place; the pay of which, at that time, was rupees 25 per mensem. (1)

7. His behaviour, in this office, was in general exceptionable to his master, and at length proceeded to an act of disrespect and rebellion, so great as to cause his removal. (2)

8. This instance, as current in the recollection of every body almost who was at that time in Surat, was his exciting the whole of the chief's peons, consisting then of between forty and fifty swordsmen, with two trumpeters, and two colour men, (who, as was customary with the heads of all European establishments here, formerly, always ran before them on their appearance abroad) and parading and heading them himself, before the late chief, Mr. Seton, with a threatening seditious demand, that he should order, instantly, the chastisement of one of his valets, or table servants, a parsee, who had, he said, struck one of the peons, or they would to a man quit his service; and, in consequence of Mr. Seton's dignified refusal to indulge a requisition,

so

(1) See Mr. Corkran's minute on Ulee Moohummud's petition in the private secretary's office, and the extract from the civil paymaster's accounts. Appendix E. C. F.

(2) See Mr. Shank's report, Appendix C.

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so insolently proposed, the whole body actually cast down, contemptuously, their belts, trumpets, and the very colours (which Ulee Moohummud has, since, affected such sacred veneration for) on the ground and dispersed. (1)

9. In this awkward, insulted predicament, the chief, Mr. Seton, had sent for the officer of his body guard of regulars, who, then, was captain Marston, of his majesty's 86th regiment, and he arrived time enough to see so much of this mutiny, as to induce him strongly to recommend to Mr. Seton, to allow him to call the drummers of the guard, under his command, and make a public example of the ringleader, Ulee Moohummud; but Mr. Seton, (2) with too much lenity, perhaps, spared the whole of them further punishment, than directing that new people should be entertained, and these deserters never permitted to re-enter his service again.

10. This employ, therefore, to which, it appears, our hero never rose from any merit of his own, but merely charitable considerations to the memory of his father and uncle, who had died honourably in our service at Broach, (3) he lost, from the audacious misdemeanour above recounted.

11. Repenting soon after of his folly, he made the most plausible story he could, of his tenacious feelings for British honour, having been provoked to intemperate zeal, from the circumstance of the waiting man's, striking a colour bearer; in consequence of which the colours were thrown on the ground; (4) (a disgrace with which, in a deliberate manner, he had treated them himself before the chief's face) and interweaving many allusions to his more worthy ancestors, he for a length of time tried every art and interest to get reinstated.

12. In compliment to one of his patrons, Mr. Carnac, a member of the council of Bombay, who had known his family at Broach, and felt a concern to procure him bread again, the governor, the honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq. was disposed to have favoured him, and the judge and magistrate, and the collector at Surat, were stimulated, from the same quarter, to serve him, if possible; (5) but every inquiry proved him a branded character, not merely amongst the European, but the native inhabitants also, of Surat, for his conduct to Mr. Seton; and, to have shewn him grace, after such abuse of it as he had been guilty of, would have been little less than public encouragement to insolence and rebellion.

13. Despairing of the utility of further attempts to recover credit or employ in this quarter, necessity, accident, or possibly design, as he is a native of Broach, and witnessed

(1) See the Surat agent of goverment's report and enclosures, Appendix F. G. H. I. J. K. (2) See the letter from captain Marston to the same, and the other corroborating evidence, same Appendix. (3) See Mr. Corkran's minute and Ulee Moohummud's petition. E. C. (4) See the positive evidence of respectable persons in the chief's office, who declare that, in his first complaint, he never pretended that the man, whom the waiting servant struck, had the colours in his hand, Appendix W. (5) See extract of a letter from the honourable Jonathan Duncan, Esq. to James Rivett Carnac, Esq. and the testimonies of people, who were in the collector's and judge and magistrate's employ, Appendix S. U. V.

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nessed the enterprise of the nabob's sons, who travelled to England about 12 or 14 years ago, directed his steps to the westward, and, by a series of adventures and circuitous route, known best, and only, I believe, to himself, he reached Marocco, where he contrived to procure a letter from the emperor, his brother in faith; and, thus furnished, he came to England, after a journey of three years and two months.(1)

14. On his arrival in London, he delivered this letter, with his own case, in writing, to Lord Camden, by whose orders he was provided with a house, a chariot, and four servants, and seventeen hundred guineas were expended on the entertainment of him, during a stay of ten months; till he was summoned before Lord Minto, Mr. Windham, and Sir George Shee, and committed to the care of Captain Jones, of the St. Vincent, with an assurance, according to his own assertions, that instructions were issuing to the Governor of Bombay to provide for him.(2)

15. In this ship he was brought back to Bombay; and, when announced in the list of passengers, nobody could discover who he was; the captain could not tell; no advices explained, and Ulee Moohummud himself maintained, on every interrogation, most inflexible mystery and reserve; until, by important stress upon the distinguished notice he had received at home, and assurances, also, that the government of Bombay would be officially instructed on this subject, he had succeeded so far as to induce the governor, upon finding the condescension of ministry corrobated likewise by Captain Jones, to order him to be accommodated with a house and provisions, till a packet or ship might arrive with some intimations regarding him.(3)

16. At the same time the governor instituted some enquiries, which detected this incognito to be the mutineer before described; and, in consequence thereof, an official requisition was issued to the agent of government at Surat, for such information as could be found on the subject of the tale, which Ulee Moohummud had circulated before he went to England, and of which copies existed in two petitions in the office of the governor's private secretary, presented so far back as the month of July, 1802, during the governor's residence at Surat.(4)

17. These petitions of Ulee Moohummud rested his apology for his mutinous conduct on the simple plea already described, without any of the amplifications which appear in Mr. Gilchrist's exposition, taken, as he informs the world, "nearly in the words used by Ulee Moohummud, while stating the case verbally in Hindostanee to him."(5)

18.

(1) See Ulee Moohummud's own narrations, appendix A. L. N. O. P. R.

(2) See Ulee Moohummud's own narrations, appendix A. L. N. O. P. R.

(3) See the proceedings of the government of Bombay, and communication to the honourable the court of directors, appendix, A. M.

(4) See the private secretary, Mr. Shank's report, appendix, C.

(5) Mr. Gilchrist's exposition, now under remark, exhibits rhetorical embellishments of allusion, very unlikely to spring from Ulee Moohummud's unlettered genius, and so calculated in their tendency, equally to recommend Mr. Gilchrist's own theories, as well as the petitioner's case, that the production bears more the complexion of studied pleading, than simple narration. Mr. Gilchrist paints the British flag, "trampled on the ground," page 151. Ulee Moohummed never said so, at any time, before he went to England nor since.

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18. According to the description foisted by this impostor. " A waiting servant of Mr. Seton's, once, was passing this honourable ensign, (the King's flag,) when in the hands of the standard bearer belonging to the guard, who desired the servant to pay due reverence to the royal flag, but, instead of doing so, he knocked the man down, and threw it in the mud and dirt of the street. On this the people assembled round the petitioner, and exclaimed that having served for fifty years under this respectable banner, without its ever having been tarnished in their hands, they were determined to quit the service, unless Mr. Seton wiped away the disgrace, by punishing the insolence and audacity of this menial servant; but the petitioner's application to Mr. Seton, to vindicate the honour of the King's colours was perfectly fruitless, for Mr. Seton knew only a few words of Hindoostanee."(1)

19. If the indignity had been so pointed and so public, as this statement implies, it is not easy to conceive that it could have remained concealed from Mr. Seton, whether he understood Hindoostanee or not; and the sounding words of "guard," " standard bearers," " untarnished banners," and " honour of the King's colours," convey a magnificence of character, in the persons and equipment of this exaggerated drama, which did not exist. Ulee Moohummud, and all the Peons, were of that description of common peeadu, wearing swords, who serve in this country as footmen to those who want them, of whatever nation and whatever class. The standard bearers were two of these peons, who ran with the little procession flags; oaths of allegiance, either to the King or company, none of them had taken; for they were not soldiers enlisted under the articles of war, as Mr. Gilchrist's prefatory address to Edward Cooke, Esq. gives room to suppose; and, as to fighting, they were not retained as a guard, for the chief always had one furnished from the regulars. In short, they had no more of military character than a *posse comitatis*, and were retained for the mere purposes of menial convenience and exterior pageantry.

20. Obediently to the orders of government to their agent at Surat, the circumstances of this low affair, which derives all its consequence from the redundant imagery that has been bestowed upon it, were traced to the principal parties themselves, the waiting servant, the colour bearer, a brother peon, spectator of the whole transaction, to captain Marston, who commanded the chief's body guard, and a respectable clerk, the record keeper, present at the time of Ulee Moohummud's mutinous behaviour.

21. Their evidence describes, that "one evening, when the chief dined abroad at a friend's house, he had sudden occasion for one of his peons, whom he ordered his waiting servant to call. The servant could not find any in attendance, and Mr. Seton, thinking the neglect was the servant's, was very angry with him; from which irritation the waiting servant, when he went again and got hold of a peon, gave him a cuff."—The servant says, the peon had not the procession flag in his hand; and the record keeper and other respectable persons, then in the chief's office, declare that this plea formed no part of Ulee Moohummud's first complaint, but the peon

(1) See the Asiatic Annual Register for 1805, page 150. Miscellaneous Tracts.

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peon asserts, that he had the colours in his hand, and that he fell down with them, and his brother peon, the spectator, says the same.(1)

22. Be this latter circumstance(2) as it may, I leave to any person who may choose to take so much trouble, to judge whether, allowing it did happen, since it took place from such an occasion, in the evening, in a private area, before a dwelling house, it can be considered a premediated public insult to the colours, equal to what this calumniator has insinuated, and passed on them himself in the very presence of his master.

23. The concluding illustration I have to offer is, that, since by the success of his artifices he has got comfortably housed and subsisted, by the government of Bombay, he has exhibited none of the tenaciousness of spirit "of an Indian soldier of some consequence and character among his countrymen," which Mr. Gilchrist is pleased to give him credit for; but, on the contrary, declined the condescension of government offers, to restore him to a similar place with the one he before had, either in Surat or Broach; and manifested no other solicitude than to extort, as much as possible, from the bounty his craft has contrived to excite.(3)

24. Should the body of appendix accompanying this letter be deemed too voluminous and uninteresting, in great part, for insertion, I request that it may be permitted to remain in deposit, accessible to any person who may wish to compare this letter therewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient,
humble servant,
NATHAN BROW.

Surat, 15th Feb. 1808.

The Method adopted by Mr. ROEBUCK, *to make Ice at Madras.*

Description of the Apparatus. He has two tubs of a common shape, the diameter at the surface 32 inches, and 26 inches at the bottom, their depth 25 inches; and two vessels of thin copper tinned, which are placed in these tubs. Their diameters at top are 25½ inches, bottom 24; their depth is 23½ inches. He has also two vessels of the same substance, which he places in these two copper tinned vessels, having placed wood or hair between the bottoms of each, as also on the sides, to prevent as much as possible the communication of heat from the external vessels: their dimensions are at top 23¼ inch, at bottom 22, and depth 22 inches; for the sake of perspicuity in this description, one wooden tub is named A, and the other B; one of the tinned

(1) See the agent of government's report, and the further testimonies, Appendix F. G. H. I. J.

(2) See the further evidence lately discovered, that the man whom the servant struck had not any flag stick in his hand, Appendix. W.

(3) Ulee Moohummud's latter petitions, the Bombay Board's Resolutions, and the further petitions of Ulee Moohummud, Appendix. L. N. O. P. Q. R.

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tinned vessels AO, and the other tinned vessel BO; the vessels which are to contain the mixture is in this description called tinned vessel A and tinned vessel B. He has a circular frame, which is put into the tinned vessels A and B, and which has seven holes, so that it will contain seven tinned vessels, each of which will hold more than 16lb. of water; their length is 22 inches, their diameter is six inches: there is no occasion to have the bottom frame on which they receive the circular motion perforated.—He has also a tinned C, whose dimensions are 15 inches diameter, depth 23½, and a tinned vessel D, whose dimensions are at top diameter 12 inches, bottom 10, depth 20½; and in this he has a frame of tin, so that he can give the tubes he puts in it a circular motion.—Across the tinned vessel C, he has a slight wooden frame, as it is necessary in the last operation, hereafter described, to tie it down to the wooden vessel B.—Hair or wool is put at the bottom of C, to prevent its communicating external heat. The tops of all are covered with country cumblies, eight folds thick.—The copper tinned vessel AO is placed in the wooden tub, which has a hole in it to let out a screw tube, soldered to AO, two inches diameter; when this is put in, he caulks round the brass tube to prevent leakage; his tinned vessel A has also a tube which goes through the tube of AO 1½ inches diameter, on which he has a screw, with a leather washer, to make it water tight;—none of the subtances in one vessel can therefore communicate with the other, and the tinned vessel AO is always kept dry on the inside. The tubes for freezing the mixture, are 19¾ inches long and 1½ diameter at top, and 1 inch at bottom.

Process.—The materials used are salt petre and sal ammoniac; the proportions are equal quantities of each, as ascertained by Mr. Walker, and in the proportion of 5lb. of each substance to 16lb. of water; he has taken Mr. Walker's proportions for granted, as the best. In the hottest season of the year, when the thermometer at night is 90, and a land wind blows, water, which has been exposed in the common earthen porous pots used at Madras, and throughout the Carnatic, will be about 10 degrees below the heat of the atmosphere, and be 80 degrees by keeping the sal ammoniac pounded in metal vessels; and in water contained in earthen porous vessels, these substances will be cooled to the same degree; the vessels B, and tinned vessels BO and B, are to finish the process; he therefore wishes to have them as cool as possible in the first instance, and he puts water, which is 10 degrees colder than the atmosphere, into the wooden vessel B, at the commencement of the operation; the same may also be done with the wooden vessel A. In the very hot weather he always prefers four operations, beginning the first with his evaporated substances as follows:—Put into the tinned vessel A, five of the tin vessels, each containing 16lb. of good water; put into the tinned vessel B, seven tin vessels each containing 16lb. of good water, the purer and freer from air or salt the better, put into each of these tinned vessels A and B 50lb. of old stuff, that is sal ammoniac and salt petre, once used and evaporated, and about 90 or 95lb. of water, as much water as will admit the circular motion to take place without any chance of injuring the purity of the water in the five vessels in A, and the seven vessels in B; in the first operation, instead of old stuff, he uses

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uses the same quantity of salt petre. In about two hours the water in the small vessels and the cooling mixture are at an equilibrium of heat; he then takes out the water from the wooden vessel B, and substitutes the cool mixture which has been in the tinned vessel B. He takes out as speedily as possible the 5 vessels of water from the tinned vessel A and puts them into the tinned vessel B, and to this 80lb. of water he adds 25lb. of pounded sal ammoniac and 25lb. of pounded salt petre, the change takes about 5 minutes, and this operation requires one hour and three quarters; when he has taken the water vessels out of the tinned vessel A, he puts the salt petre and sal ammoniac, being 10lb. of each, for the last operation, into the tinned vessel A, to be made cool, and he also puts the substances he means to freeze into the same vessel for the same purpose; at the end of an hour and three quarters he draws off the water from the wooden vessel B, and replaces it by the salts and water in the tinned vessel B. He then takes out five of the water vessels out of the tinned vessel B, and pours the contents into the tinned vessel B; he also adds the same quantities of salt petre and sal ammoniac as before, being 25lb. of each; he takes the two vessels containing 10lb. of salts from the tinned vessel A, and places them in the tinned vessel B. He also takes out all the vessels containing the substances to be frozen, and places them in the tinned vessel B. The tinned vessel B then contains two vessels of water, two of salts, and all the intended ices. This operation takes also one hour and three quarters; and at the end of that time there are large quantities of ice above half an inch thick in the two water vessels, and he believes the ices are nearly frozen. At this period he takes out the apparatus which gives the circular motion, and places the vessel C and D in the vessel B, he always puts the vessel D into the last mixture in B, to make it as cool as ice. before he puts the last mixture in it; he then puts into the vessel D all his vessels containing ices, and puts among them 10lb. of salt petre and 10lb. of sal ammoniac, and pours out the water from the two vessels, and the ice which they contain, in D:—D then contains 32lb. of water and ice, and 20lb. of salt petre and sal ammoniac in equal quantities, and all the tin tubes. Mr. R. then turns them gently round; this operation will be completed in one hour and three quarters, and the ice ready for use. None of the changes, if properly done, take more than five minutes,

Remarks.—It is to be observed that the salts once used may be evaporated to dryness, but they no longer possess the same power of producing cold, as they lose one-fourth of their effect; 16 parts of water by weight, and 5 of sal ammoniac and 5 of salt petre, will reduce the temperature 40 degrees; but when these substances are re-produced in a joint body after solution, they only reduce the temperature 30 degrees. In the course of the evaporation and exsiccation there are some very curious phenomena which will not escape the attentive chemist, and which he will find it very difficult to account for; the subject is worthy of, and requires much investigation; he will also perceive a very considerable diminution in the quantities of the salts which he has re-produced by evaporation which he will very easily account for.

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An Interesting Account of the GREAT HINDOO FESTIVAL PONGAL, *by* TEROOVERCADOO MOOTIAH.

BEFORE explaining the origin of Pongal, an anniversary feast of the Hindoos, which it is curious to know, it may be necessary to say something of their computation of the periods of time, by way of preambles, as follows;---

A twinkling of the eye is by them denominated Nemasha;* 15 Nemashas make 1 Casta; 30 Castas, 1 Cala; 15 Calas, 1 Nadeca: 2 Nadecas, 1 Moohoorta; 30 Moohoorta, 1 Ahoratra (Nychthymeron); 15 Ahoratras, 1 Patcha (half month); 2 Patchas, 1 Massa (mensis); 2 Masas, 1 Rutoo (a season of two months); 3 Rotoos, 1 Ayana (the sun's northern or southern course); 2 Ayanas, 1 Varsha (annus): this is a Manusha-varsha, that is, a human year, or a year of mortals. Witness Veshnoo Pooranua, Book 2. Chap. 4. Book 6. Chap. 3.

A human year is a day and a night of Devas or Gods---360 human years make one Devarvarsha (a divine year), and 12,000 divine years, 1 Catoor-yooga, *i. e.* a vicissitude of four yoogas or ages, called Koota, Treta, Dwapara, and Calee, that is, the Golden, the Silver, the Brazen, and the Iron age. Witness Vedaramya Mahatmya in Scanda Poorana.

The first six months of a human year, commencing from the month of Pooshyo or Ty (*i. e.* January), and ending Iyasta or Anne (*i. e.* June), are called Ottarayana: which is a day of Gods: *vice versa*, the last six months, commencing from Ashadha or Audee (*i. e.* July) and ending Margasera or Margalee (*i. e.* December), are called Dachenayana: which is a night of Gods. Ottarayana is so called, because the sun passes through 180 degrees of the ecliptic, in course of the first six months of a year, beginning his northern road; Dutchenayana is so called because the sun passes through 180 degrees of the ecliptic, in course of the last six months, beginning his southern road; or, in other words, Ottarayana begins in the winter solstice, and Datchenayana in the summer one. The end of Ottarayana coincides with the beginning of Datchenayana. Witness Goloscandha in Arayabhata Siddanta.

It is observable, that the sun's stay in Sagittarius is the morning twilight of Gods;--- his star in Capricornus, their morning;---his stay in Aquarius and Piscis their forenoon;---his stay in Aries their mid-day;---his stay in Taurus and Gemini their afternoon;---his stay in Cancer and Leo, their evening;--- and his stay in Virgo, Libra, and Scorpio their night.

It is also observable, that on the 11th lunar day of the Indian May or June, the God Veshnoo is said to repose on the serpentine bed of Adesesha, in the milky ocean, which is called Sayanayacadasee; that on the 11th lunar day of the Indian July or August, the slumbering Veshnoo is said to turn

* Some subdivide Nemasha, or Nemesha, into Lavas, and Lava into Trutees; Trutee is the least part of time, or period, of a sharp-pointed needle's piercing through one of the leaves of a Lotos flower.

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turn on his side, which is called Parevartana-yacadasee: that on the 11th lunar day of the Indian October and November, Veshnoo is said to rise from his long slumber, which his called the Ottana-yacadasee; and, that on the 11th lunar day of the Indian December or January, the gates of Svargaloca, the celestial mansion of Endra, ruler of the good spirits, are said to be kept open for the reception of the departed souls of the virtuous persons from this lower world: which is called Savarga-dwera-yecadasee. It was, therefore, that Bheeshma, the grandsire of Pandavas, having been darted and tumbled down from his car, on the bed of harrows, in the field of battle, by the magnanimous Arjoona, during Datchenayana, miraculously postponed his soul in her mortal frame till the 11th lunar day of the Indian January, in Ottarayana, when he gave up the ghost joyfully. Hence it his evident, that Ottarayana is auspicious, and Datchenayana inauspicious. Witness Siddanta Saravalee in Agamus, Bheeshma Parva and Santee Parva in Mohabharata, an epic poem of Vyasa Maha Moonee.

The day on which the sun enters Capricornus, the seventh sign of the Zodiac, is called Macara-Sancrantee, which, according to the grammatical construction of the Sanscrit language, signifies the sun's entrance into the tropic of Capricornus: which Macara-Sancrantee, being the morning of gods, is accounted as a Tekupha, when the Bramins, and other classes of the Hindoos, are enjoined to perform ablution, and offer trapana, or libation of water mixt with tela and cusa (*i. e.* rape-seed and long grass), to the manes of their deceased ancestors called petroos; and when the Hindoos are likewise enjoined to make the oblation of raw rice and milk, boiled together in a new pot, with bañana-fruits and sugar (offering incense) to the sun, as a visible emblem of God whom we do adore. Witness Pooranas, Darma Sastris, and Siddentagamas.

Why the sun is worshipped with the offering of the milky food and sacharine fruits, on the day of Macara Sancrantee, as above set set forth, is 1st, Because that a ray of God is said to reside in the orb of the sun, who is of course luminous and capable of enlight- the world, and constituting day by his presence, so that the adherents to Seva and Veshnoo religions, do pay homage to the sun, as a visible form of their respective gods, styling him promiscoously Seva Soorya, or Soryoa Narayana, although the Souras adore the sun as a God self-existence and self-glorious.---2dly, Because the sun is the physical cause of heat, which contributes to produce the growth of orrizza or rice (the principal aliment of the Hindoos), as well as of other vegetables, so that they are ordained to offer rice (boiled in milk) to the sun on the day of Macara Sancrantee; and, 3dly, or lastly, because of this Sancrantee being the beginning of Ottarayana, the space of six months, commencing from the sun's passage through the first degree of Capricornus, and ending his departure from the last degree of Gemini; a happy period, making a day of Gods, when the best kinds of grains, such as samba, pasanam, &c. are grown; when the most delicious fruits and odoriferous flowers are gathered;---when the

sun

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sun makes longest days or lengthens his days gradually ;---when the god Veshnoo, being awakened from his slumber, is vigilant in preserving the universe, and when Yagas or Holocants, such as, Agnestoma, &c. as also nuptials, purifications, &c. are enjoined to be performed ; whereas Datchenayana, the space of six months, commencing from the sun's entrance into Cancer, and ending his departure from Sagittarious, being an unhappy period, making a night of gods, when the worst kinds of grains, such as, natchinee, &c. are grown ;---when the sun makes shortest days or shorten his days gradually ;---when the god Veshnoo is said to slumber ;--- and when the Holocants, nuptials, &c. are prohibited. Witness, Pooranas, Smutees and Agamas ; as also Sacoontala Nataca, a dramatic poem of the ancient Poet Caledasa.

It is remarkable, that the Hindoo mythologists begin the year with the month of Poosha, or January, when the sun is in Capricornus ; the Hindoo astronomy, begin the year with Chitra or April, when the sun is in Aries ; and the Hindoo bards begin the year with Ashadha or August, when the sun is in Leo ; yet all the parties prefer Ottarayana, to Datchenayana, holding the Macara Sancrantee in great veneration, as a happy tekupha, as above enumerated. Witness Moola Pooranas, Jotisastras, and Tolcappiam.

From the foregoing several authorities, resulted the anniversary feast of Pongal, which literally implies the boiled raw rice, and metaphorically, prosperity or rejoicing. Hence the Sanscritta word Macara Sancrantee or elliptically Sancrantee, and the Malabar word, Pongal, or properly, Pooram Pongal, meaning the first day of the Indian January, when the sun enters Capricornus, are synonymous : on which day the Hindoos boil rice in milk ; and when they see it bubble up, they cry aloud " Pongal ! O Pongal !" meaning " Let the world be prosperous and rejoiced"---The milked rice so boiled, mixed with escolent fruits, is offered to the Sun as a form of God, invoking him for the welfare of the public, and also for the increase of the produce of corn, &c. under the sun.---On this day, the Hindoos offer libations to the manes, as enjoined by Sastras above set forth.

Early next morning, the husbandmen sprinkle water upon corn &c. sown or grown in fields, crying aloud, " Pongal ! Pongal !" meaning " Let corn, &c.---grow in plenty by the grace of the glorious sun, who began his northern course Ottarayana, which is a day of gods."---About the noon, rice and milk are also boiled together and offered in honour of Endra, one of the eight guardians of the world, praying him to bless the earth with seasonable rains, and multiply cattle, increasing their pasture. This afternoon, cows and bulls being washed and fed with part of the oblation of Endra, and being also painted and adorned with leavy and flowry chaplets, are brought in herds, attended by a band of music, to a public place in every country or village (on this part of the globe) where the cow-keepers dress victuals and other perfumes and flowers, in honour of cows, sprinkling saffron-water, with margo-leaves upon them, as a preservative from evil, crying aloud, " Pongal ! Pongal !" mean-

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meaning, "Let cattle be cherished and multiplied by the grace of Endra, as well as of Krishna, and incarnation of Veshnoo, who had wrought miracles and led a pastoral life." Then the Hindoos, with joined hands, are to walk round the cows and bulls, and particularly the Bramins prostrate before them. This done, the cow-keepers, with their herds of kine and oxen, return home to their several houses. Hence this day is termed Matoo Pongal, that is, a feast for cattle.

So, the day of Macara Sancrantee, or Peroom Pongal, is consecrated to the sun, and the day of Matoo Pongal to Endra: Peroom Pongal and Matoo Pongal, are both collectively called Pongal, which is the anniversary feast of a week's continuance, commencing from the day of Peroom Pongal; during which period, the Hindoos visit and compliment each other, wishing a happy Pongal, or many returns of that Pongal, for the preservation of each other; sons and daughters prostrate before their parents, servants before their masters, and disciples before their priests; the latter bestow benedictions upon the former---some give alms to the poor, and some make presents to their friends or relations---some sport and amuse themselves with diversions of divers kinds.--- This ceremony is said to be a practice of very antient standing, which the former kings of Madura entitled "Pandyas" (who were reputed for having patronized Sangattars, the inspired poets skilled in the acromatic part of the Malabar tongue), had introduced upon the authority of the above-quoted Sastras and Pooranas.

Why Endra is worshipped with offering the oblation of the milked viands on the day next to that of Macara Sancrantee, is---1st. Because of Sasters enjoining the Hindoos to do so, as a duty which they owe to him as being regent of winds and showers, and vice-generent of Veshnoo, the pervader and preserver of the universe;---2dly. Because the ancient sage Agastya Maha Moonee, the reputed author of the Malabar-language, states, in his voluminous grammar, entitled "Agastyam," that the Earth is divided into five parts, viz. Moolly, Cooroonjee, Mooroodam, Neydal, and Pauly, *i. e.* Woody-lands, Hilly-lands, Cornfields, Sea-coasts, and Deserts, and that the deities presiding over these five parts or divisions of the earth are, in order Veshnoo, Soobramanya, Endra, Varoona and Calee, to whom the oblations of dressed victuals, &c. are to be made, and so forth;---and 3dly, or lastly, because the day of Matoo Pongal is said to be the coronation-day of Endra, in his celestial metropolis Amarvatee, on the summit of the golden mountain Mahamero.--- Witness Vydyanadkeeyam, Ilcapiam, and Devacandam, in Scanda Poorana.

And why the cows are adored on the day of Endra-pooja, is because of a remarkable event which happened during the incarnation of Krishna, who having provoked Endra, by stopping his Pooja, obliged him to raise tempests, and shower heavy rains, when, Krishna miraculously rooted out and lifted the mountain Goverdana, and held it on the tip of his four finger, which served as an umbrella (to bear off the rains), under which the cow-keepers found sheller, and feasted in honour of their cows.---Astonished at this miracle, Endra

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Endra begged pardon of Krishna, who, in consequence, permitted his Pooja to recontinue as formerly. Witness Veshnoo Poorana Bhagavata Harevamsa, and Poorana Sara Sangraha.

Some offer libations to the manes of oblations to the Sun, whenever he enters a new sign, which is also called Sancrantee, yet it is not held as a day of rejoicing like that of Macara Sancrantee.

The 7th day of the bright half of the Indian January is called Radha Saptamee (a compound of Radha, *i. e.* a Chariot, and Septamee, *i. e.* the 7th lunar day) when the sun turning his course straitly towards the north pole, is poetically described as ascending a radiant chariot, drawn by seven green horses under the management of his charioteer, Aroona, *i. e.* Aurora, a goddess (or a god, according to Pooranus), that opens the gate of day, allegorically the morning: upon which account, the Hindoos adore the sun under the delineation of a chariot upon the floor, on the day of Radha Saptamee, with the offering and victuals, fruits, and perfumes: yet this day is not held in veneration, as the day of Macara Sancrantee.

On the 8th day from Macara Sancrantee falls Mayelar, a festival so called, because the Hindoo virgins are ordained to adore the six-headed deity, Soobramania, under representation of his bird Mayel, a gaudy-plumed Peacock, with offering the oblation of cakes, milk, and victuals, in commemoration of the adoration made by the goddess Valleammy, before she was married by the said deity; yet this day of the Mayelar is not venerated like the happy day of Macara Sanacrantee, commonly called Pongal.

Such is the origin of the anniversary feast of Pongal.

It is, therefore, that the right hon the governor in council was pleased to order the public offices, except the treasury, to be shut during the three first days of the Pongal festival, and also to order a salute to be fired from Fort St. George, the first morning of the said festival (being the 11th ult. or the 1st day of the Indian January, called Macara Sancrantee). By doing so, the government has done great honour to all the Hindoos in this peninsula; a circumstance which none of his Lordship's predecessors ever thought of doing. Hence it is obvious, that his Lordship is well acquainted with all the manners and customs of the Hindoos, and is of course inclined to protect them in all and every respect, so that they are much rejoiced, and their mouths full of praises, praying that the ALMIGHTY GOD may bestow longevity and prosperity upon his lordship, &c. whose government, they humbly conceive, is a blessing to them, as well as to other inhabitants of this country.

That the blessings of the selfsame God, the Divine Architect of the miraculous Automata, viz. Macrocosm and Microcosm, may be perpetuated to your goodness and all your's, as well as to the government and their suite, is the hearty desire of, Sir, your most obsequious and hearty well-wisher,

TEROOVERCADOO MOOTTIAH.

Madras, Feb. 8, 1806.

MEMORANDUM

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MEMORANDUM on the subject of an Embassy to AVA.

The necessity of a regulated intercourse between British India and Ava is well known to persons at all conversant with the affairs of that country. Our maritime establishments in India, cannot exist without it; Ava may be said to be in its relation to Bengal, what the states in the Baltic are to England; a ship of considerable burthen cannot be built in the river Ganges without its materials.

The best harbours in the bay of Bengal are in the dominions of Ava, namely Negrais, Rangoon, and Mergui. Not any sea ports in the world supply better conveniences for the construction of a navy, or greater security for fleets.

Our trade with Pegue, and the provinces dependent on Ava, is become an object of national importance, and is annually increasing. The exports from Madras, and Bengal, of European, as well as Indian commodities, are considerable; and without the timber imported from Ava for naval purposes, we cannot carry on the internal trade of the Indian seas.

Hitherto the official intercourse between the English and Birmese governments has been very desultory. Lieutenant-colonel Symes, the first authenticated minister sent from British India to Ava, established, in the year 1795, a good understanding with the Birmese government, and amicably adjusted a difference, which only required explanation to end satisfactorily; afterwards, owing to mismanagement, a considerable interval elapsed without any authenticated communication between the governments, and in consequence of this interruption misapprehensions arose; outrages were committed, and the officers on the frontiers of the British and Birmese territories reciprocally accused each other of acts of aggression. Armaments were more than once fitted out, to repel and punish petty inroads, and hostilities were actually menaced, when Colonel Symes was again deputed in the year 1802, and again adjusted the subjects of mutual complaint.

The appointment of Mr. Canning to be consul at Rangoon, an appointment stipulated by Colonel Symes with the government of Ava, during his last mission, was attended with beneficial effects, so long as that gentleman continued to hold the situation; a point of difference, however, arose between Mr. Canning and the provincial officers who commanded at Rangoon, of such a nature that Mr. Canning very prudently thought fit to repair to Calcutta, in order to state the matter, and take the sentiments of the governor-general.

About that time the court of directors expressed their disapprobation of diplomatic appointments, and consequently that of Mr. Canning was not renewed; although the provincial government of Rangoon, authorized by the king of Ava, earnestly requested the continuance of an accredited minister.

An early consequence of the departure of Mr Canning from Rangoon was, a dispute between the provincial government, and a British naval officer, who commanded an armed vessel cruizing off the Bar. This rupture, which arose out of an act of great violence on the part

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part of the officer, for a time suspended all trade, endangered the persons and property of English merchants residing at Rangoon, and was at length terminated by the Bengal government paying a considerable sum of money as compensation for the unwarrantable steps of the officer beforementioned. This unpleasant circumstance would not have occurred, had there been a public minister resident either at Ava, or Rangoon, to whom the British officer might have referred his demands, instead of enforcing his claims by an act of hostility;—it is, therefore, a very improvident economy to suppress an office, the expense of which is limited, and to hazard indefinite charges, and very serious results.

Although in point of pecuniary economy, it is desirable that a person should be accredited to the Ava government, as the official organ of the English government, yet there are other benefits to arise from it, of a nature far more important. It is essentially necessary to the prosperity of Bengal, and the security of the capital of India, that not any European nation should be allowed to establish a settlement on the eastern coast of the bay, more especially on the Negrais, or the Rangoon rivers. If the French ever be permitted to erect factories, or occupy land, they will quickly subdue the country, which, for offensive and defensive war, in its climate, its naval resources, and natural productions, is the most favourable of the East for the interests of our rivals, and the most dangerous to ours.

It is certainly not necessary, and, perhaps, would hardly be expedient, for the English government to obtain any cession of territory within the Ava dominions. All that we require is, to exclude other European nations from them, and to increase confidence and commerce. The first of these objects will require our unremitting vigilance, as the French are indefatigable in their endeavours to procure a settlement, the right of which we must by no means permit, or under any circumstances recognize. If we do, from that hour our trade and richest provinces become exposed to a danger far greater than they were liable to from all the settlements the French possessed on the continent of India. By acquiring an ascendancy in the river of Rangoon, the national navy of France might in a very few years be completely renovated.

Shortly before the French took possession of Lisbon, Vicentius Sangermano, a priest, who resided at Rangoon above twenty years, was the head of the Catholic church at Pegue: a prudent man, of much general information, and local knowledge, arrived in a Portuguese Indiaman at Lisbon; whence the writer of this memorandum received a complimentary letter from him: that the business of this man is political, and connected with other matters than those of religion, there seems little reason to doubt; and by advices from India it appears, that last autumn a French agent from the isle of France to the government of Ava, perished by shipwreck in the bay of Martaban. It is to be observed, that the liberality of the Birmese religion offers facilities for the propagation of the Romish church, such as no other Oriental nation permits. The Christians, who derive their origin from the Portuguese settlers in the 16th

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century, are now very numerous in the dominions of Ava. They exercise their rights without molestation, and are considered, and have in effect become, of political consequence to the state.

It therefore appears highly expedient to maintain such an intercourse with the Birmese government as may enable us to circumvent the attempt of any other European nation to obtain a permanant settlement in its dominions. The difficulty of regulating our intercourse, with a nation so proud, yet so mean, so ignorant, yet so civilized, is an obstacle still to be surmounted: they agree with the Chinese in pertinaciously denying the claim of sovereign equality to the company's government in India. If they condescend to treat with its representative, they will do so only on the footing of his inferiority, and whatever they concede is considered by them as a boon to a suppliant, rather than a stipulation with an independent state; nor can they be induced, even by their own interests, to send embassadors to Calcutta, although sensible of the important advantages which individuals, as well as the public revenue of Ava, derive from commerce with the English settlements. If they are impressed with a high opinion of our naval superiority, they are by no means unacquainted with the progress which the French arms have made in Europe, and viewing us in the light of formidable neighbours, they will be the less averse from giving encouragement to a preponderating power. There can be little doubt, that if Buonaparte had an opportunity to send a royal embassy to Ava, his minister would meet as gracious a reception as those sent by Louis the XIV. did, at the court of Siam. And we may at no very distant day find ourselves embarrassed by a cession from Ava to France, of ports in the bay of Bengal, which, to suffer her to occupy, would be to put to hazard our very existence in India. To the pride, therefore, of the Birmese court, our policy should make some sacrifice. It is true, that an envoy from the government general of India, has, and may again exact, sovereign respect in external forms, but the controversy occasioned by it inevitably produces irritation, and precludes cordiality—consequences which may be avoided by the envoy bearing a commission from his own sovereign. The vanity of the Birmese monarch would thus be gratified, and produce an effect in our favor, instead of operating to our disadvantage, as it does at present; for it is a fact, that the policy of that extraordinary court, is at all times more likely to give way to its pride, than its pride is to its policy.

A question of some delicacy arises out of these considerations, whether it be right that any nation of the east, should be allowed to call in doubt the legitimate sovereignty of the India company, or make a treaty on any other basis. The writer of this memorandum is decidedly of opinion, that within the accustomed sphere of the company's political relations in India, and so long as the company's charter remains in force, it ought not to be allowed; but that assertion of the company's sovereignty, should, for various cogent reasons, be restricted to those nations with which, as a sovereign, the company has been accustomed to treat, and by whom their regal rights have already been acknowledged.

Perhaps

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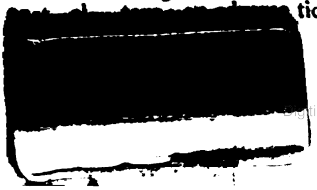
Perhaps the eastern frontiers of Persia, and the western of Ava, are the proper limits to this extraordinary power, lodged in an ordinary corporation. China, Siam, and Ava, a prodigious population, form by themselves a body politic, professing the same fundamental principles of religion, nearly the same maxims of political œconomy, imbued with the same prejudices, the same pride, the same virtues, and the same vices. To such people it will be impossible ever to explain satisfactorily the strange anomaly in government of the sovereignty of the East India company. Was Ava as impervious to the French as China is, and as remote from Bengal as that country, we might acquiesce in an intercourse on terms of inferiority and humiliation; but between Ava and Bengal there does not subsist, even such an authorized connection as there is with China. In the latter place the supercargoes, on a recent occasion, officially interposed, and prevented war. At Rangoon, or at Ava, there is no person vested with any official authority to interfere, either to demand justice, or to offer attonement. Some petty outrage, or act of individual intemperance, may embroil the nation; and our enemies may continue to find shelter, and receive succours in every Birmese port, without any person having a right to remonstrate against the breach of the laws of nations.

It is by no means in the contemplation of the writer of this memorandum to suggest an embassy to Ava, that is to be independent of the government-general of India; on the contrary he is clearly of opinion, that all diplomatic ministers in the [illegible] though accredited from home, ought to be under the controul of the supreme government of India, and perhaps not any one more so, than the officer delegated to Ava. Many circumstances may arise in the interval of communication between India and England, to render it inexpedient to send a minister to Ava,—our relations with that country may be so altered by the time an envoy reaches Calcutta, as to make the mission impracticable. Of the actual expediency of the measure at the point of time when it is to be carried into effect, the governor-general must be the fittest judge; and although the credentials of the envoy are derived from the highest source, yet he should be implicitly governed by the discretion and authority of the governor-general, who can best determine the precise objects to which his attention should be directed, and modify his instructions according to existing circumstances. In fact, little more can be furnished from home, than the commission under which the envoy is to act, some general rules for his conduct, and a complimentary letter from his majesty's government to the sovereign of Ava, containing a notification of the appointment.

The present is a crisis perhaps more calculated to give effect to such a mission than any other that has hitherto offered. The power of the ruler of France has been represented in the strongest colours to all the native princes of Asia, and to none more assiduously than the king of Ava. This power has received a check, and seems to totter; whatever be the ultimate issue, the present state of things may be turned to our advan[illegible] tide in the fortune of



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of our enemy will incline the Ava government to accede more readily to a closer union with ours. There is not at this day a potentate in the east, who has not been taught to expect a French standard on the banks of the Ganges.

The measure here suggested is one of pecuniary advantage, as well as political prudence. Three several armaments have within a few years been assembled on the Ava frontiers, because the provincial officers quarreled, and the governments did not understand each other; delinquent refugees fled from one side of the river Naaf* to the other. Menaces were used to produce their surrender, and an armed force was, on more than one occasion, sent to apprehend them, in violation of the rights of the invaded state. These events caused animosity, bloodshed, and a heavy expense, which might have been avoided, had there been an accredited person at Ava or Rangoon, privileged to ask, or to be asked, why such acts were committed.

Many other reasons might, if necessary, be assigned to manifest the propriety of maintaining an authorized intercourse with Ava, and that it will be good policy on our part to make every becoming advance, for so desirable an object cannot be doubted—the jealous pride of the court, and the diligent rivalry of France, are the chief obstacles we have to surmount. By not offending that pride, and by convincing that court that we harbour no sinister views of conquest, and by vigilantly counteracting the machinations of the French, we may in a very few years bring the ample naval resources of Ava in aid of our commerce and our wars,—preserve an uninterrupted amity with its government, and acquire such a preponderance in its councils, as will most effectually secure us against the intrigues of any foreign nation.

* The river Naaf is the boundary that separates Arracan from the south-east province of Bengal.

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Falmouth	Mr. John Carne.
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Burnie, William, 1, Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street.
Lambert, Gillett, and Edwards, 36, Great St. Helen's.
Lee, Richard, William, and E. 35, Old Broad Street.
Lubbock and Co. 2, Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Lushington and Mavor, 33, Mark Lane.
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Paxtons, Cockerell, Trail, and Co. Devonshire Square.
Prinsep and Saunders, 147, Leadenhall Street.
Raikes, William and Thomas, and Co. 9, Bishopsgate Church-yard.
Scott, David, and Co. 9, Broad-Street Buildings.
Swinton, Richard, 6, Saint Mary Axe, Agent for Shipping Goods, Presents, Passengers, Baggage, &c.
Walker, John, 2, Warwick Place, Bedford Row, or Jerusalem Coffee-House.
Wedderburns and Co. 35, Leadenhall Street.
Wigram and Co. 3, Crosby Square.
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POETRY.

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POETRY.

From the DEWAUN *of* HAFEZ.

Translated by John Knott, Esq.

WHEN the young rose, in crimson gay,
Expands her beauties to the day,
And foliage fresh her leafless boughs o'erspread;
In homage to her sov'reign pow'r,
Bright regent of each subject flow'r!
Low at her feet the violet bends its head.

While the soft lyre and cymbals sound,
Pour cheerful melody around;
Quaff thy enlivening draught of morning wine:
And, as the melting notes inspire,
Thy soul with amorous desire;
Kiss thy fair handmaid, kiss her neck divine!

Now that thy garden richly blooms,
And blossom'd shrubs exhale perfumes,
Perform those hallow'd rites Zerdusht requires:
Now that the tulip, whose red veins
Are flush'd with deeper, warmer stains,
Glows, in each leaf, with more than Nimrod's fires;

Bid the dear youth of matchless grace,
With silver brightness in his face,
Whose fragrant breath brings healing to the heart,
Thy cup, with mantling juice, fill high;
And, in thy gay society,
No dreadful tales of elder times impart.

How the young world now gladdens our eyes,
It seems the boasted paradise;
Roses and lilies strew our flow'ry way!
But soon shall fade its glowing vest,
While, with eternal freshness blest,
The charms of Eden ne'er shall know decay.

When

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When flaunts the rose in purple dress,
Like the gay monarch of the East;
And proudly perfum'd rides upon the gale:
The bird of morn, with tuneful throat,
Then thrills aloud his early note,
Melodious as the psalmist's chaunted wail.

O! waste not spring's voluptuous hours;
But call for music's magic pow'rs,
For wine, and for the mistress of thy heart;
The mirthful season's transient stay
Is but a vision of a day;
Its smiles are sweet, but soon those smiles depart.

Pass brisk the sparkling goblet round,
With brimful floods of crimson crown'd;
To Emmd-ud-deen fill, in virtue try'd!
'Tis he with wisdom rules the age,
His counsels are like Asaf's sage;
Asaf of Solomon, the friend and guide!

In this, his day, unknown to pain;
O heart! be anxious to obtain
The fondest wishes of seductive mirth:
And, by no scanty limits bound,
Let his high praise be ever found,
To fill, and to astonish all the earth.

Then bring me wine, and largely bring!
'Tis that feeds my vital spring;
For this shall Haufez pour th' unceasing vow;
And surely that indulgent heav'n,
By which such bounteous goods are giv'n,
Will on its servant this kind boon bestow.

Commencement of the Third Book of the Mesnavi.

Translated by Sir William Ouseley, LL. D.

"Tell me, fond youth," said a mistress to her lover,
"Thou who hast visited distant countries,
Tell, which place of them all is most delightful?"
The young man answered, "That place which is the residence of those we love:

That

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That spot on which reposes the queen of our desires,
Though it were narrow as the eye of a needle, wou'd seem
extensive and spacious as an open plain.
Wheresoever dwells the belov'd fair one,* lovely as the morn,—
That place, though it were the bottom of a den, would be to
a lov'r like the garden of Eden.
With thee, O belov'd of my soul, even the regions of the
damn'd wou'd become a paradise.
With thee, fair plunderer of hearts! a dungeon wou'd seem
delightful as a bow'r of roses.

Introduction to the MESNAVI *of* JELAL-ED-DIN RUMI.

Translated by Sir W. Jones.

Hear how yon reed, in sadly pleasing tales,
Departed bliss, and present woe bewails!
" With me from native banks untimely torn,
Love-warbling youth, and soft-ey'd virgins mourn.
O! let the heart, by fatal absence rent,
Feel what I sing, and bleed when I lament:
Who roams in exile from his parent bow'r,
Pants to return, and chides each ling'ring hour.
My notes, in circles of the grave and gay,
Have hail'd the rising, cheer'd the closing day:
Each in my fond affection claim'd a part,
But none discern'd the secret of my heart.
What though my strains and sorrows flow combin'd?
Yet ears are slow, and carnal eyes are blind.
Free thro' each mortal form the spirits roll,
But sight avails not—Can we see the soul?
Such notes breath'd gently from your vocal frame."
" Breath'd!" said I, " No, 'twas all enliv'ning flame,
'Tis love that fills the reed with warmth divine,—
'Tis love that sparkles in the racy wine."
" Me, plaintive wand'rer, from my peerless maid,
The reed has fir'd, and all my soul betray'd.
He gives the bane, and he with balsam cures,—
Afflicts, yet soothes,—impassions, yet allures.
Delightful pangs his am'rous tales prolong,
And Laili's frantic lover lives in song.

Not

* The original alludes to Joseph, the Hebrew Patriarch, who, according to Mohammedan tradition, was equally beautiful as holy.

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Not he, who reasons best, this wisdom knows;
Ears only drink what am'rous tongues disclose.
Nor fruitless deem the reed's heart-rending pain;
See sweetness dropping from the parted cane.
Alternate hope and fear my care divide,
I courted grief, and anguish was my bride.
Flow on, sad stream of life! I smile secure;
Thou livest,—thou, the purest of the pure!
Rise, vig'rous youth! be free, be nob'y bold;
Shall chains confine you, though they blaze with gold?
Go, to your vase the gather'd main convey;
What were your stores?—The pittance of a day!
New plans for wealth your fancies would invent,
Yet shells, to nourish pearls, must be content.
The man, whose robe Love's purple arrows rend,
Bids av'rice rest, and toils tumultuous end.
Hail, heav'nly love! true source of endless gains!
Thy balm restores me, and thy skill sustains.
Oh! more than Galen learn'd, than Plato wise!
My guide, my law, my joy supreme, arise!
Love warms this frigid clay with mystic fire,
And dancing mountains leap with young desire.
Blest is the soul that swims in seas of love;
And long the life sustain'd by food above.
With forms imperfect can perfection dwell?
Here pause, my song! and thou, vain world! farewell.

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ACCOUNT OF BOOKS.

A short Account of PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, *in the Straits of Malacca, by Sir* GEORGE LEITH, *Bart. Major of the 17th Foot, and late Lieutenant-Governor.* 4to. Booth, London.

THE supreme government of Bengal judging it necessary to establish a commercial post in the Straits of Malacca, considered Acheen as a proper place for that purpose; but, after a fruitless negotiation with the king, the business was relinquished. Mr. Light mentioned Pulo Penang, an island belonging to the king of Quedah, as a place well suited, in every respect, to their views. It was obtained, in perpetuity, from the king, on condition of paying six thousand dollars a year, as an indemnification for the loss he might sustain, in his revenue, from the trade of Quedah being diverted into another channel.

Mr. Light was appointed governor, for which he was well qualified, and sailed from Bengal with a small detachment, in July 1806, and arrived at Pulo Penang early in August: he hoisted the British flag on the 12th of that month, and called it "PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

The first settlers had to contend with great difficulties: An immense forest was to be cut down; swamps drained, and large ravines filled up. The zealous perseverance of Mr. Light, and those under his command, overcame these obstacles, in a much shorter time than could have been expected. A town was marked out, called George-town: population increased, and with it trade. Within the first year, upwards of sixty Chinese families removed from the adjoining countries, and settled in the town and country. The population and commerce of the new settlement met with nothing to interrupt its growing prosperity till the year 1791, when the king of Quedah, jealous of the growing consequence of the colony, demanded an increase of four thousand dollars, to compensate him for the loss he suffered, in consequence of the prows resorting to the port of George-town, instead of Quedah, as formerly. Mr. Light, not deeming himself authorized to comply with this demand, the king assembled a large force under different pretences; but the real one was to seize on the Island. Mr. Light applied for reinforcements to Bengal, which arrived at the most critical moment; when the Quedah forces were assembled on the opposite shore, at the town of Prya, and formed a fort. With this reinforcement, it was deemed advisable not to wait the attack of the Malays, but to drive them away from the fort, and to attack the prows in Prya river. The fort was taken by assault, and most of the prows destroyed.

In consequence of these successes there was a treaty, by which it was stipulated, that the king of Quedah should receive six thousand dollars per annum: Mr. Light promising, at the same time, to recommend to the supreme government to grant the four thousand dollars previously applied for. This being acceded to by the supreme government, it has, from that period, been regularly paid.

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The principal articles of the treaty provided for the importation of provisions into the island; the mutual delivery of all slaves, debtors, and murderers; and the exclusion of all other European nations from settling in any part of Quedah.

In 1792, it was proposed to withdraw the settlement from Prince of Wales's Island to the Andamans; but, after two years trial at the latter place, the climate and situation not proving so favourable as was expected, the artificers and convicts were sent to Prince of Wales's Island.

On the 21st of October, 1794, Mr. Light died, and was succeeded by the first civil assistant, Mr. Mannington; this gentleman, on account of ill health, was obliged to resign, and proceed to Bengal, where he died.

Major Mackdonald was appointed his successor, and took charge in April, 1796, at a moment when the island was threatened with total destruction, by six large French frigates, fitted out at the Mauritius, for the express purpose of plundering and destroying the settlement. These frigates fell in with his majesty's ships the Victorious and Arrogant, by whom they were so roughly treated, as to be obliged to bear up for Batavia, and relinquish all thoughts of their intended enterprise.

The increasing prosperity of the Island was decidedly proved, in the year 1797, when the Bengal and Madras portion of the expedition, against the Manillas, rendezvoused here for a month, to the number of upwards of five thousand Europeans, beside a considerable body of Native troops, who were abundantly, and daily, supplied with fresh meat and vegetables. Much was certainly due to the activity, intelligence, and prudent arrangement of major Macdonald. —This gentleman died at Madras, in May 1799, after a few days illness, much and sincerely regretted.

In February, 1800, Sir George Leith, Bart. was nominated lieutenant-governor of this island, and its dependencies; and, on the 20th of April following, arrived there and took charge of the government.

This island is situated in the straits of Malacca, the N. E. point 5° 25s N. L. 100° 19s E. L. It is separated from the Quedah shore, on the Malay Peninsula, by a narrow strait; and is so happily placed, and so well defended by the countries which surround it, that a gale of wind has never been felt there. Sumatra is to the southward and westward; the large mountainous islands, called the Laddas, and the high land of Quedah, to the northward; the mountains, which run through the Malay Peninsula, effectually protect it on the east. Violent squalls are occasionally experienced; but they rarely continue for more than an hour. The climate is unquestionably the finest in India; the seasons are not marked with such precision as in other parts of Asia (indeed no one year can be said to resemble another); but this very irregularity probably contributes much to the pleasantness of the climate. With the exception of January and February, which are the dry, hot months, the island is rarely, few days together, without rain, which produces a constant verdure; and these frequent showers cool the air, and moderate the heat, which would otherwise be intense. The heaviest rains fall about November and

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and December, when they frequently continue twenty-four hours without intermission. Dry seasons rarely occur; but instances have been known, when no rain has fallen for near five months. Although the days are frequently very hot, the nights are generally very cool and pleasant; as there are not more than ten nights in the year which can be considered as oppressive; a comfort not experienced in any other part of India. The flag-staff hill, nearly the highest on the island, is estimated to rise 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The thermometer never rises above 78°, seldom more than 74°, and falls to 66°, while, on the plain, it ranges from 76° to 90°. The best time for a residence on the hill is during the dry season, when the plains are parched, dusty, and disagreeable; at this period, especially when the air on the hill is clear, keen, and free from damp and fog, which, at other seasons, occasionally render a residence on the hill unpleasant. The distance from the town to the foot of the hills is five miles; from thence to the flag-staff three more. On the flag-staff hill there is a bungalow, for the lieutenant-governor, and another on a hill close to it, for the accommodation of convalescents. The view from the flag-staff hill is uncommonly grand and extensive; the Laddas to the N. W. and Pulo Dinding to the southward, each 70 miles distant, are perfectly visible in clear weather. In April, 1790, and in August, 1802, there were two shocks of an earthquake felt, but no damage was done by either.

The island is an irregular, four-sided figure, computed to contain nearly 160 square miles; the north side being longest, and the south the shortest. Much of the north, and nearly the whole of the east and south sides, are in a state of cultivation. On the west, there is a considerable bay, but too much exposed during the whole of the S. W. monsoon, to render it convenient for ships to lay there. Through the centre of the island, from N. to S. is a range of lofty hills, which decrease in magnitude as they approach the southward. On the east side, the country is, in general, low, as it is on the north, but rises gradually as you advance into the interior. The utmost extent of what may be considered level ground, from the sea to the mountains, is about four miles in a direct line; this is to be understood of what is already cleared. The great western bay will, when cleared, certainly yield as great, if not a greater, extent of level ground; great advantages will arise to the settlement, in general, from this extensive tract being brought into cultivation, which nothing has hitherto prevented, but the real danger attending the undertaking, from the pirates that infest the bay. The soil is various, generally light, black mould, mixed with gravel, clay, and, in many parts, sandy. The whole island was, for ages, covered with an immense forest; there was every where a fine vegetable mould, formed by the decayed leaves, which, as the woods were cleared, and the surface exposed to the weather, in a considerable degree disappeared, particularly upon the point, which is now entirely sand. Forming a garden here is attended with much labour, as the manure soon sinks through. A fine soft grass fortu-

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nately grows, which relieves the eye, that would otherwise suffer from the strong light of the sun; this soil is confined to the point, for, as you advance into the country, it becomes fit for every kind of cultivation. Excellent water is procured by sinking wells on the point.

George Town is extensive, bounded on the north, and the east, by the sea; on the south by an inlet of the sea, improperly called Prangui river, and on the west, by the high road. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. Sir George Leith, immediately after his arrival, applied himself to remove some stagnant pools, that were in the principal streets, which he had properly raised and drained; and an offensive mud bank, which extended the whole length of Beach Street, he had divided into small lots, and sold, by the committee appointed to superintend the making of streets, upon condition of the purchaser enclosing their respective portions by a stone wall, filling up the interval, and building houses thereon.

The public roads are wide, and extend many miles round the town; those immediately in its vicinity are planted with trees. There are several good bridges over the rivers, which were built by the company's artificers, and the Bengal convicts: the latter are employed in making bricks, under the inspection of an European brickmaker. The markets are well supplied with fish of various kinds, and of excellent quality; poultry of all kinds; pork; grain of every description; and a great variety of fine vegetables and fruits. Beef and veal are not of good quality; sheep are imported from Bengal and the coast. Goat mutton can be procured from the Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra: When of a proper age the meat is very good: Milk, butter, and bread are very dear, the two former not in great plenty.

On the north-east angle stands the fort, in which are barracks for the European artillery, the arsenal, magazine, and military storehouses, on a small and inadequate scale: The fort is ill built; and incapable of defence from its size and construction. The sea, for some time past, has been making alarming encroachments on the north face of the fort, and along the Esplanade, for upwards of a mile in that direction; some mode of preventing this devastation is become indispensably necessary, to prevent the town from being in time washed away. The harbour is formed by the narrow strait which divides the north side of the island from the Quedah shore; is capacious, and, every where affords good anchorage for the largest ships. At first view the harbour appears much exposed to the north-west, where it is entirely open to the sea, which would certainly roll in with great violence, were it not prevented by an extensive flat at the entrance of the harbour; this flat extends from Quedah shore to the island, and is nearly two miles in breadth, upon which there is four fathoms at low water spring tides; thus the harbour may be considered a spacious bason, capable of containing the largest fleets with perfect ease and safety; the principal entrance is from the north-west. There is also a very fine channel to the southward, with sufficient water for a 74 gun ship, and through

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through which many of the largest China ships have sailed. This channel, which was first discovered by Sir Home Popham, is of the greatest importance to the trade of the island. To the above advantages is to be added the very important one of its easy access at all seasons of the year: the excellence of the inner harbour and the passage from Prince of Wales's Island to Bengal, being certain at all seasons of the year, gives it a decided superiority, as a naval port, over Bombay.

Pulo Jerajah is above five miles from the point, is three long, and extends nearly to the south end of the island. It is hilly, covered with fine timber, and abounding with small streams of excellent water. There are several spots well adapted for erecting the buildings required for a marine arsenal. Careening wharfs can be constructed with the utmost facility, there being five fathom water close to the rocks, and is capable of being defended against any force. Its situation is well adapted for a naval hospital, being high, open, and healthy.

The island produces timber, fit for every purpose of ship building, and possesses one very important advantage over every other place, in India, in our possession, being able to furnish masts of any dimensions. Lower masts of one piece have been provided for 74 Gun ships. On Pulo Dunding, seventy miles to the southward, crooked timber, of any size, can be procured.

The following is a list of the names and qualities of some of the different sorts of timber found on Prince of Wales's Island, viz. —

Madong, 1st sort.—Planks and beams for ships and houses, durable.
Ditto, 2nd do.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Ditto, 3rd do.—Planks for sheathing ships, and floors for houses.
Penagra, 1st sort.—For ship's frames, and blocks of different sizes, crooked, durable.
Ditto, 2nd do.—Ditto, ditto, crooked.
Poone, red.—Yards and topmasts, great length.
Ditto, gray.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Mangrove, red.—Posts for houses, beams thirty to fifty feet long, very durable.
Ditto, white.—Not so durable as the red.
Dammerlaut, 1st sort.—Keels for ships, and beams for houses, great length and size, very durable.
Ditto, 2nd do.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Bintang Ore.—The best wood for masts, of which his Majesty's ship Suffolk's lower masts were made, each of one stick.
Red Wood.—Proper for furniture.
Murboo.—The best wood, to the Eastward, for ships and houses.
Cayoo Batoo, or Stone Wood.—Beams for houses, durable.
Chingal, white.—Beams for ships.
Lampoon, ditto.—Lathing for houses.
Ditto, yellow.—Flooring for ditto.

Prince of Wales's Island is abundantly supplied with numerous streams of fine water flowing from the hills in every direction. Three or four of these streams, after traversing a great space, unite, and form the Penang river, which is the most considerable in the island, and discharges itself into the sea, about a mile to the southward of the town. All ships are supplied with water from this

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river, which must be carefully filled at half flood, otherwise it will be brackish.

From the appearance of many places in the interior of the island, and the number of tombs which were discovered soon after the settlement was formed, the tradition of its being formerly inhabited seems entitled to credit. There is not, probably, any part of the world, at this day, where, in so small a space, so many different people are assembled together, or so great a variety of languages spoken; amongst them are British, Dutch, Portuguese, Armenians, Arabs, Parsees, Chinese, Chooliahs, Malays, Bugusses, Burmahs, Jawanese, &c. &c. &c.

The *Chinese* form one of the most numerous and useful classes of the inhabitants; they may be estimated to amount to between five and six thousand. The better sort of them possess valuable estates in land and houses, and were the first planters of pepper. The lower orders exercise the different trades of carpenters, smiths, shoe-makers, &c. &c. they are labourers and fishermen, and supply the markets with vegetables. They are good workmen, and receive high wages; the greatest part of which, as they are expensive in their mode of living, is spent on the island.—Every Chinaman makes it an invariable rule to send a certain portion of his earnings, annually, to his friends and relations in China. These people are addicted to gaming, and smoking opium, and immoderately fond of seeing plays acted, after the manner of their own country; though the audiences, on these occasions, are extremely numerous, the utmost order, silence, and regularity is observed. During their holidays which continue a month, no consideration will induce a Chinaman to work: in this period the savings of a year are frequently dissipated in a few hours. They are, in general, a quiet, industrious people, and have proved a most valuable acquisition to the settlement; indeed, without them, it would have little, or no cultivation.

The *Chooliahs* come from the coast of Coromandel; many of them are merchants, and are fixed inhabitants, and possess property to a very great amount; the greatest portion, however, of the Chooliahs reside on the island only for a few months, when, having disposed of their goods, and purchased a fresh cargo, they return to the coast.

The Coolies and Boatmen are Chooliahs; those two descriptions of people remain one, two, or three years, according to circumstances, and then return to the coast. The Choolies are dispersed all over the Malay Peninsula, and are entrusted by the different rajahs with the chief management of their affairs; they are a quiet, useful people.

The proportion of Malay inhabitants is, fortunately, very small; they are an indolent, vindictive, and treacherous people, and, generally speaking, seem fit for little else but cutting down trees, at which they are very expert.—They are incapable of any labour beyond the cultivation of paddy. When they procure a small quantity of rice and opium, no inducement, as long as those articles last, is sufficiently powerful to make them do any work.—But though so rude and uncivilized a race, some of them are most excellent gold-

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goldsmiths, and work, in fillagre, in a very beautiful manner indeed.

The *Buggusses* come from Borneo and the Celebes. Though commonly considered as Malays, their language is perfectly distinct, and, indeed, in every particular, they are a very different people; they are bold, independent, and enterprising; make good soldiers; and, if treated with kindness, are attached and faithful. They have a small town on the Penang river; their numbers have lately increased; many of their prows come here annually, and exchange their gold dust and clothes, for iron, opium, &c. &c. &c.

The *Burmahs* are not numerous, they live in a small town by themselves, and subsist chiefly by fishing.

The *Parsees* come from Bombay and Surat; some of the higher sort are merchants, the lower order are chiefly shipwrights, and are esteemed excellent workmen. They are remarkably quiet, well-behaved people; it is much to be wished that their numbers were augmented, which will certainly be the case if the shipping of this port increases.

In the year 1797, an account was taken of the inhabitants then resident on the island, exclusive of Europeans and the garrison, when the number was found to be six thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven. In the year 1801-2, the lieutenant-governor ordered another account to be taken, by which it appeared there were seven hundred and twenty-three persons who possessed landed property, and whose wives, children, relations, friends, servants, and slaves, amounted to nine thousand five hundred and eighty-seven; of which number one thousand two hundred and twenty-two, only, were slaves;—the total amounts to ten thousand three hundred and ten. But this enumeratien of the inhabitants, though made with every degree of care and attention, cannot, on account of the difficulties opposed to such an operation, by the peculiar habits of the people, be considered as sufficiently accurate. It being certain, however, that the error does not lie in having overrated the inhabitants, we may safely venture to estimate the population of the island at twelve thousand, every person included; a larger population than has, perhaps, been known in any settlement, in so short a period, from its foundation.

Prince of Wales's Island produces every thing which is common to the neighbouring countries, and many things which are only found at a great distance; among the former are pepper, beetle-nut, beetle-leaf, cocoa-nut, coffee, sugar, cotton, paddy, ginger, yams, sweet-potatoes; a great variety of vegetables; and many different sorts of fruits; as the mangoteen, rambosteen, pine-apple, guava, orange, citron, pomegranate, &c. &c. The exotics are cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, pimento, kyapootee, colalava, and a number of other plants, from the Molaccas and Eastern Isles, which have been introduced within these few years, and thrive in the most luxuriant manner. The gamootee, of which the black coir rope is made, is a native of the island.

By an account of the cultivation of

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of the island, taken in 1801, it appears there were

Pepper vines under three years old.....	733,349
Pepper vines from three to six years and upwards.....	583,230
	1,316,579
Beetle-nut trees.....	342,110
Cocoa-nut ditto.....	32,306

There are tin mines in the Island; but they have never been worked, as this article can always be procured cheaper from the different countries in the vicinity of the Island, than it could be obtained were the mines worked at the expense and risk of government. A small quantity of the ore has been analized, and found to be of an excellent quality.

The author formed a treaty with the King of Quedah, in June, 1800, for ceding to the hon. the East India company in perpetuity a tract of land, on the opposite coast to George Town, extending about eighteen miles along the coast by three in breadth; also the cession of the island in perpetuity; and the exclusion of all European powers as settlers in the Quedah dominions, at an annual payment of ten thousand Spanish dollars.

Since the publication of this work, an efficient code of civil and criminal laws has been established in the island; which renders it unnecessary to follow the author, in his judicious remarks, on the serious evils arising from the want of such an establishment. We shall proceed to give the author's view of the commerce of the island.

The principal, if not the only view in forming the settlement, appears to have been the acquiring a port in the straits of Malacca, for commercial purposes; and there certainly is not in any part of India, a place so well adapted to this end as *Prince of Wales's Island;* at the same time it enjoys great advantages as a naval port. Hitherto the productions of the island have constituted but a small portion of the extensive commerce which flourished here for many years; but although this portion has, as yet, been inconsiderable, there is the most satisfactory and pleasing evidence that it is daily increasing. The numerous, extensive, and highly-cultivated plantations of pepper, and beetle nut, which are every where rising into view, will, in a short time, afford large cargoes of those articles, without the trouble and expense of importation. It is computed, that there will be upwards of fifteen thousand pieuls of pepper produced on the island this year (1804;) and that in the course of three or four years more, the plantations will yield more than twenty thousand pieuls. Coffee also promises to become a valuable commodity; this berry has been imported from different quarters, and they all thrive very well, and produce fine-flavoured coffee. The sugar cane grows with uncommon luxuriance; but as the price of labour is very high, the expense attending the making of sugar will prevent a very extensiv cultivation of the cane. The spice plantations, in which are some thousands of clove and nutmeg trees, are so flourishing, that the island may reasonably hope, in a few years, to be able to furnish a valuable cargo of cloves, nutmegs, and mace; with their essential oils,

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oils, and also the so-much-esteemed kyapootee oil.* However the productions of the island may increase in various articles, the principal source of wealth must arise from its being considered as the best and greatest port of exchange in India. Ships and vessels come here from every quarter, and can exchange the commodities they bring, for those which are required as a return cargo. This affords the merchant the very important advantage of a quick return of his capital.

As there is not a custom house on the island, it is not possible to form an accurate idea of the extent of the general imports and exports. In the year 1801-2, an import duty of two per cent. *ad valorum*, was laid on tin, pepper, and beetle nut; from the return given in by the renter of this duty, it appeared that the following quantities of these articles were imported, viz.

China Piculs.	Catties.	Amount of the Duty	P.
Pepper.....29,468	5¼	5,251	97
Tin.....14,136	86	3,982	64½
Beetlenut.....45,819	90½	3,842	16½
		Sp. Ds. 13,076	78

The following statement will shew, at one view, the different places which supply the trade of this port with the articles of import and export.

IMPORTS.

From Bengal.---Opium, grain, iron, steel, marine stores; piece goods, which consist chiefly of hummums, gurrahs, bafties, cossas, tanjabs, mamoodies, chintzs, kurwahs, taffatest, and bandanas.

Coast of Coromandel.—Salt, tobacco, Punjum cloths, koal-blue cloths, coir rope, and yarns, handkerchiefs, chintzs; and a small quantity of fine goods.

Bombay and Malabar Coast.—Cotton, salt; a few piece goods, red wood, sandal wood, shark fins, fish mote, putchuck, myrrh, Surat piece goods, oil, &c.

W. Coast Summatra.—Pepper, benjamin, camphire, gold dust.

Acheen and Pedier.—Gold dust, beetle-nut, white and red, cut and chickney, pepper, rice, and Acheen cloths.

Diamond Point.—Rattans, sago, brimstone, and gold dust.

East Coast.—Tin, pepper, Java arrack, sugar, oil, rice, tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

Junk Ceylon.—Tin, bird's nests, beache de mer, sepun, and elephants' teeth.

Iringano.— Pepper, and gold worked cloths.

Borneo.—Gold dust, sago, and blackwood.

Moluccas.---Spices.

China.---Tea, sugar, lustrings, velvets, paper, umbrellas, china ware of all kinds; quicksilver, nankeens, tutenague, sweetmeats, pickles, and every article required by the Chinese inhabitants, raw silk, copper ware, china, camphire, china root, allum, &c. &c.

EXPORTS.

Sumatra E. and W. Coast.---All the various piece goods from Bengal,

* A cure for the Rheumatism.

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Bengal, the coast, and Bombay, cotton, opium, iron, and tobacco.

Junk Ceylon.---Piece goods, and opium.

Iringano, Java, Bornea, Celebes, and Moluccas.---Iron, steel, opium, Bengal piece goods, blue cloth, Europe coarse, red, blue, and green cloths, and coarse cutlery.

China.---Opium, cotton, rattans, beetle-nut, pepper, birds-nests, sandal wood, shark fins, Sumatra camphire, tin, beache de mer, cutch and sepuh.

Bengal coast.---Pepper, tin, beetle-nut, cut and chickney, rattans, camphire, gold dust, &c.

In addition to the quantity of pepper at present annually exported from this port, almost any number of tons could be procured for the London market, should it ever be deemed advisable to send it home on account of the honourable company; and we may safely venture to assert, that the pepper will be of as fine quality as any ever procured; and the pepper produced on the Island is considered cleaner than that of the surrounding countries; and in general, in equal measure, it is heavier. In the year 1802, a thousand tons of 20 cwt. were sent from the island to Europe, without having the slightest effect on the surrounding markets. That, and indeed, a much larger quantity, could easily be procured, without any risk of raising the price, viz. 50*l.* sterl. per ton of 20 cwt.

We shall close our extracts, with the manner of cultivating the pepper vine, the result of personal experience of a cultivator, possessed of large plantations.

The vines are propagated from either slips or cuttings, and planted in rows, at the distance of six or eight feet, varying in this respect according to the judgment of the cultivator. The supporter of the vine is usually planted at the same time, or very soon after the vine. There are several sorts of supporters, the deedap and moncooda trees, are, however, generally preferred; the former, which is propagated from cuttings, is esteemed the best, its spreading branches and thick foliage affording more shelter to the vine than the latter; but the uncertainty attending the rearing of it in many soils, causes the moncooda, which is raised from the seed without difficulty, to be more commonly used, particularly since the improvement introduced in training it with three or four perpendicular branches, instead of one, which was the usual mode. This is done by cutting off the leader, when the plant is between four and five months old; this causes it to throw out shoots, three or four of which, only, are suffered to remain, and trained in a perpendicular manner. When the vine is first planted, it is covered with a branch of the tree, called *peach* something like the *nepa*, to protect it against the effects of the sun, until it has taken root, and is fit to be brought to the stick; this happens usually six weeks after planting; when a stick about three inches circumference, and seven or eight feet long, is planted near it, to which it soon (being at first slightly attached to it by a string) creeps up towards the top. In eleven or twelve months the vine generally begins to shew blossoms, at which period it may have attained the height of six feet; it is then fit for turning down; this is doné by loosening the vine from the stick, and removing that entirely; the leaves are slipped off the stem, leaving only a small tuft

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tuft at the top; a pit is then dug close to the roots, about twenty inches diameter, and nearly the same depth; at the bottom of which the stem of the vine is coiled horizontally, bringing the top or tuft, before mentioned, to the permanent supporter, already planted for that purpose, to which it is fastened by a string; the pit is then filled, covering the stem in that position.

The increasing size of the vine, in a short time after the above operation has been performed, shews that roots are springing abundantly from the stem; the whole skill of the cultivator is now shewn by the manner in which he trains the vine; as this naturally takes a perpendicular direction, his care is to prevent it ascending too rapidly, and which, if not checked, it certainly will do. This was an error the majority of pepper planters fell into at the first settlement of the island, when the cultivation of this valuable plant was not so well understood as at present. The top of the vine, therefore, and a length of some feet below it, is consequently not allowed to adhere to the supporter, but being pendent and inclining to the ground, throws out side shoots, by which it increases in bulk proportionably to its height.

Although the blossoms on the vine, thus turned down, come to maturity, the produce, even of the third year, is trifling; averaging, perhaps, in a large plantation, about one eighth of a catty; from the third to the fourth half a cattay; increasing half a catty a year, until it will average 2 or 2½ catties; at which time the vine may be considered to be in full vigour. As there are not many plantations on the island much above ten years old, we can only judge, from information, how long the vine will continue bearing. From intelligent Chinese who have lived at Iringano, and other places on the eastern side of the Malay peninsula, we learn that it continues in full vigour to the age of fifteen years, and then gradually declines, still however, yielding fruit, if properly attended to, to the age of twenty five or thirty years. This opinion differs very materially from that entertained by the original cultivators on the island, who supposed that the vine would cease bearing at sixteen years; there is, however, every reason to suppose that the mean of the two opinions will prove nearly correct: a garden, eleven years old, situated on Songhy Cluan, containing 3,000 plants only, has lately been let for 3 years, for seventy pieuls of pepper per. annum, which makes each plant average 2¾ catties; a strong argument of the vine's bearing longer than sixteen years; as did it then cease giving fruit entirely, the gradual decrease would certainly have commenced at eleven years: but it has been before observed, that the vine in full vigour will not average more than 2½ catties per plant. The renter of this garden is thought by his countrymen, the Chinese, to have made a very good bargain.

There are few soils on this Island unfavourable to the vine: the dark mould, mixed with gravel, is generally preferred, it thrives in high and low situations; best in the latter, if sufficiently raised to prevent the water, in the heavy rains, from setting about the roots; if they were covered with water six or eight days, the vine would infallibly be killed. A plantation, if properly taken care of, should be

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be kept perfectly free from weeds and grass; and for the first five or six years, the earth should be regularly turned twice a year; after that period once turning will be sufficient. Four Coolies will take care of 10,000 plants, if properly attended to; they must, however, be allowed a cook; but they will require additional hands while the crop is gathering; the number will, of course, depend upon the fertility of the vines. The vine blossoms twice a year, after the commencement of the rains in the setting in of the S. W. Monsoon, in April and May: and when they cease in December; the former crop is gathered the latter end of December, January, and February; the latter in May, June, and July.

The quality of the pepper depends, in a great measure, upon the care taken in the gathering and drying.

The pepper, when plucked before it is completely ripe, diminishes in size and weight, so much as frequently to occasion a difference of upwards of 30 per cent. between what is gathered in this state, and that which attains its full maturity. A pecul of pepper, if allowed to remain on the vine till perfectly ripe, will yield from 35 to 36 catties, when dry.

The vine seldom fails of shewing much blossom in gardens which are properly taken care of; but it is subject to be blighted, even after the fruit has attained some size, when the season proves either unusually hot or dry;—when this happens, considerable quantities of pepper will drop off;—a few hours rain soon puts a stop to it. The pepper of this island, when gathered in a proper state, and carefully dried, is esteemed equal in taste, weight, and size, to that of any place whatever, and superior to most. European cultivators make their plantations by contract; the usual price is 225 dollars per thousand.(1) This includes every expense of tools, houses, digging wells, and clearing the ground, and every other item, the price of the young plant excepted. The pepper plant was first introduced into the island from Acheen, by the then captain China Che Kay, under the patronage of Mr. Light, who advanced him money for that purpose; this was about the year 1790.

(1) Covering about three English acres, at eight square feet to each plant.

Considerations

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Considerations on the Trade with India, and the policy of continuing the Company's monopoly. 4to. pp. 160. London, Cadell and Davies.

The love of gain is in an increased ratio to the means of acquisition; and every circumstance that holds out a flattering hope to the gratification of sordid interest, is grasped at with an avidity equal to the stimulus of the first mover: those obstacles which limit its pursuit are treated with intemperance. Fancy paints as disappointment describes, and the production exhibits all the sombre colouring of impassioned discontent. Should an individual be the object of dissatisfaction, no language is withheld, nor artifice left untried, in order to remove the offensive party; but if government, or a public body, counteract a favourite pursuit for the unlimited acquisition of wealth, the cry of public liberty is the weapon used to remove the obnoxious restriction.

The work now under consideration is a fierce, intemperate attack on the East India Company; the writer appears to us to have taken up the pen, dissatisfied that the Company should reap, unrivalled, the rich Asiatic harvest; and, no doubt, wishes to share in what he conceives to be "the golden shower."

In discussing a question of such importance, and which cannot be treated with too much coolness and precision, the use of opprobrium, and marked irony, should never be indulged. The Company are charged, *sans ceremonie*, with having done every thing they should not have done, and being every thing they should not be; in short, that they are useless, prodigal, mischievous, malignant, and dictatorial; and that the institution itself is the bane of the country. Much of the work is taken up in observations on the third report of the select committee, on the private trade with India; and the author, though so prodigal of broad assertion himself, reprobates the report as being dictatorial and improper.

That report was made on the principle generally admitted,—"The necessity of maintaining, *unimpaired*, the *exclusive* commerce of India in the hands of the Company."

If it is dictatorial language to quote the opinions of others in support of their position, to call in the name of suffering humanity to prevent a wanton waste of the lives of the unfortunate Lascars, employed in navigating private shipping in the East to Europe, and giving the most unquestionable proofs of that waste, then is their language dictatorial; but the charge cannot be supported on any other ground.

The British East India Company, taken in all its relations, has attained an importance to which no trading company, in any age or country, ever arrived; the merits, therefore, of that institution must be tried, not on the positions of speculative political œconomists alone, but also on our experience of its consequences on the prosperity and political importance of our country. We have here an uninteresting account of the origin and history of the Company; arguments are deduced from its former venality and corruption, in support of the necessity there is of doing away the Company's charter, and opening the trade to all British

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British subjects. The different laws passed since the year 1792, for the guidance of the Company, have removed the apprehension that might be entertained of its former corruption; we should, therefor in appreciating the expediency of continuing the Company, take into consideration the effects at present experienced from it, as an engine of corruption in the hands of the Minister, and what it would be in case the trade was open, the Company's restrictions removed, and the whole weight of India influence vested in the executive for the time being. We have no hesitation in asserting, that if ever we have an executive that will aim at rendering its authority independent of the people, that the modification, perhaps the abolition, of the Company altogether, will be a favourite project with its advisers.

There is much general assertion as to the opinions of others on opening the trade with India, some of which we shall contrast with extracts from the work, page 90. "Their application (meaning the private traders) was approved by Mr. Dundas, by Lord Wellesley, nay, by all the governors who have presided over the Company's affairs in India; and Lord Wellesley has been more than once compelled to allow ships to be taken up in India, to answer the pressing exigencies of commerce."

If the approval had been to the extent as plain and unreserved as they are stated, the authority would, no doubt, have its due weight; but we shall shew, by extracts from official correspondence, that they are in direct opposition to opening the trade to the East generally, or, indeed, of infringing the just rights of the Company.

Mr. Dundas, in a letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, 21st March, 1801, (see this work, vol. iii. [State Papers, p. 46.) has this remarkable passage: "We are both strenuously maintaining, that the preservation of the monopoly of the East India Company is essentially requisite for the security of every important interest connected with our Indian empire; and so deeply am I impressed with the truth of that proposition, I am prepared explicitly to declare, that, although the first formation of our East India company proceeded upon purely commercial considerations, the magnitude and importance to which the East India Company has progressively advanced, is now so interwoven with the political interests of the empire, as to create upon my mind a firm conviction, that the maintenance of the monopoly of the East India Company is even more important to the political interests of the state, than it is to the commercial interests of the Company."

Lord Wellesley, in a dispatch to the Court of Directors, (see vol. iii. p. 56 of this work.)

"From whatever source the capital of the British trade in India might be derived, the goods would be obtained in India under the same wise, humane, and salutary regulations now enforced, with respect to the provision of every article of produce or manufacture in this country, either by the Company, or by private merchants; Great Britain would enjoy all the advantages of that trade which is now a source of increasing wealth and strength to foreign nations, and which tends ultimately to introduce foreign intrigue, to establish foreign influence, and to aggrandize foreign power in India. It would be equally

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equally unjust and impolitic to extend any facility to the trade of the British merchants in India, by sacrificing or hazarding the Company's rights and privileges, by injuring its commercial interests, by admitting an indiscriminate and unrestrained commercial intercourse between England and India, or by departing from any of the fundamental principles of policy which now govern the British establishments in India."

The writer enters at great length into the dangers arising from colonization, in case the trade with India was opened, and denies it could be effected to any extent on the principles of colonization, or that our interests could suffer from the indiscriminate admission of Europeans in India; and therefore treats the fears insisted on by the Company, on that head, as "the phantom of a sickly imagination." Taking colonization on the broad principle of danger, from the increase of Europeans, the incentives to settling in the East are not perhaps to be dreaded; but the existing power of the British nation in India does not depend on their physical force in that country, but on the opinion the natives entertain of that force, and every circumstance tending to weaken that opinion in their minds should be guarded against with the most scrupulous caution. No measure would give greater facilities to destroy the high opinion they entertain of the European character, than laying the trade open. The evils to be apprehended to the British power in India by a change of sentiment on that head, would be incalculable, and has been frequently dwelt on by the late Lord Cornwallis in his dispatches to the Court of Directors, and by every writer of authority, either officers of government or travellers.

Our author gives a doleful account of the affairs of the Company, from which we shall give an extract. "Their affairs, since 1785, have fallen into a form of more regular and quiet mismanagement. Their misconduct and their embarrassments now excite less *eclat*. They seem, indeed, to have required [acquired] a sort of prescriptive right to dilapidate the national resources and their own. Their affairs, too, are involved in a degree of obscurity, notwithstanding the Parliamentary review to which they are annually subject, that few understand them, and almost all revolt from the attempt to learn. People, indeed, seem to wait quietly for that inevitable crash which will rouse attention; or for some measure which, proposing to apply the national resources to the Company's aid, will display the juggle and the fraud of the institution to every man in the empire.—That period is fast approaching." In works merely of genius we expect a florid speculative display of consequences arising from real, or assumed causes; but the mind revolts from useless imagery in a work professedly written to convey facts, to sober common sense, on a subject connected with the dearest interests of the country. If the fate of the Company depended upon the erroneous calculations of our author, no doubt the conclusion he has drawn would be inevitable. England has been frequently ruined by calculators, from the days of Dean Swift to the present; still there is a basis, a something of connection beyond the depth of speculative calculation, which preserves

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serves it, and while croakers are predicting inevitable ruin, the country prospers.

The plausible and elaborate discussion on the trade of the Americans with India is striking; but the counteraction of that evil rests with ourselves, as their practice of not transhipping, or unlading their cargoes in America, is contrary to the treaty of commerce.

We shall not hazard a speculative opinion on the important question of laying open the trade between England and our Indian empire, but should like to see it amply discussed by an impartial person, fully qualified for the task.

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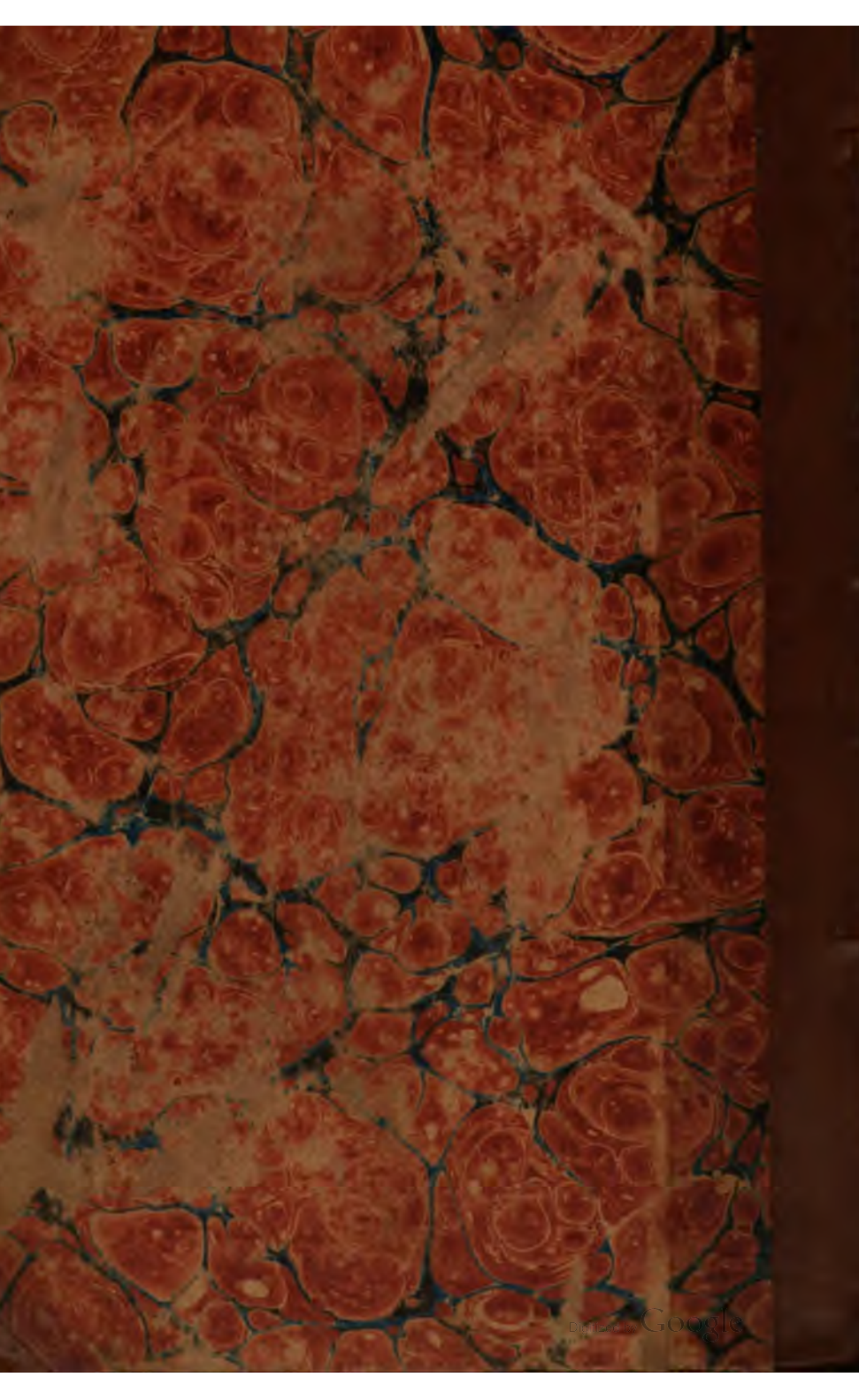
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